

# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

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CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## An Alien.

A man without country is he who is born,  
In a nation where from him his birthright is torn,  
By a law that deprives him of land or of leave,  
To earn what the sweat of his brow should receive.

—Charles W. Stevenson.

## Trade Movements Among Carpenters.

**SOUTH BEND, Ind.**—Union 629 proposes on April 1, next, to demand 25 cents per hour and the rigid enforcement of the nine-hour day.

**ST. PAUL, Minn.**—The Plymouth clothing house has specified in their contract for store alterations—and it is to be quite a big job—that only Union labor of St. Paul will be employed thereon. A year ago they had some work done by non-Union labor from Minneapolis. We then raised a "kick," with the foregoing result.

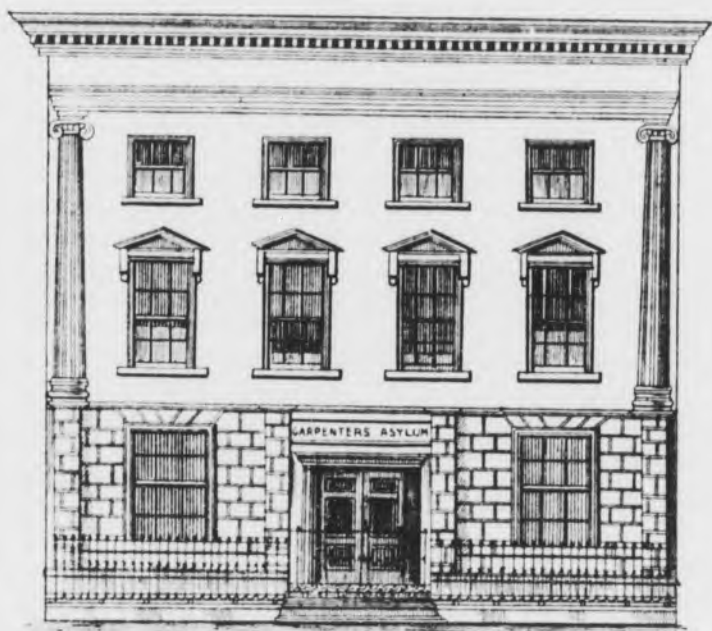
**ROCK ISLAND, Ill.**—The Chicago Brewing Company conceded to Union 166 that no scabs would be employed on their new structure. This was the result of a conference of our committee with the company. For a long time the contractor would employ none but non-Union men, but on this job he had to reverse the rule, and not a scab dared touch the job. Now we are expecting quite an increase in membership.

## Overcrowded Places Where Carpenters Are In Superabundance.

Harrisburg, Pa., New York City, New Orleans, Memphis, Jacksonville, Fla., Scranton, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Cripple Creek, Col., Jersey City, Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Denver, Col., Indianapolis, Ind., and Cleveland, Ohio.

## Another Violation of the Federal Eight-Hour Law.

**LITTLE ROCK, Ark.**—We wish to warn carpenters against the Army Post job in this city. They get men here under pretense of paying thirty cents per hour; but when pay day comes, the men get only twenty-five cents per hour. Three men from Hot Springs, and twenty-five from Chicago were paid at that rate. Though the job is strictly for the Federal Government, still it is given out to parties, who violate the eight-hour law by working the men nine hours a day and paying only single time for the extra hour. The Carpenters' Council, of Chicago, has a warning in the papers of that city as to this job, but we wish to make the warning more general to keep men in all other cities from being fooled.



The Carpenters of Dublin.

When our G. S.-T. was abroad in Europe last September, one of the interesting sights he viewed was the old Carpenters Hall of Dublin, Ireland, otherwise known as "Carpenters Asylum." Above is a view of the Hall.

The structure was begun in 1821, and is located on Lower Gloucester street. It was built largely by the voluntary contributions of labor given by the Union carpenters, when out of regular employment, or often at night after a hard days work. The money for materials, etc., was mainly raised by subscriptions from carpenters and their patrons and friends. It was not, however, until 1832, that the building was completed.

The intentions of the founders of the hall were, to have a general hall or meeting place, a headquarters in fact, for the carpenters of Dublin. Next the building was to be a Home or Asylum for aged and indigent carpenters, hence the name "Carpenters Asylum" appears on the front of the building. At first the upper part was actually filled up as a dormitory with beds and suitable arrangements. But owing to want of funds the idea was subsequently abandoned. Now the entire building is used for meeting rooms and headquarters. The building is valued at \$5,000.

There is a good sized plot of land adjoining the building which belongs to the property. On this it is proposed to place a building to be rented out and thereby raise revenue to carry out the original purposes of the "Asylum." Prior to the erection of this hall the Union carpenters did their business through committees which met at a neighboring tavern. If a general meeting of the members was required it took place generally on St. Stephen's Day in some big field loaned by some well-to-do sympathizer. From this grew the name of "Field Meeting" for all such general meetings and this was the term applied up until 1891. In the latter year the Dublin carpenters,

previously in local unions, decided to in a body join the Amalgamated and they did so.

Trade unionism among the carpenters of Dublin is no fad! It is no impulse of recent discovery. In the year 1458, the carpenters of Dublin were granted a charter as a Guild or Corporation by Henry VII. A number of crafts—twenty-five in all—were granted similar distinction. By these charters these Guilds or Corporations were entitled to elect representatives to the Common Council of Dublin for a term of three years each election. There were 96 representatives in the Council, three of them carpenters, two bricklayers, four smiths, four tailors, thirty-one merchants, etc., etc. This right of representation in the Council was conceded the Trade Unions up until 1843, when the reformation of the city Corporation took place. This was through the efforts of Daniel O'Connell. Guild and craft representation was abandoned in favor of popular representation.

In the olden times all the Dublin Guilds had halls of their own—that of the Carpenters was at Audson's Arch, one of the main entrances at that time to the city. For years, yes for centuries, they met there, but within late years not a vestige of the hall remains. But in the case of other trades, viz.: the Tailors and Weavers, their old halls are still in a good state of preservation.

These ancient Guilds of Dublin were chiefly of a civic and industrial character. But when they became distinctively Trade Unions of the modern character, like unto their English brethren, they were soon classed by the law and by the employers as "illegal combinations," and their leaders and members outlawed. Thus they remained until 1874, when they were allowed legal recognition. Prior to that, strikes and labor movements for betterment of the carpenters on the Liffey were undertaken under the greatest disadvantages.

In 1846 carpenters' wages in Dublin were 18 to 20 shillings per week, 12 hours

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

a day. In 1860 wages had advanced to 28 shillings per week and the hours of labor were 68 a week. In 1871 after a protracted strike 30 shillings per week was made the standard; in 1873 the rate went up to 34 shillings, and in 1875, 36 shillings, 60½ hours per week. In 1891 the rule of 54 hours per week went into force, and that is now the rule, with the pay fixed at 34 shillings a week.

The carpenters of Dublin are fairly well organized in seven branches of the Amalgamated Society with about 1,400 members.

## The Eight-Hour Crusade for Next Spring.

GRANITE cutters of New England are moving for eight hours next spring. In Quincy, Mass., the centre of the industry, they ask to have the eight hours March 1.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., and a number of towns in Eastern Massachusetts are getting in shape to inaugurate the eight-hour day for carpenters next May.

QUITE a number of the suburban towns in the vicinity of New York City are agitating strongly for the adoption of the eight-hour day for carpenters, May 1.

THE HOUSESMITHS' Union of New York last month made quite a determined stand for the eight-hour day and recognition of the Union. The eight-hour day has been secured by them.

THE WORLD is certainly moving at a speedy pace, when Count Herbert Bismarck favors an eight-hour day for all workmen employed on all the Imperial docks in Germany, to go into effect April 1, next. So at least the Count said in a recent speech in Germany.

HOUSTON, Tex.—We have had a continued series of public meetings for several months past, varied by concerts and sociable gatherings. They have been very successful in increasing the membership of Carpenters' Union 114. The non-Union men have turned out well, and we propose moving for the eight-hour day next spring.

BAYONNE, N. J.—Union 486 will have an open meeting with refreshments, Jan. 31, at their rooms, 31st st. and ave. D.



## Here is a Chance for a Prize.



**W**E want designs and mechanical drawings for this journal. They must deal with house building and carpentry. We want wrinkles and pointers of a practical nature for the men of the trade.

We want technical articles on carpenter work, on how to lay out and frame work and put it up neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

We want mechanical suggestions, handy tips, and trade items of value for our readers.

You certainly can give us something in this line or you know of some one who can. Try and send us something or get some one to do so. This is your paper and for your interests as workmen. You should help make it a success.

To arouse a live interest we will pay a fair remuneration for any and all accepted articles of the above mentioned character. This is open to all,—members and outsiders alike.

Be sure and write on one side of the paper; drawings and sketches must be in ink.

In addition we offer a prize of \$10 for the best article sent us with drawings on any of the foregoing subjects. This prize is open to all until February 15, 1896.

Take hold now and see what you can do.

## Child Labor and Its Effect on Civilization.

BY LOUIS E. TOSSY.



**T**HE dawn of the nineteenth century is witness to many evils, attendants to present progress in civilization, chief of which is child labor.

The inaugural of the twentieth century will present to the world an advance in the arts, sciences and methods of production never before experienced in the history of our planet; it will also present to the world the many radical changes in industrial life, and the result of those changes. Will it see the great danger to society, the true progress that is involved in the employment of millions of our little ones, in factories, sweatshops, mines and farms, as well as on the streets as peddlers and kindred occupations, while millions of men are unemployed and tramping the country in search of employment?

This question is one which Trades Unions have, and are grappling with to-day. They have been the first to feel and observe its evil effects, and the first to agitate against its continuance. Through all the channels open to them, in fact many of the strikes in our country are in efforts to destroy, or at least minimize the evil, it seems to us that the people are either ignorant of this danger or are being driven by force of circumstances, to turn a deaf ear to our protestations. Will they awaken before so-called progress stops and goes backward, or must they wait and be enlightened by the census of nineteen hundred? That will surely show them the fall from intelligence, morality and all that goes to make civilization permanent and continuous.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

But a few days since a convention of Sunday School Superintendents was held in Detroit, in the Auditorium building, and among the delegates were found ministers of the gospel, learned doctors, eminent lawyers, and many of the most prominent politicians of our State, the latter were in evidence to the extent that no little amusement was created when members and ex-members of the legislature, including Governor Rich, quickly followed each other in addressing the convention, yet, strange to say, all speakers were eloquently silent on this question; particularly noticeable was this, as all present avowed the future state of society depended largely in Christianizing the youth of our land.

In answering the question, where do politicians go when they leave office, a would-be governor said they go into the Sunday School Association, those who have closely followed the trend of legislation in our State, and who heard the learned disquisitions on the needs of Christianity to advance civilization could with good grace say, that it would have been much more to the interests of the people of our State if they had graduated from the Sunday School to the legislature, instead of from the legislature to the Sunday School. They would then carry the sanctity of truth and Christianity into their councils, and instead of legislating for classes, they would legislate for the masses. Coming as this convention of saintly legislators does, so closely after the closing of the State Legislature we are reminded of the great struggle of organized labor to pass the factory inspection bill, a bill of vital importance to the little factory slaves of our State, it was passed only by superhuman exertions on our part, and when it became a law, these Christian workers so reduced the appropriation necessary to its enforcement, that it was practically made ineffective, and the greed and avarice of those who benefit by present industrial conditions was further perpetuated and the Sunday School moved farther away from the little workers.

The Reverend Mr. Patterson said among other things in that convention that boys and girls not saved in their teens, are likely to remain outside the kingdom. He said it is safe to say that it is six chances to one that if the soul is not saved before twenty, it will not be saved at all, and to put the proposition to a test he asked all who were saved after 50 to rise. Two only stood up; between 40 and 50, 2 also; between 30 and 40, 23; between 20 and 25, 23; between 20 and 25, 103, and under 20, over 2,000. I wonder did the reverend gentleman think of the chances of salvation of the millions of little ones who labored to support idle parents and possibly feed the little mouths of those younger than themselves and who were necessarily for many reasons deprived of the privilege of getting into the channel of salvation. If he did, he probably thought it impolitic to mention such a thing to his hearers, many of whom were profiting daily by the unnatural exertions of those he professed a desire to save.

It remained for the chief executive of the State to say to that intelligent audience, that all the good the Sunday School could do in saving the youth from depart-

ing from usefulness and virtue could not avail if we permit the old world to continue unrestricted to pollute the body politic. This sentiment was cheered to the echo, he was truly in touch with his hearers, and all were apparently pleased to shift the awful responsibility of lack of virtue and usefulness, and I may add Christianity, to the foreign elements in our midst. Those who read must know that the young of other lands are at least the equals of our own in the matter of Christian education, and that if they become otherwise than good and useful citizens in our own land it is owing in great part to the industrial conditions they meet in this land of liberty where machinery, the subdivision of labor, the sweat shop and the employment of women and children are all manipulated by great corporations in the effort to declare dividends, regardless of the common weal. Corporations, often managed and directed by agents who have little or no interests in the community in which they exist, and who bend every energy to satisfy the demands of their principals, for be it known that the man who can turn in the coffers of corporations the largest amount is the most highly prized, and is encouraged in his efforts no matter what the cost be to humanity and civilization.

The convention of Sunday School Superintendents has adjourned, patting each other's backs with perfect satisfaction over their re-union and their plans for the future. Never a word was said about those who most need their attention. Let the little factory slaves continue to wear their young lives away. Next year the gentlemen will meet again to compare notes and see what advancement has been made in the great work of evangelization. We Trades Unionists might ask them on that occasion to consider what in all ages has been the best indication of a nation's advancement? Is it not the condition of its youth? Imagine for a moment the children taken from school at an early age, or, what is often the case, with no schooling at all, and placed for long hours to labor in the sweat shop or factory—longer hours, if truth is told, than the full grown man. Called from their slumbers, often before the light of day, when growing youth most needs it, and confined to the drudgery demanded by our present admirable system of production; the temptation to which they are subjected while away from parental care; the fall of many of them from the ways taught by a good mother, who may, perchance, be in another factory to help eke out a miserable existence caused by the non-employment of the husband and father. Imagine, if they will, these children living through their earlier years until a marriageable age, and those who have survived the ordeal and come through unscathed by sickness or dishonor. What, under the best conditions, could you expect of them when they take up the higher and holier duties of life? Will they be fitted for it; will the succeeding generations be more intelligent, more progressive and better citizens than their predecessors; will future generations improve under such monstrous conditions, or will we fall into retrogression and the rapid advancement of the last half century be succeeded by growing ignorance, vice, immorality and general deterioration?

The time has arrived when our altruistic friends in pulpit, press and State, and in all branches of life, should wake up to the agitation we are making in behalf of these young industrial slaves. Look under the surface and see what present industrial progress means. Study its attendant evils. Consider if the little ones of our land should labor for the profit of others until having reached maturity. We have knocked at the doors of society, of Church and State for redress of this great and growing evil. Will the closing years of this century see the evil grow or lessen?

## He's Only a Laboring Man.

How oft do we hear, as we pass through streets,  
Some perfumed aristocracy say,  
When a chum of his "set" he conveniently meets  
At the club-house just over the way:  
"Who is he that was killed by the cars?" he lies  
In the hands of that crowd, pale and wan."  
"Oh, pshaw!" with a shrug, the pert dandy replies,  
"It's only a laboring man."  
"That's all," and with scorn and contempt on his lip  
He enters the club room to dine,  
Of the choicest to eat, of the dearest to sip,  
And to revel with women and wine.  
Not a thought does he give for the heart-broken wife,  
Who has hungered since morning began,  
And now is made wretched and hopeless for life  
By the death of the laboring man.  
What cares he if her children are crying or bread?  
Of their hunger he thinks not at all,  
While he is well housed, well clothed and well fed  
And can shine at a party or ball.  
He riots and feasts while they struggle and toil,  
And to grind them does all that he can,  
For the d— worthless drone, he subsists on the toll  
And the sweat of the laboring man.  
But why should this be in this fair, fertile land,  
Where no tyrant or king dare invade?  
Where God scatters down with a plentiful hand  
The fruits which His goodness has made.  
'Tis the same sad old story, and oftentimes told,  
Which has been since the world began,  
The drones and the shyllocks, with riches and gold,  
Hold in fetters the laboring man.  
But, though trampled, derided, and ragged and bare,  
He still is a match for his foe,  
And the drones in life's hive may in terror beware  
Of the vigor and strength of his blow.  
They will find that the arm of the freeman's one vote  
Their gold cannot buy or trepan,  
And, by heaven! he shall yet have his grip on their throat,  
Though he's only a laboring man.

## RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations as limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## "ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering the whole ground. Price will be only \$1.90. Advance orders now received. Write and send order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street, New York City.



## Circular Store Windows.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



SOMETIMES the carpenter meets problems in modern construction which demand from him special consideration, and the following will be found extremely useful in laying out and constructing store fronts or other similar work. I might state at the outset that all the articles which I have hitherto contributed to the pages of THE CARPENTER were not intended to be followed out to the letter in all cases where similar work should occur, but as a guide or standard to go by. To be more explicit, I would explain that the methods shown for a bell-shaped moulded tower roof would be suitable for a similar roof not

seen. The writer prefers, however, the joint illustrated at Fig. 2, as it is absolutely watertight when white-leaded, and stronger, as it has a square shoulder and can be solidly nailed or screwed together, in the manner seen in the engraving.

Concerning the construction of the top and bottom circular rails of the circular sash, the writer would say that he prefers this job done in the way clearly explained at Fig. 3, which is to build up each rail in series of circular sweeps or segments, glued together, in rings or layers horizontally, breaking joints when glued in hand screws, or even nailed together when the glue is hot, and each layer nailed to the one below. These rails may be built up in a compact mass, so as to be as solid as one piece. These layers may be either of 1-inch, 1½-inch or 2-inch stuff, and must have smooth faces, and be scratched with the "scratch plane" before being heated. All stuff to be glued up, should invariably be heated to dry out the

either of pine or hard wood, the outer and inner surfaces can be veneered or covered over vertically with a layer or thickness of veneer, so as to cover all the abutting joints of the sweeps. Fig. 4 will, after a little examination, explain the value of veneer. In order to obtain the better job the faces of the pine or core and veneer also should be scratched, to gain a staying as before for the glue. Some carpenters and cabinet makers make curved rails or stiles by bending thicknesses of pine or hardwood veneer over a drum, in the way I have before illustrated in an 1894 issue of the CARPENTER, but the writer has found the methods described in the foregoing to be preferred. The top rail may be similarly constructed or the two rails may be built up in one

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## Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

## Views of a Carpenter on the Apprentices System.

Editor of CARPENTER:

We hear so often, that Labor Unions are opposed to apprentices. I do not believe it is true. There is another side to the question. A Boss would sooner give work to a handy man if he is only fit to handle a few tools, as there is more profit, he thinks, in such men than to bother with an apprentice.

An apprentice should have an agreement with his employer for a certain length of time to receive proper instruction, in learning the trade. Most employers will tell you they care not to be troubled with a boy. There is nothing in him for the bosses profit any more. Journeymen, too, very often will

tell you if they have a boy working with them, the boss will expect as much work from the boy and the man as from two good journeymen. This provokes dissatisfaction between the journeyman and boss, and if the journeyman has any influence with the boss, then the apprentice boy will have to leave the shop.

Now what becomes of the boy? In most cases the boy's place is taken by one of those handy fellows for low wages. Not alone in the carpenter trade is this true, but in all trades. It shows a great deal of selfishness among men.

In a paper not long ago, the Editor stated there were plenty of handy men always to be had but not skilled mechanics. The demand for skilled labor is generally good and can not always be supplied. In order to supply the same, employers in our Western country send East and get the same.

If not to be found there, employers who boast of their American patriotism, will go to Europe to get skilled labor, even if the laws against contract labor emigration are violated.

See the mechanics in this country! Where do most of them come from? Many of them were born in the Old World and others are descendants of parents born abroad. And still very few of those born here become masters of their trade. I have found more native mechanics in the South than I have in any other part of the United States.

I have traveled a good deal and find just as soon as a skilled carpenter, born abroad, becomes thoroughly Americanized, his own countrymen don't want him, because they think he knows too much. But as long as they can keep him "a greenhorn" they are satisfied. Then they can keep him down. Many bosses prefer handy men and "greenhorns" to hiring American journeymen and apprentices. It pays better, so they think.

The native American Mechanic should rise up and make mechanics out of their children if it is in their power. Educate your children to be masters of their trade in place of letting them be the mere handy men of to-day.

Respectfully,  
E. A. WOLFE.

Galveston, Tex.

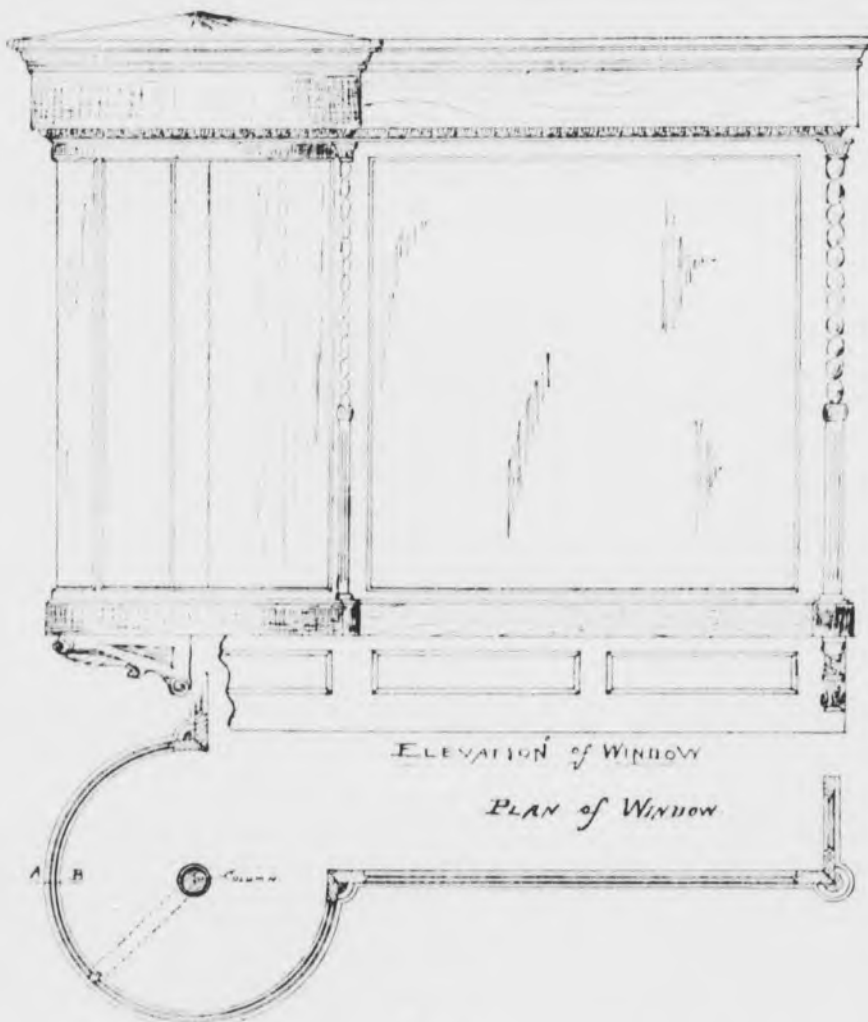


FIG. 1.

of the same curvature of rafter. There-latent dampness in the woody fibres, open the pores, and keep the glue from chilling or cooling too quickly, (thereby spoiling its adhesiveness). Of course the sweeps or segments may either be gotten out by hand or band saw to the desired radius. It is always best to make a pattern, such as I have drawn in Fig. 3, and to mark

To be brief, it is a double store front placed on a corner of a building, and instead of the sash on both street fronts joining in a mitre, the show is carried round the column by a three-quarter circular sash, divided vertically by one upright sash bar. Reference to the plan of the front shown in Fig. 1 will give a full idea of the lay-out. The front consists of the usual frame, panel and store sash, the panel being carried to the column, the side sash, however, stops two feet from the column, and mitres with the circular sash on both fronts, the mitre joints being covered with a quarter turned columnette, to keep the joint watertight. The right hand return on the street front and the left hand return on the avenue front were also mitred as

out from it as many sweeps as will be necessary to build up the width and length of the rail or rails. The whole rail when the glue is wet should be cleaned smooth with a "convex and concave plane."

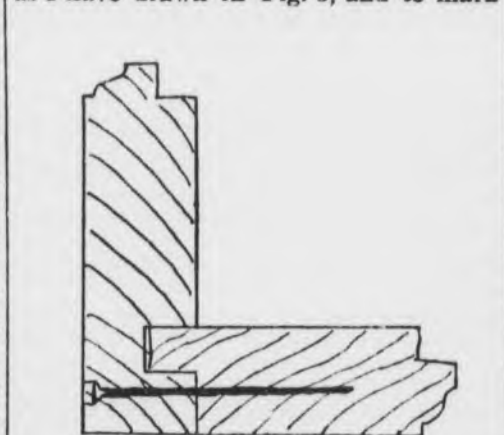


FIG. 2.

This being done, if the job is extra good,

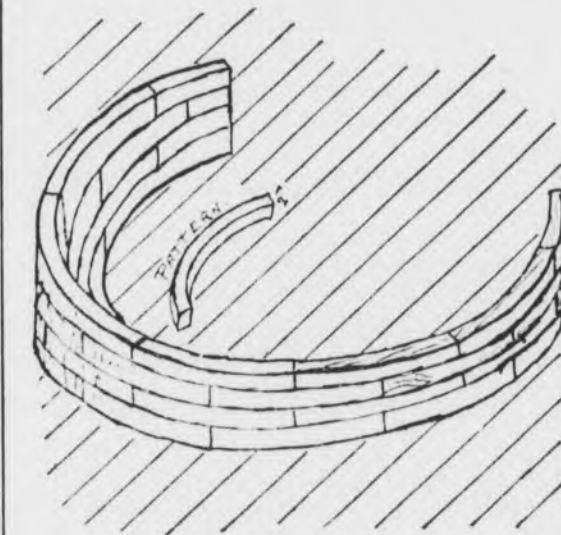


FIG. 3.

width and afterwards sawn to the sizes desired.

Concerning the facid and moldings illustrated in Fig. 1, these also may be sawn out in segments and worked by hand, or with the variety or shaper, excepting the carved Egg and Dart molding, which must either be carved by hand or stamped out by machine. The crown molding might, of course, be ripped perpendicularly in its several members, but the time expended in doing this is without profit and it is best to get it out solid. In connection with this circular job, I would draw attention to one thing which should be carefully considered,

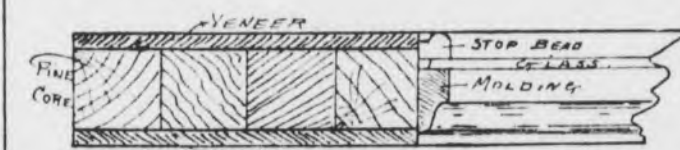


FIG. 4.

viz:—the working of wood, wrought to a circular form, under the action of the changing atmospheric conditions. I find from observation that this occurs according and in proportion to the nature of the wood exposed. For example, heart wood will warp or twist easier than the outer wood, having presumably a variable density and more sensitive fibres. Care then should be taken to select loose-grained outside wood for sweeps, either flat or molded and to prevent, as far as possible their liability to warp or twist by giving them a priming coat of oil paint to fill up the interstices between the fibres, and thus exclude and resist the atmospheric action which is certain to affect the wood should it remain unprotected.

McSHERRYTOWN, Pa.—Chas H. Busbey, cigar manufacturer, runs a scab shop. His factory is No. 481, Ninth District, Pa. He reduced the wages of his union men. Cigar Makers Union, 316 is out in a circular against him.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1895.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## The War for Bread.

The common lot we scarce perceive,  
Crowds perish, we nor mark nor grieve;  
The bugle calls—we mourn a few!  
What corporal's guard at Waterloo?  
What scanty hundreds, more or less,  
In the man-devouring wilderness?  
What handful bled on Delhi ridge?  
See rather, London, on thy bridge  
The pale battalions trample by,  
Resolved to slay, resigned to die;  
Count rather all the maimed and dead  
In the unbrotherly war for bread.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

SAGINAW, W. S., Union No. 334,  
October 10, 1895.

WHEREAS, Our Brother JOHN KAISER having departed from this life to enter through the open door of God's love into higher realms of thought and action,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him,

WHEREAS, We fully realize our loss and his gain, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family. And be it further Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of our Union and also that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that copies be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication. And be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days.

CHAS. ANSCHUTZ,  
FRED. C. TRIER,  
C. S. WETTLAUER, } Committee.

Local Union, No. 94, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,  
December 23d, 1895.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and love to take to himself our beloved brother carpenter, WILLIAM F. POL-LARD.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we give utterance to our grief for the loss of him who was one of the oldest of our members, and who was also a faithful and a regular attendant at the meetings of our Union. And be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of our Union be draped for thirty days. And that we, the members of Union No. 94 in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a record of these resolutions shall appear on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family; and also be published in THE CARPENTER, our official organ.

FRANCOIS SHANLEY,  
FRED. WILSON,  
JOSEPH A. WEEKS,  
ALFRED HARTLEY, } Committee.

NEWELL NORTH, said to have been the inventor of the gimlet point wood screw, which is in common use everywhere, died at the County Infirmary in Akron Ohio, on the 15th inst.

## Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re-organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects. Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 23.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of \$2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than \$1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S-T to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B., must notify the G. S-T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S-T, by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 81 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging \$2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being "led out on strike without pay." This decision does not apply to strikers supported financially by the G. E. B.

1895. G. E. B.

July 17. A member owing any sum equal to twelve months' dues can come into the U. B. only as a new member, and must pay an initiation fee, but cannot be held for any back dues. he must, however, pay all fines for misdemeanors standing on the books of the Union against him. Said fines must be paid over to the Union levying them.

October 10. Where a D. C. exists it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C., and not in the Local Union.

October 10. No back dues, or fine for arrearage of dues, can be collected from an applicant for readmission who has been once suspended.

## New York Carpenters Take Decided Action Against Outside Trim.

The Committee on "outside trim," of the District Council of New York City, composed solely of Locals of the United Brotherhood, has sent the following notice to the builders, architects and manufacturers of wood-trim of New York City.

Gentlemen:

You are aware that for the last ten years the carpenter and cabinet making trades of this city have suffered from the practice of awarding contracts for trim-work to firms outside of New York City.

As a result of this practice hundreds of our craft are thrown out of employment and bereft of an opportunity to provide the necessities of life.

Many of the manufacturers who formerly carried on an extensive and profitable business are suffering likewise: their workshops being empty and their machinery idle from the same cause.

It is apparent that as long as the obnoxious custom prevails of awarding contracts to out-of-town firms who conduct their business on a system of low wages and long hours (a system detrimental to both employers and employees in this city,) architects and manufacturers will be unable to compete with outside firms.

Still further we find that not only those engaged in our trade, but house-owners also and the entire business community are affected by the importation of this objectionable cheap wood-trim.

It is obvious that if this trim be manufactured in New York City it will bring about an increase in the purchasing power of thousands of men directly or indirectly connected with our trade.

The New York District Council deems it time that steps be taken to protect our craft from utter ruin and to place architects and manufacturers of this city on an equal footing with outside firms.

We therefore have decided to notify all builders, architects and manufacturers of trim-work, cautioning them not to award further contracts to outside firms, as, unless proof is given that the trim has been constructed under strict Union rules, we will at any time refuse to handle it.

Many employers have given us assurance of their support and assistance in this contemplated move, which we are determined to bring to a successful issue, and we trust, that others realizing the necessity and the beneficial results of our undertaking will respond in the same manner.

We would request all architects and manufacturers of trim work to furnish us with the names and addresses of outside firms with whom they may be in competition so that we may proceed against them when the emergency arrives. All other information or advice on the foregoing subject will receive our due consideration.



# EXPULSIONS

E. F. THOMPSON, from Union 335, Chillicothe, Ohio, for embezzlement of Union funds and bad conduct as F. S.

T. J. PARKER, from Union 766, Nashville, Tenn., for misappropriation of funds.

J. H. RYAN, from Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., for violation of Constitution and for perjury in court against a fellow member.

JOHN MURDOCK, from Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, for violation of Sec. 70 of Constitution.

FRED OTTE from Union 10, Chicago, for misappropriation of money for initiation fee, which he had collected while acting as Steward.

## To Protect Our Sailors.

CHICAGO.—A pamphlet called the "Red Record," and containing 64 cases of brutality to seamen by masters and mates of vessels, has just been issued by the National Seamen's Union, and has been distributed among Congressmen and Senators at the present session in Washington.

Out of the sixty-four cases recorded, fourteen deaths are reported under circumstances which are said to justify the charge of murder. It is charged that cases of cruelty to boys are of especial frequency, and that for this reason young Americans refuse to go aboard ship, and the ultimate result will be that the American sailor will soon be unknown.

General Secretary Elderkin, over whose signature the "Red Record" is printed, says that every one of the cases mentioned has been fully investigated.

It is the intention of the Union to endeavor to have passed at this session of Congress a bill that was framed by Congressman McGuire, calling for the punishment or imprisonment of any officer of a vessel who unnecessarily places or orders any seamen into a position of danger to life or limb, or commits an assault or battery upon a seaman, and holding vessel-owners liable for damages in such cases.

## Enforcing the Eight Hour Law in New York State.

ROUGHBREKESIE, N. Y.—Union 203 has had the contractor building the State hospital, arrested three times for violation of the State Eight Hour Law, Acts Chapter No. 622, and held him under bail each time. Now we are holding him for the grand jury and propose to have him indicted and punished.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Union 493, Williamsbridge, N. Y., Union 593, and our Brooklyn and Rochester Unions have also been energetically following up all violations of this State law.

## Amalgamated Carpenters.

December report of above society shows 708 branches and 44,681 members, of which 42 branches with 1,472 members are in the United States, and 8 branches and 118 members are in Canada. Thomas Atkinson, 338 East Ninety-third street, New York City, is the new Secretary of the American District, vice John Ballentine. The South African gold fever according to the Amalgamated report, has brought carpenters to Cape Town and other parts of South Africa, in such swarms of late as to leave many idle, and reduced wages.

# MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

## FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending November 30, 1895.

December receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$179 20	151—\$20 80	317—\$20 40	503—\$ 4 60				
2— 7 20	152— 2 20	319— 4 85	506— 4 00				
3— 53 80	155— 9 80	323— 1 80	507— 5 20				
4— 22 20	160— 9 00	325— 7 00	509— 2 50				
5— 3 20	163— 5 50	326— 9 40	511— 4 40				
6— 19 45	164— 2 00	327— 8 00	513— 31 90				
7— 64 75	165— 9 20	328— 6 80	515— 20 00				
8— 184 80	166— 6 40	329— 3 40	518— 9 60				
9— 4 00	167— 15 70	330— 3 00	520— 8 80				
10— 16 00	168— 10 60	332— 33 00	521— 13 10				
11— 11 60	169— 17 05	333— 1 80	522— 4 80				
12— 1 80	170— 2 80	334— 4 60	525— 89 40				
13— 11 60	171— 9 40	335— 4 80	534— 2 20				
14— 19 40	172— 3 80	336— 17 70	540— 7 80				
15— 53 40	173— 4 40	337— 5 80	544— 9 25				
16— 6 40	175— 14 23	339— 5 80	545— 6 20				
17— 3 40	176— 19 90	340— 10 80	550— 4 00				
18— 2 00	177— 2 40	342— 10 80	551— 1 80				
19— 11 60	179— 21 10	343— 13 40	551— 1 80				
20— 23 80	181— 108 40	344— 5 00	554— 30 30				
21— 146 60	186— 4 00	346— 5 80	555— 9 00				
22— 10 00	188— 1 80	349— 9 50	557— 2 80				
23— 10 00	190— 4 40	352— 3 40	558— 49 80				
24— 12 80	191— 10 80	355— 29 40	564— 4 00				
25— 3 00	192— 7 20	356— 1 40	568— 5 20				
26— 9 00	193— 6 50	359— 26 75	570— 6 60				
27— 50 80	195— 6 80	360— 10 80	575— 7 00				
28— 8 40	196— 3 20	361— 4 00	580— 4 20				
29— 2 70	198— 12 10	365— 4 40	584— 9 20				
30— 65 60	199— 9 45	369— 3 40	588— 7 25				
31— 5 20	200— 8 20	370— 25 91	591— 5 45				
32— 51 60	201— 1 80	371— 2 00	593— 4 40				
33— 3 20	203— 19 40	374— 32 45	594— 6 00				
34— 6 40	207— 11 70	375— 17 00	599— 3 00				
35— 9 00	208— 4 25	376— 10 00	601— 3 20				
36— 6 00	209— 16 20	378— 3 60	603— 4 90				
37— 12 80	211— 14 40	380— 2 80	606— 7 00				
38— 108 40	214— 3 20	381— 19 60	606— 7 80				
39— 10 40	215— 21 20	382— 55 20	617— 2 20				
40— 1 30	218— 3 00	384— 15 00	619— 3 20				
41— 1 80	221— 12 00	386— 16 00	622— 5 40				
42— 8 60	222— 7 50	390— 3 40	623— 11 95				
43— 2 60	224— 11 40	391— 8 00	629— 5 60				
44— 35 50	225— 5 20	393— 3 40	636— 4 40				
45— 9 85	226— 3 20	394— 4 40	637— 15 20				
46— 14 40	228— 9 00	399— 2 70	638— 10 80				
47— 7 20	229— 4 00	400— 5 20	639— 9 10				
48— 17 20	230— 4 80	402— 2 00	640— 4 60				
49— 9 20	232— 2 00	406— 5 40	645— 17 35				
50— 41 20	233— 1 80	409— 3 20	647— 8 20				
51— 26 40	236— 3 50	416— 22 80	649— 5 60				
52— 7 25	237— 11 00	420— 2 80	650— 6 40				
53— 2 40	238— 11 00	421— 11 95	658— 1 90				
54— 2 10	239— 18 30	423— 4 60	659— 9 00				
55— 9 40	240— 12 40	427— 8 80	663— 5 30				
56— 37 60	242— 5 20	428— 10 60	667— 7 40				
57— 5 20	243— 6 40	431— 2 20	676— 6 00				
58— 4 40	244— 4 40	433— 9 00	678— 23 20				
59— 5 20	245— 2 80	434— 8 40	681— 9 40				
60— 27 10	246— 3 00	437— 75 63	685— 5 45				
61— 2 60	247— 23 00	440— 47 00	685— 3 60				
62— 10 60	248— 6 20	442— 2 80	688— 4 20				
63— 15 20	249— 3 80	444— 27 00	688— 4 20				
64— 50 20	250— 8 90	445— 2 80	689— 16 80				
65— 19 60	251— 7 80	445— 24 00	692— 7 00				
66— 8 00	253— 8 90	449— 11 00	696— 9 00				
67— 1 80	257— 46 00	450— 3 60	698— 16 50				
68— 12 60	258— 15 20	451— 16 10	699— 15 50				
69— 21 60	260— 9 20	452— 4 25	701— 1 60				
70— 8 20	265— 1 60	454— 23 20	703— 5 00				
71— 3 00	266— 5 40	457— 23 60	704— 7 40				
72— 6 40	268— 7 40	459— 2 60	707— 7 10				
73— 7 80	270— 80 20	460— 9 60	712— 5 00				
74— 8 20	273— 13 80	464— 11 00	714— 2 00				
75— 59 40	274— 18 20	467— 15 50	715— 25 60				
76— 52 00	275— 3 60	468— 22 90	716— 13 60				
77— 10 20	277— 7 00	470— 5 30	723— 3 20				
78— 48 65	281— 18 60	471— 27 80	726— 18 20				
79— 3 80	284— 4 10	473— 30 20	728— 1 60				
80— 18 90	286— 12 80	474— 7 60	730— 30 60				
81— 5 60	287— 5 90	476— 89 05	731— 5 25				
82— 5 25	288— 7 80	478— 10 10	736— 1 80				
83— 18 95	290— 10 20	479— 3 80	738— 4 40				
84— 11 60	291— 12 00	481— 10 00	739— 4 80				
85— 4 00	294— 2 40	482— 8 20	740— 1 40				
86— 31 60	295— 4 20	483— 56 80	746— 3 60				
87— 4 80	298— 8 80	484— 8 40	750— 10 00				
88— 4 00	300— 3 20	486— 8 80	752— 5 00				
89— 5 65	301— 32 00	487— 4 80	756— 2 60				
90— 6 20	304— 14 20	490— 7 00	757— 6 20				
91— 6 80	306— 36 45	493— 19 40	766— 4 80				
92— 12 80	308— 3 40	497— 37 20	783— 6 80				
93— 3 80	310— 182 60	499— 3 60	788— 3 00				
94— 7 80	314— 88 41	500— 2 80	786— 5 40				
95— 18 00	315— 1 00	501— 3 20	799— 6 20				
96— 3 00	316— 11 60	502— 2 80					
Total received, . . . . .							\$5,487 69

## Claims Approved in December, 1895.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3393.	Mrs. N. Gray . . . . .	1	\$50 00
3394.	S. C. Wills . . . . .	3	200 00
3395.	Mrs. E. Anderson . . . . .	10	50 00
3396.	P. Bartel . . . . .	29	200 00
3397.	Mrs. A. Hunter . . . . .	64	80 00
3398.	Mrs. S. Raybert . . . . .	119	50 00
3399.	Mrs. E. Levesque . . . . .	184	50 00
3399.	Robt. Owens . . . . .	142	200 00
3391.	A. Van Brunt . . . . .	151	200 00
3392.	Mrs. M. A. Tracy . . . . .	176	25 00
3393.	F. Rogge . . . . .	290	200 00
3391.	Mrs. A. E. Johnson . . . . .	340	50 00
3395.	E. Raduschenski . . . . .	375	100 00
3396.	E. M. Akin . . . . .	409	200 00
3397.	F. Brehm . . . . .	497	200 00
3398.	Mrs. E. Green . . . . .	509	25 00
3399.	C. Hammler . . . . .	513	200 00
3400.	F. Goetze . . . . .	715	200 00
3401.	P. Wacker . . . . .	786	20 00
Total . . . . .			\$2,450 00

# FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS—OCTOBER, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc., . . . . . \$5,404 86  
 " Advertisers . . . . . 63 24  
 " Rent . . . . . 10 00  
 " Charts, etc., . . . . . 7 50

Total . . . . . \$5,485 60

\*\$150 00 of P. F. due was received Oct. 23, 1895 from the D. C. of New York, and has been placed in the Protective Fund, as can be seen below.

## DIVISION OF OCTOBER RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58)

General Fund, seven-tenths . . . . . \$3,839 92  
 Protective Fund, two-tenths . . . . . 1 097 12  
 Organizing Fund, one-tenth . . . . . 548 56

Total . . . . . \$5,485 60

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND

October percentage . . . . . \$3,839 92  
 Organizing Fund . . . . . 548 56  
 Cash balance, Oct. 1, 1895 . . . . . 2,241 45

Total . . . . . \$6,629 93

## EXPENSES—OCTOBER, 1895.

For Printing . . . . . \$ 396 60  
 " Office, etc., . . . . . 470 21  
 " Investigations . . . . . 93 84  
 " Meeting of G. E. B. . . . . 484 20  
 " Emblematic Pins . . . . . 110 00  
 " Benefits Nos. 3318 to 3349 . . . . . 4,762 00  
 Cash on hand Nov. 1, 1895 . . . . . 314 08

Total . . . . . \$6,629 93

## DETAILED EXPENSES—OCTOBER, 1895.

Printing 5,000 applications . . . . . \$ 7 50  
 " 1,000 labels . . . . . 1 75  
 " 5,000 appeals . . . . . 7 50  
 " 500 postal receipts . . . . . 1 50  
 " 50 4ct envelopes . . . . . 75  
 " 1,000 tableted receipts . . . . . 3 50  
 " 1,500 cards . . . . . 2 50  
 " 30 200-page ledgers . . . . . 33 60  
 " 15 300-page ledgers . . . . . 7 75  
 " 16,750 copies Nov. CARPENTER . . . . . 329 28  
 Expressage on Journal . . . . . 1 00  
 Postage on Journal . . . . . 20 16  
 Engravings for Journal . . . . . 6 75  
 Special writers for Journal . . . . . 20 00  
 Postage on supplies, etc., . . . . . 18 25  
 500 postals and 50 4-cent stamped envelopes . . . . . 7 08  
 Expressage on supplies, etc., . . . . . 7 05  
 17 telegrams . . . . . 8 65  
 Office Rent for October . . . . . 25 00  
 Rent of Hall for meeting . . . . . 3 00  
 Quarterly P. O. Box rent . . . . . 3 00  
 Quarterly Gas Bill . . . . . 2 99  
 Salary and clerk hire . . . . . 330 66  
 \$50 U. B. pins . . . . . 110 00  
 Stationery . . . . . 2 37  
 P. J. McGuire, two trips to New York and law expenses in Lyons law suit . . . . . 30 34  
 A. W. Woods, one chart . . . . . 1 50  
 C. S. Hayes, attorney, retainer . . . . . 10 00  
 Janitor, cleaning office . . . . . 3 75  
 W. J. Shields, attendance at G. E. B. . . . . 62 75  
 John Williams attendance at G. E. B. and Amalgamated Conference . . . . . 71 50  
 J. C. Gernet, attendance at G. E. B. . . . . 93 28  
 " St. Louis investigation, on account . . . . . 30 00  
 A. Cattermull, St. Louis investigation on account . . . . . 80 00  
 A. Cattermull attendance at G. E. B. . . . . 109 00  
 S. J. Kent, " . . . . . 150 20  
 Benefits Nos. 3318 to 3349 . . . . . 4,762 00  
 Total . . . . . \$6,615 85

## Report of Protective Fund.

### FOR OCTOBER, 1895.

</



## Justice to All!

How oft we find that those who thirst for wealth,  
Relinquish honor, friendship, peace and health;  
To grasp for pelf that, in the sordid strife,  
They clutch the treasure, tho' they lose their life.

While thus we find that with some hoarded store,  
In midst of riches die—in search of more,  
Others around them are so poor, indeed,  
They live in wretchedness and die in need.

Oh! could the miser feel the goodly glow,  
Which justice yields, when noble minds bestow;  
He'd open his store and then be doubly bless'd,  
In what he gave and what he still possess'd.  
How can a man be happy in his heart,  
With wealth to spare, who gives the poor no part?

Our time, our talents, property and powers—  
Though we possess them, are not really ours.

"For what have we, that we did not receive?"  
'Twas mercy gave, in mercy then relieve.—  
And all possessions, rightly understood,  
Are but entrusted for the general good.  
Who'er is found of large estate possess'd,  
Is but a guardian for all those distress'd.  
Oh! could we all, who'er in riches roll,  
Impress this truth more deeply on the soul.

Wealth so consider'd would have hallow'd worth,  
And spread more equal blessings o'er the earth;  
Few would know need, would all the affluent give.

And all be bless'd would each for others live.—  
But, war, ambition, luxury, lust and pride,  
And countless evils sin has wrought beside,  
Now drain the riches which the poor so need,  
And make the world a wilderness indeed!

KARL REUBER.

Pittsburg, Pa.

## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## Our Fiscal Hash.

BY JOSE GROS.

**I**F we were asked for an extremely short and precise definition of government, we would have to say that it is a wagon with two wheels, viz.: taxation and money. At any rate we cannot conceive how government is possible without those two elements. The whole organization of society goes to pieces without a tax fund with which to meet public expenses, and some form of money representing the values that government may have to receive and pay. The wisdom and stability of any given government or social compact consequently are conditioned to the principles on which the tax fund and the money supply may rest. Government is then, or should be, a question of ethics, honesty, morality, plain common sense; but that is just what it has never been. If it had, this planet of ours would have long ago become a mansion in which life would be a joy for ever to all the children of men. You cannot place your finger on a single human sorrow or drawback which does not proximately or remotely radiate from wrong methods of taxation and wrong monetary systems. Let us now drop into some specific facts.

Here we may refer to the Presidential Message for this year, because, in some respects, it embodies a fragment of history of the most peculiar character, in relation to our monetary devices for the last thirty years, even if their results have not been felt in full force only for the last four years. As our space is limited, and we propose to connect what the message has said with what it has not, we shall have to simply dwell on

important data and their correlated thoughts.

To begin with, we all know that we have converted our national treasury into a gold and silver warehouse, or to be more precise, into a shop for the sale and purchase of gold and silver, with the added atrocity that silver should be kept as valuable as gold. This marvelous piece of legislation is complicated by the fact that we have over one billion of dollars in paper money of different relative importance, in a commercial sense, and they all are assumed to be redeemable in either gold or silver, or coin, iron coin would do, in a strict logical sense, but who thinks of logic or sense when we have to make laws? Well, if silver is to be kept as high as gold, that must apply to our one billion paper money, intended to occupy the place of either metal. And the job has to be accomplished with one hundred million gold reserve. At least every gold dollar has to answer for ten dollars of some other quality. As we all happen to be hungry and thirsty after gold, naturally enough we like to pour our paper money into the treasury and get gold instead. Remember that while we invite our wealthy fellows at home and abroad to empty our treasury of its gold, we only leave one solitary process with which to replace that gold. The government can borrow gold by selling gold bonds, and thus place a mortgage on the scanty earnings of the workers, and thus increase the incomes of our wealthy loafers. A lot of demons escaped from the infernal regions and established in a planet of their own could not perform a greater social iniquity than that.

So far we have only dwelt on one of the two wheels of the social organization. Let us transfer our brain activities on the other wheel, that of taxation, totally interdependent with the money wheel we have been overhauling.

The least that the people should do, for their government, if they want to have it, is to let it have money enough with which to pay the expenses the people want to be saddled with. But who are the people? The millions who, hard at work all the time to make both ends meet, have transferred to a few wise chaps the power to think and do all they like in governmental contrivances. The few in question have never seen fit to realize that there is a money science as well as a taxation science. They have preferred to assume that God had forgotten all about it, or had thought better to leave the whole matter at the mercy of any set of bold fellows on the face of the earth. Naturally enough, the bold fellows have always fixed taxation on the identical principles we have inherited from the old heathen despots, viz.: tariffs internal or external, tariffs on all that labor is to produce and consume, tariffs which, as a finality, shall have to be paid by the poor, without their noticing it, the men with considerable property being but tax collectors, as a matter of actual fact. The idea of organizing taxation in such a way as to suppress monopoly and thus have free production and free commerce, that idea is perfectly satanic. It would establish righteousness at the foundations of the social compact, and that we could not stand, we, at the top. That would mean wealth for all, and we must not even dream of that.

Our readers know that this nation of ours has tried all forms of tariffs for about 120 years, and we have not yet agreed on the best. Because we have been trying to trifle with truth, to cheat each other, to humbug God's laws in nature, and such laws refuse to be humbugged, and the wealth produced by the many, quietly piles itself in the hands of the few. Notice that the climax of our present industrial condition happens

after 120 years of tariff which, beginning at a ratio of about 5 per cent., have approached that of 50 per cent., as general averages. And the climax in question means a greater gulf between 90 per cent. of the nation more or less pinched with poverty, and 10 per cent. more or less in opulence; than in the worst periods under heathen Persia and Rome.

We should now mention the fact that, after many years during which our tariffs gave us a surplus, inviting extravagance in our national expenses, or keeping money away from circulation, idle in the hands of the government; we commenced, in 1890, with tariffs leaving quite a deficit. From 1878 to 1890 our import duties increased from \$130,000,000 up to \$230,000,000. They decreased, in 1891, to \$219,000,000; in 1892, to \$117,000,000; in 1893, they rose to \$203,000,000; in 1894, again they fell and reached the pretty low figure of \$132,000,000. Total loss, in the four years of our highest tariff, \$240,000,000. At the beginning of that tariff the treasury had \$199,000,000 in gold. At the end of it, or rather six months before, in January, 1894, we had but \$65,000,000, when the first issue of bonds to protect our gold reserve brought it up to \$106,000,000. This whole march of events was foreseen by the Secretary's report under Harrison in 1893, when he stated how we had been losing gold for two years, and how imminent it was for the gold reserve to soon fall between \$100,000,000, just what took place at the beginning of 1894.

It happens with governments what we know takes place with any commercial concern, which loses its credit in proportion as it is known that receipts are less than expenses. Add to that the loss of credit the nation must suffer when our foreign creditors never know what changes we may decide to make in our money system as well as in tariff rates affecting foreign industries. Don't you see that we give to the men abroad the idea that we are a pack of children, never knowing what we want!

We should now try to connect all that precedes with the important fact that we owe to the foreigners at least five billions of dollars, from their investments in our country. Not less than \$250,000,000 must be paid to them in annual interest. Part of that sum is paid in excess of merchandise exports over imports; part in excess of gold exports over imports, and the rest goes in the shape of new investments which increase our annual tribute to the foreigners. When we are in good shape, the capitalists abroad prefer new investments to gold and less of the latter is exported. When we don't behave, more gold goes off, and less additional investments take place.

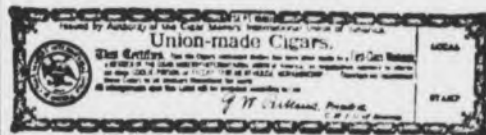
Now, why should we call it a balance in our favor when there is an excess of merchandise exports over imports? Do we get richer in proportion as we send more wealth abroad than we receive from there? Do any of us enjoy life a great deal when we receive the equivalent of, say \$1,000 per annum, and have to pay \$1,200? We then drain our savings at the rate of \$200 every year, or give some additional note, etc., against our property. Do we call that \$200 balance in our favor? We then export \$200 per annum more than we import! Any excess of exports over imports, in whichever form, merchandise, gold or securities, constitutes then a balance against our nation. The working masses get deeper in debt to capitalists abroad. That shows, at the same time, that the capitalists at home are also gorging themselves with the wealth of the workers. That is the reason why the wealthy must try to humbug the workers by giving them wrong perceptions on the subject. They make them believe they are getting richer while they get poorer. Don't

you see the beauty of our modern progress?

From whichever side we may contemplate our fiscal hash, we must confess that the like was never seen on the face of the earth before. And the most ludicrous part of it is that stupendous heroic feat of trying to keep silver on a parity with gold by the grace of baby acts of Congress. It would hardly be less stupid for Congress to declare the parity of the sun and the moon, or that of silk and cotton. In the latter case we could convert our government into a silk store keeper, and force it to exchange silk for cotton, handing over just so many pounds of the former as pounds of the latter were deposited by any body in the hands of the government. Bonds could be issued now and then to buy more silk ready to be disposed of in exchange for more cotton, on the same principle of keeping cotton as high as silk. All that would tend to prove the omnipotence of our Congress in defying all God's laws in nature. How long, Oh Lord, how long, shall we make fools of ourselves?

The coming industrial status shall take no cognizance whatever of the precious metals. The have always constituted the money of barbarism, of monopoly and oppression.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenebrous made goods.

## OUR PRINCIPLES.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

**Resolved,** That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

**Resolved,** That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademarks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

**Resolved,** That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

**Resolved,** That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

**Resolved,** That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

**Resolved,** That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

**Resolved,** That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

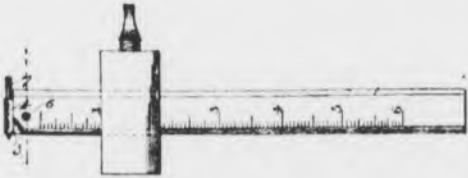


# U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.

AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PUBLICATION BY

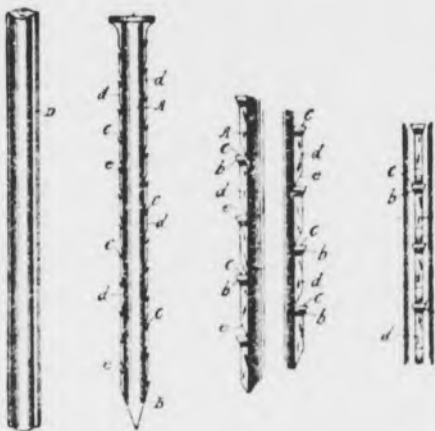
**MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,**  
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,  
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
from whom copies of these patents may be had at  
fifteen cents each.

549,513. GAGE. Eljah H. Holmes, Prairie  
View, Tex. Filed Aug. 1, 1895. Serial  
No. 557,880. (No model.)



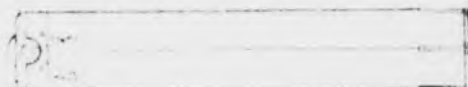
**Claim.**—A gage comprising a beam having a  
saw kerf at its end, a clamp composed of a tube  
having laterally projecting parallel wings which  
are inserted in said kerf, a scribing point or  
marker located in the tubular portion of the  
clamp exposed to view, the means for clamping  
the separated ends of the beam tightly against  
the parallel wings of the clamp, substantially as  
set forth.

549,555. WIRE NAIL. John White,  
London, Canada. Filed Jan. 5, 1894.  
Serial No. 495,767. (No model.)



**Claim.**—A nail having ribs or flanges formed  
upon its sides, and which ribs or flanges are in-  
dented at intervals, the metal displaced in form-  
ing the indentations being turned backward and  
outward to form barbs, the points of which are  
flattened or broadened out so as to be wider than  
the ribs or flanges from which they are formed,  
substantially as stated.

549,745. TWO-FOOT RULE. Daniel R.  
Porter and Reuben S. Whittier, Chelsea,  
assignors by mesne assignments, to Mel-  
ville P. Hayward, Suffolk County, Mass.  
Filed Mar. 21, 1895. Serial No. 542,592.  
(No model.)



**Claim.**—A three-jointed, four-fold pocket-rule  
having the flange of the joint graduated radially  
in the degrees of a circle to serve as a protractor,  
the co-operating index upon the adjacent member  
of the joint, the screw-threaded pin or journal  
provided with the head and thumb-nut whereby  
the legs of the rule may be secured in any de-  
sired relation, the said thumb-nut being of a  
thickness equal to that of the rule and having  
the arms or wings thereof equal in length to the  
width of the folded rule and offset to the outer  
side of the center of the nut to clear the ends of  
the rule when folded, the inner corners of the  
said ends being rabbeted or recessed to clear the  
hub of the said nut, all substantially as described  
and for the purpose set forth.

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from  
those made by cheap labor or prison made  
goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in  
America, having been organized in 1826.

To BUILD up the United  
Brotherhood to be a power, we  
must have uniform dues, uniform  
initiation fees, uniform sick bene-  
fits and an out of work benefit  
for our members when unem-  
ployed. We must have higher  
dues and an equalization of funds  
annually. Then we will prosper.

## Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to  
loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life  
and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be  
provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and  
the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-  
annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are  
furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly  
reported to the G. S., and name and address of  
the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized  
towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go!  
Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated  
occasions; they will add to the strength of your  
Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be  
written on official note paper and bear the seal  
of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the  
G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such commu-  
nications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month  
are published in the next month's journal.  
Monies received can not be published in this  
journal the same month they are received. It  
takes some time to make up the report and put  
it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post  
Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft  
as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is  
not responsible for money sent in any other way.  
Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in pay-  
ment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

## GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY—Weekly payments are the most  
convenient for members of this Brotherhood,  
and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or  
other work manufactured in a penal institution,  
or brought from any town or city where cheap  
labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of  
the first Monday in September as Labor's Hol-  
iday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall  
endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their  
power to make the Eight hour rule universal,  
and to sustain those unions that have now estab-  
lished the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should  
do all in its power to discourage strikes, and  
adopt such means as will tend to bring about an  
amicable understanding between Local Unions  
and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws  
throughout the United States and Canada, mak-  
ing a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real  
estate to secure the wages of labor first, and  
material second. Such liens should be granted  
without long stays of execution or other un-  
necessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall  
strive to form a League composed of delegates  
from the various unions of the building trades in  
its respective city, and by this means an employ-  
ment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any sys-  
tem of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we  
deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a  
further incentive to reckless competition, having  
the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to  
allow first-class men to offer their labor at third  
class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a  
minimum price for a day's work to be the same  
and best, and let the employers grade the wage  
above that minimum.

BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



## Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where  
carpenters make it a rule to work only nine  
hours a day:

Atlanta, Ga.  
Albina, Oreg.  
Allston, Mass.  
Amesbury, Mass.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Arlington, Mass.  
Arranville Harbor, Tex.  
Anacortes, Wash.  
Asbury Park, N. J.  
Astoria, Oreg.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn, Me.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Apollo, Pa.  
Anderson, Ind.  
Allegheny City, Pa.  
Albany, N. Y.  
Austin, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Bastin, Mon.  
Belt, Mon.  
Bakersfield, Cal.  
Bay City, Mich.  
Bar Harbor, Me.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Beile Vernon, Pa.  
Bath Beach, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bayonne, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho.  
Bridgeton, N. J.  
Blaine, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Ohio.  
Bradford, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me.  
Braddock, Pa.  
Bellevue, Ohio.  
Belleville, Ill.  
Belleville, Can.  
Bellevue, Pa.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Brookline, Mass.  
Butte, Mont.  
College Point, N. Y.  
College Hill, O.  
Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Carrollton, Ga.  
Cairo, Ill.  
Calgary, Can.  
Chelsea, Mass.  
Chelmsford, Pa.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Camden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Cohoes, N. Y.  
Corleona, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Corapolis, Pa.  
Cleveland, Ohio.  
Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Cornwall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dover, N. J.  
Delhi, O.  
Dayton, Ky.  
D & M, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquesne, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Oreg.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Fort Brooke, Fla.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fosteria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greenfield, Ind.  
Gloucester, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
German town, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grove City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Hull, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hartford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hickensack, N. J.  
Harriman, Tenn.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hosick Falls, N. Y.  
Hyde Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jackson, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Kingston, N. Y.  
Kalispell, Mont.  
La Salle, Ill.  
Lenox, Mass.  
Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lewiston, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockport, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Marlboro, Mass.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Mayhew, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Media, Pa.  
Medford, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Marblehead, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.  
Maspeth, N. Y.  
Milford, Ohio.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middlesborough, Ky.  
Madisonville, O.  
Mansfield Valley, Pa.  
Meriden, Conn.  
Moline, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Moundsville, W. Va.  
Muskegon, Mich.  
Muskegon, Pa.  
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.  
Milburn, N. J.  
Model City, N. Y.  
Montclair, N. J.  
Mt. Washington, O.  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
Norwood, O.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Nelsonville, O.  
North Easton, Mass.  
New Kensington, Pa.  
Norfolk, Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Newport, R. I.  
Newport, Ky.  
Newport News, Va.  
Newtown, N. Y.  
Newburyport, Mass.  
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Norwood, Mass.  
N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Natchez, Miss.  
New Cumberland, W. Va.  
New Castle, Pa.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New Ha en, Pa.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Newark, N. J.  
Natick, Mass.  
Newton, Mass.  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Albany, Ind.  
New Brighton, N. Y.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Northampton, Mass.  
Norwich, Conn.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
Oceanic, N. J.  
Oswego, N. Y.  
Ogden, Utah.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Ottawa, Can.  
Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Ottawa, Ill.  
Ontario, Cal.  
Ora ge, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Oneonta, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Peru, Ill.  
Pittsfield, Mass.  
Port Richmond, N. Y.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Portatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Perryville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Quincy, Ill.  
Rockland, Me.  
Rockville, Conn.  
Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Rondout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosedale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Redlands, Cal.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stoneham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salisbury, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Steubenville, Ohio.  
Santa Ana, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John, N. B.  
Saxtonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.  
Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Stapleton, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
S. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catherine's, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Seymour, Ind.  
S. mmit, N. J.  
Southampton, N. Y.  
Tampa, Fla.  
Taunton, Mass.  
Tawas City, Mich.  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
The Dalles, Oreg.  
Tiffin, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ohio.  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Trinidad, Col.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Tartarum, Pa.  
Turtle Creek, Pa.  
Taylor, Pa.  
Texarkana, Tex.  
Union Hill, N. J.  
Utica, N. Y.  
Union town, Pa.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
Vincennes, Ind.  
Visalia, Cal.  
Waxahatchie, Tex.  
Wellburg, W. Va.  
West Hoboken, N. J.  
West Duluth, Minn.  
Warren, Ohio.  
Winthrop, Mass.  
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Weymouth, Mass.  
Wabash, Ind.  
Waltham, Mass.  
Waco, Tex.  
W. Newton, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Washington, Pa.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Whitman, Mass.  
Woburn, Mass.  
Winchester, Mass.  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Woodside, N. Y.  
Winfield, N. Y.  
Watertown, N. Y.  
Williams Bridge, N. Y.  
Yonkum, Tex.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
Youngstown, Ohio.  
Zanesville, Ohio.

Total, 411 cities.

## Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where  
carpenters make it a rule to work only eight  
hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.  
Ashland, Wis.  
Austin, Ill.  
Berkeley, Cal.  
Bessemer, Cal.  
Brighton Park, Ill.  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Boston, Mass.  
Carondelet, Mo.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Chicago Heights, Ill.  
Cripple Creek, Col.  
Denver, Col.  
Elmhurst, Ill.  
East St. Louis, Ill.  
Englewood, Ill.  
Evanston, Ill.  
Fremont, Col.  
Grand Crossing, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Highland Park, Ill.  
Haughville, Ind.  
Hyde Park, Ill.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
Kensington, Ill.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Lynn, Mass.  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Lake Forest, Ill.  
Manor Station, Pa.  
Maywood, Ill.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Moreland, Ill.  
Marion, Ind.  
Mt. Vernon, Ind.  
Murphysboro, Ill.  
New York, N. Y.  
Omaha, Neb.  
Oakland, Cal.  
Oak Park, Ill.  
Pasadena, Cal.  
Pueblo, Colo.  
Rogers Park, Ill.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Sacramento, Cal.  
Santa Barbara, Cal.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
San Jose, Cal.  
San Rafael, Cal.  
Sheboygan, Wis.  
South Chicago, Ill.  
South Denver, Col.  
South Evanston, Ill.  
Stockton, Cal.  
So. Omaha, Neb.  
So. Englewood, Ill.  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
Town of Lake, Ill.  
Verona, Pa.  
Venice, Ill.  
Victor, Colo.  
Washington, D. C.  
Watcom, Wash.  
West Troy, N. Y.

Total, 64 cities.

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of  
the badge worn by all  
members of the Retail  
Clerks' National Protec-  
tive Association of the  
United States. See that  
all salesmen and clerks  
wear this badge, and you  
may be sure they are  
union men.

## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of  
nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are  
recommended to the members of the United  
Brotherhood.

## CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by  
Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction,  
Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's  
Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheel-  
ing, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Ham-  
mond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville  
Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co.,  
all located at Belleville, Ill.

## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by  
Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and  
Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail  
Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the  
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel  
Workers where Union men are employed.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

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Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1896.

## Editorial Notes.

Get ready for May 1, next, to establish the Eight-Hour Day!

HOLD public meetings, social gatherings, agitate, work zealously and urge ex-members and non-Union men to join us.

ALL indications point to quite a revival in carpenter work next spring. And with it will come a great awakening among the carpenters.

THE NEW YEAR is with us, and now each and every member should strive to make the year 1896 one fraught with great success for the U. B.

IN this cold weather when so many of our members are idle, it would be a good plan for them to hustle around among non-Union men and ex-members, and strive to build up the membership.

Avoid strikes this year by strengthening the forces of your Union this winter. The contractors will then all the more readily meet you in conference and be brought over to your side by methods of conciliation.

We are frequently complimented by Local Unions on the very prompt and speedy settlement of claims for benefit. If the papers, etc., sent us, are in proper form no claims ever remain in our hands over 30 days. Some are settled in less than a week if all O. K.

Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., and Union 549, Boston, Mass., Suspended.

We desire all our Locals and members to know that Unions 4, of St. Louis, Mo., and 549, Boston, Mass., have been legally suspended by the General President and the unanimous vote of the G. E. B., for violation of the Constitution. These Unions are not to be recognized in any manner. Arrangements have been made, however, by which those members of the aforesaid Unions who will live up to our laws, can get clearances and become members of some other Union.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Union 575 had a good public meeting, December 17th, and we propose to keep up these meetings all winter. We are sending out printed matter to all non-union men.

## Six New Unions.

Since our last report charters have been granted to six new Unions, viz:—Union 28, Misoula, Mont.; 32, Bonner, Mont.; 34, Hamilton, Mont.; 41, Raleigh, N. C., (colored); 401, Franklin, Pa.; 439, Atlanta, Ga.

## Uniform Dues, Uniform Benefits and Equalization of Funds.

All well organized Unions here and abroad have established the above principles. The Amalgamated Engineers, Amalgamated Carpenters, the Coal Miners and all the leading Unions of Great Britain have these principles embodied in their laws. So have the Cigar Makers and German Typographers in this country. They all, in addition, have an out of work benefit for the assistance of their unemployed members. The plan works very practically, and has proven satisfactory wherever tried.

Equalization of funds does not imply that each Union shall have the same total amount in its local treasury. Not at all. It means that each local Union shall have the same amount per capita in its treasury for each member. This carries with it uniform dues and uniform initiation fees, also uniform benefits. It practically means that a member, no matter where he goes, will have the same sick benefits and other benefits, and also have an equal interest in the entire finances of the United Brotherhood.

It means that we shall be a real Brotherhood, that the strong Unions shall assist the weak whenever they need it. It is simply carrying out the true principles of unionism.

Let us look at the subject briefly. Suppose a pestilence were to come in any one city, or that some unavoidable disaster occurred to a local Union and its funds were depleted, the result would be it would dissolve. But through equalization of funds that Union would be maintained.

We are always struggling to organize new unions in order to make our Brotherhood stronger, and its advantages greater. It then follows, if we make so much effort to start unions, we ought to do something to save them. We lost a good many Unions the past three years, during the depression, which under this plan could have been alive to-day.

It will be charged that this plan will encourage local unions to squander their funds; that as long as they can get funds from sister unions they will pay no regard to their own treasuries. In reply let it be known that it is not so in the Cigar Makers' International Union, nor is it so in the Amalgamated Carpenters' and other powerful Unions that have the plan in operation. A certain percentage is allowed each Union for expenses and none can exceed it, and the state of the finances of each local Union is known at headquarters each month.

This plan will enable every Union to pay a uniform sick benefit, so that members wherever they may go or travel will be all treated alike and lose none of their benefits by traveling or changing from one Union to another.

There are many other points we will leave to further discussion. Meanwhile we ask our members to discuss the question in our columns.

SAN FRANCISCO.—We are growing at a pushing pace. The standard of \$3 per day and 8 hours a day is now most rigidly enforced, also the working card. When we were reduced in membership this was not the case. Now we are organizing the mill bench hands and the surrounding towns.

## Our Mail-Bag.

(Locals and members are requested to send five to ten line items of trade interest for this department. Write plainly in ink on one side of the paper only.)

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Union 160 had a "smoker" recently and it stirred up the boys at a lively gait.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Trade dull and wages low; the snowbirds of the North are here as usual to the detriment of the home workmen.

EIGHT National Unions joined the A. F. of L. last year. Next the Railway Brotherhoods and the International Bricklayers Union will join.

NEWARK, N. J.—Union 306 is busy rushing ahead in membership at a rapid rate. This Union had a jubilee installation of officers this month.

THE Bricklayers and Masons Unions, of Chicago, nearly 5,000 strong, has joined the A. F. of L. That Union now proposes to move for six hours a day.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—On New Year's afternoon Union 38 had an "At Home," and judging from the number of visitors, the Union must have hosts of friends. Many of the bosses dropped in, and song and speech was the rule.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—This city is unusually overcrowded with carpenters. More than half of them out of work. This condition of affairs has been made worse by Mackey and Young, a brace of unprincipled contractors. They have advertised in Chicago papers and elsewhere for 200 carpenters. They want men for two dollars a day.

CHICAGO.—We gained quite a number of strikes the past few months for enforcement of trade rules and propose next Spring to make a concerted move for the betterment of affairs generally. Where we had 34 locals last January, now by consolidation we have only 22, with over 4,000 members in good standing. Our D. C. is in splendid working order.

THE most powerful unions are those whose members pay the highest dues and receive strike, out of work, traveling, sick and death benefits. Up till 1887 nineteen unions in Great Britain, composed of 225,000 members, paid in benefits over \$4,000,000. This is the reason why the trade union movement is much more successful in England than in the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—This Quaker City may be considered sleepy and very quiet. But when it does move it moves with an immense rush. The strike of the street railway men has shook up the city. Citizens, bishops, clergymen and business men who never before bothered themselves about labor problems and cared less, are now bestirring themselves to the pressing question of our age. Out of it will come some betterment for the street car men later on, but not immediately. Still it has served and will serve as a convincing lesson of the power of organization.

TO BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.



If your Union or D. C. has a Business Agent or Walking Delegate, send us his name and address to publish.

IN the report of claims paid in November, 1895, published in November paper, claim No. 3,362, John Walsh, Union 247, should read \$200 instead of \$50.

QUARTERLY password, blanks, etc., for the current quarter have been sent all Locals in good standing. Those not receiving the same should notify the G. S.-T.

G. E. B. met at the General Office, January 6-11, 1896, and passed on a number of grievances and appeals and audited the books. Their proceedings will be given in this journal next month.

THE Recording Secretary of the Local should fill out the postal sent, and at once forward same to this office, with list of names and addresses of present staff of officers. This is important.

THE Building Laborers International Union meets in convention at Holyoke, Mass., February 4. The Stone Masons International Union is now in session this month in Chicago, and the Bricklayers International convened the early part of this month in St. Louis.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in New York City last month, are now in print at 10 cents per copy. Address, Aug. McCraith, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind. The proceedings this year are unusually interesting and of more than ordinary value.

SOME of our locals and members, we find, are buying a very cheap grade of emblematic pins of the N. B. from Whitehead and Hoag Co., Newark, N. J. This firm has had no authority to manufacture these pins. They are infringing on our copyright. The only official pins with emblem of U. B. are furnished from the General Office, and the proceeds of said sales go into the funds of the U. B. The pins cost 25 cts. each and are handsome and of the most durable quality. Buy no others.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The locals of this district have agreed on \$25 initiation fee to go into effect on and after April 1st next. Rooms for the D. C. have been secured at 619 Chestnut street. These headquarters are very commodious and have a reading room attached. No more permits will be granted to allow ex-members, etc., to work without a working card. Union 4, has been legally suspended by the Gen. Pres. and G. E. B. All loyal members of said Union desiring clearances can get them from the D. C.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westches-  
ter, Westchester Co., N. Y.General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Henry Gale, 330 W. Ver-  
mont st., Indianapolis, Ind.Second Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601  
Larned st., East,—Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain,  
Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 8944 S. Halstead st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day, May 1st,  
1896! Push the agitation for  
the eight hour day unceasingly.

## The One to Dread.

"In the business of subverting the  
liberties," says John Swinton, the noble  
old Roman of the American labor move-  
ment, "I do not dread the soldier with  
his rifle, nor the conspirator with his  
mask, nor the fool, lunatic, or dema-  
agogue, nor the king in his regalia, nor  
the cleric with his tongue, nor the editor  
with his quill, nor satan with his horns,  
nor yet the millionaire with his millions,  
if they have but a fair field. The man to  
be dreaded in this Republic is the shy-  
stering lawyer; legal machination is the  
thing of menace and danger. It is in  
this country especially that the people  
need be on the alert against legal quib-  
blers; here they swarm as they do  
nowhere else on the globe, not only in  
the courts, but in the legislatures and  
their lobbies, and every place of power  
and greatness."

## Discipline in Trades Unions.



N article which has  
received no small  
amount of atten-  
tion appeared in  
a recent issue of  
the *Garment  
Worker*, and the  
theme of the  
article as well  
as the points ad-  
vanced are good  
enough to war-  
rant their repeti-

tion. The paper says:

Discipline in trades unions is as neces-  
sary as it is to the army or navy. Not  
the discipline, however, which makes of  
a human being an automaton, a machine,  
but discipline which means an obedience  
to rules designed to secure the concert  
of action necessary for mutual interest.  
This discipline does not mean subservi-  
ency to the will of irresponsible individ-  
uals, but the observance of a rule which  
reflects the intelligent expressed will of  
those whose welfare is equally shared.

No matter how identical the interests  
of the workers and how grand their aspir-  
ations, confusion and despair is the result

of lack of direction and order. In every  
battle, whether in the field or in the  
workshop, whether by force of arms or by  
other means, a strategic point is gained  
by getting one wing of the enemy to fire  
on the other. The discipline of the rival  
camps is watched very closely. Likewise,  
in the economic contests between the em-  
ployer and the worker.

The Unions are surrounded by natural  
foes on every hand, not the least being  
the ignorant and selfish opposition of fel-  
low workers. But, as in many instances  
in history, a small well-disciplined body  
can cut their way through seemingly  
overwhelming obstacles in their path.

Trades Unions have fought many a  
Thermopylae or Balaklava, not perhaps  
with the glory which characterized these  
engagements, but by the stern determina-  
tion to persist against seemingly over-  
whelming odds, to persevere against the  
abuse of the very persons who are directly  
benefited. In many industries a small,  
compact body of workingmen have gained  
many advantages for themselves and the  
rest of the workers, who never even ac-  
knowledge what has been gained, and, on  
the contrary, berate the very organiza-  
tions that have befriended them.

There are Unions whose existence is  
always in doubt, no matter what their  
present membership may be. The Union  
is a sort of rallying point on exceptional  
occasions, like a throng of people turning  
out to see a circus or watch a parade;  
they soon scatter, and the affair soon be-  
comes but a memory. Such Unions had  
better not exist. Far more preferable is  
a small, well-disciplined body of men  
who increase their ranks slowly but sure-  
ly, and who know how to take advantage  
of opportunities in order to increase the  
stability and power of the organization.

An employer often, under stress of cir-  
cumstances, will grant higher wages and  
better conditions to their employees with  
the direct object in view of striking the  
Union in the rear after an alleged victory.  
The weak points in the Union are care-  
fully watched, and a Union built upon  
brag and sentiment is bound to succumb  
to the insidious attack of the enemy.  
Demoralization is a disease easily con-  
tracted, and often many years are re-  
quired to rally from its effects.

Unions often, by a sudden growth of  
membership, have been overcome by the  
very material (or membership) intended  
to build a citadel. Just as a great bridge  
is planned and is based upon the material  
used and its resisting power, so must a  
labor organization surrounded by oppos-  
ing elements be prepared to calculate up-  
on the strength and durability of a Trade  
Union designed to become a permanent  
source of protection to the members, and  
one which will be prepared to meet chang-  
ing circumstances.

#### Labor Commissioner Dowling's Views on the Mechanics Lien Law, the Life and Limb Law and Other Labor Laws of New York State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22:—State Labor  
Commissioner Thomas J. Dowling for  
the past ten days has been conducting  
in this city an exhaustive investigation  
relative to the practical workings of the  
Mechanics' Lien Laws, the Life and  
Limb Law, the Eight-Hour Law, and  
various other labor laws. This evening  
he said:—

"Summarized, I find, according to the  
testimony adduced at the investigation,  
that the Mechanics' Lien Law is of no  
benefit to the workmen engaged in the  
building trades. It is evident that the  
existing statute has been a complete  
failure because of the great cost and  
trouble of collecting unpaid wages from

contractors and builders who have per-  
niciously failed to comply with its provi-  
sions.

Another contention is that irresponsible  
builders, who are largely speculative in  
character, take contracts at the lowest  
possible figure, with the evident inten-  
tion of defrauding workmen out of their  
legitimate earnings by evasions of the  
Lien Law. It is furthermore complained  
that mortgages take precedence over the  
claims of wage-earners, and for that rea-  
son the workmen have sometimes found  
it impossible to collect their wages even  
after going to the expense of filing liens.

The allegation is made, too, that there  
have been cases where money lenders  
have planned, by despicable methods, to  
get possession of unfinished buildings for  
a nominal sum. Before advancing any  
money these loan agents, it is charged,  
have purposely reckoned that the lot  
owners, who received their payments in  
installments as the work progressed, giv-  
ing mortgages therefor, could not possi-  
bly fulfil their agreements to complete  
the jobs with the money at their com-  
mand, and such property holders have  
been willfully placed in a position where  
they were forced, through lack of funds,  
to discontinue operations just as they  
were on the eve of finishing the specified  
parts of the construction called for in the  
contracts. As a consequence the lot  
owners could not pay the contractors and  
workmen, and finally had to relinquish  
the property to the mortgagees under  
foreclosure proceedings. The builders  
and their employees also suffered from  
this sharp practice, as the lien law does  
not provide against swindling operations  
of this nature.

Not being protected by the lien-law,  
wage workers have frequently been oblig-  
ed to go on strike in order to recover back  
pay, and on some occasions the amount  
lost in wages, because of these strikes, has  
been largely in excess of the unpaid  
wages. During the nine years, ending  
with 1893, that the Bureau investigated  
labor disputes, there were 331 strikes in  
this State, caused by non-payment of  
wages. There were 8,007 people en-  
gaged in these strikes, and the losses en-  
tailed by them and their Unions reached  
the enormous figure of \$72,453.12. In  
addition to this, the evidence demon-  
strated that there have been, in the past  
two years, an unprecedented number of  
strikes to compel the payment of wages,  
and the pecuniary loss resulting there-  
from has been immeasurable. To me it  
seems radically wrong to put working  
people to such annoyance and loss, and  
they should have adequate relief in a  
perfect law based upon principles of jus-  
tice and right.

The witnesses delegated by the labor  
organizations to testify at the investiga-  
tion, advanced some good ideas with  
reference to improving the present lien  
law, and I shall embody them in my  
recommendations to the incoming Legis-  
lature. I have made a careful study of  
the lien laws of other States, and will  
recommend to the Legislature the enact-  
ment of amendments that will include  
the most protective features of the  
statutes of those States.

I shall particularly urge the passage of  
a section providing that when any build-  
ing shall be erected in whole or in part  
by contract such building and the land  
where on it stands shall be liable to the  
contractor alone for work done; that at  
the time of making the first payment of  
the price stipulated and agreed to be paid  
therein, and every installment thereof,  
the contractor shall produce and deliver  
to the owner proof that all journeyman  
and laborers employed in the construc-  
tion thereof have been paid in full. This,  
I considered, would be fair and equitable  
to honest builders and their employees.

"More safeguards are needed for the

preservation of lives and limbs of men  
engaged in the constructive industry.  
Many deaths and accidents have resulted  
from defective scaffolding, imperfect  
ladders, and lack of planking in uncom-  
pleted buildings. The dangers attendant  
upon the erection of high buildings is  
apparent to any casual observer, and  
remedial legislation in this respect is  
indeed an absolute necessity.

Our lawmakers should act promptly in  
this matter, and when life and limb laws  
are made, competent officials should be  
empowered to enforce them, and the  
penalties for violations should be as  
heavy as possible.

I have found that some of the labor  
laws of this State are openly violated  
almost every day, and nothing is appar-  
ently said about it. These violations are  
in the main committed by city officials.  
The representatives of organized labor  
are a unit in declaring that that portion  
of the Eight-Hour Law of 1870, as amend-  
ed by chapter 622, laws of 1894, which  
provides that the prevailing rate of wages  
shall be paid to mechanics and laborers  
employed on public works, is continuously  
disregarded by the officials whose duty it  
is to supervise the construction and re-  
pair of public school buildings in this  
city. Contrary to law, these officials  
allow contractors to pay less than the  
standard scale of prices on this class of  
work.

It is also asserted that in the erection  
of a public school building in Brooklyn,  
the same law was violated. The officers  
of the labor organization whose members  
were affected, prosecuted the case; an  
indictment was found, but it was pigeon-  
holed, and that was the last, it is said,  
that was heard of the case.

When municipal authorities connive  
with unfair contractors to violate the  
laws of the State, it is about time that the  
working masses should insist upon the  
enforcement of the acts that have been  
passed for the amelioration of their con-  
dition. They should also see to it that a  
suitable revision of all imperfect labor  
laws should be made, and ways and  
means devised for the proper enforce-  
ment of the same.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union Workingmen and workingwomen and  
sympathizers with labor have refused to pur-  
chase articles produced by the following firms.  
Labor papers please copy:

S. OTTENBERG & BROS.' CIGARS.  
GEO. EHRETS' LAGER BEER.  
JACKSON BREWERY, LAGER BEER  
STUDEBAKER BROS. MAN'G CO.'S CAR-  
RIAGES AND WAGONS.  
ST. LOUIS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
LAGER BEER.  
PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.  
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S BISCUITS.  
MEYER, JONASSEN & CO., CLOAKS.  
BICYCLE WHEEL WORKS, BICYCLES.  
WESTERN WHEEL BICYCLE CO., CHI-  
CAGO. "Blackhawk," "Crescent,"  
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WASHBURN-CROSBY CO., FLOUR, MIN-  
NEAPOLIS.  
SCHOOL SEAT CO., FURNITURE, GRAND  
RAPIDS.  
PFAFF BREWING CO., BOSTON.  
YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.  
BOSTON PILOT BOSTON REPUBLIC.  
HOPEDALE MFG. CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.  
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UNITED STATES BAKING CO.  
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO., ST. LOUIS.  
DAUBE COHEN & CO., CLOTHING, CHI-  
CAGO.  
MESKERR BROS., ST. LOUIS.  
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., CLOTHIERS, CHI-  
CAGO.





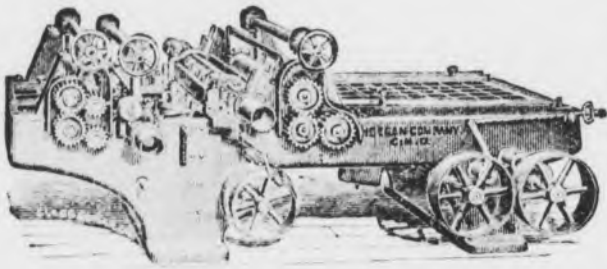
Here is a Tip Top Planer and Matcher.



THE Egan Company, 406 - 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, O., has placed in the market a No. 4 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher of value to the trade. This cylinder is slotted on all four sides, has a patent drop matcher attachment and an independent beader.

This planer and matcher is designed for general planing and matching in either hard or soft wood, and has many advantages for doing smooth and perfect work. It is adapted for doing custom work—general planing and smoothing, making flooring, ceiling, partition stuff, patent siding, casing, molding, etc., and will stand up to hard work day in and day out without breakdown or causing the operator trouble. All parts are easily got at and the adjustments perfect. It does a large range of work, planing 24" wide both sides and up to 6" thick, and will match or edge up stuff 14" wide.

The frame is very substantial, the sides



being cast with internal braces, making the strongest framing that can be produced.

Both upper and lower cylinders are of steel, slotted on all four sides, so that all kinds of knives used in general planing mill work, such as beading, patent siding and molding bits, can be placed on them in any position that may be desired. Both cylinders are double belted and run in long self oiling bearings. The lower cylinder is placed inside the last pair of feed rolls; this will be found a great advantage, as the work is fed entirely through the machine, dispensing with pulling out the last piece. The saddle or bearing for the top cutter head is fitted to very heavy planed housings and is adjusted from below the bed plate, giving free access to the cylinder in order to reset or sharpen the knives. A device is provided, which is operated from the working side of the machine, which locks the bearings of the upper cylinder on both sides at one operation.

The side heads are of gun metal and run on heavy steel spindles, which are babitted on strong yoke frames. They can be adjusted from the working side of the machine and so placed as to feed the flooring over any part of the table, insuring an equal wear on the bed. The side heads are fitted with our patent drop matcher attachment, by means of which they can be instantly dropped below the surface of the bed by a lever from the working end of the machine, in order to surface the full width of 24". Our patent matcher clip, for breaking the chips, is attached to the heads and works on the same circle of the cutting edge, preventing all tearing out of chips or broken edges. Adjustable hold-down brackets are fitted to each side spindle hangers to hold the stock down close to matcher bits while the tongue and groove is being cut.

The feed is very powerful and consist-

of four 6" feed rolls strongly geared; the top rolls are driven with our improved expansion gearing and fitted with our patent swiveling boxes, which allows the rolls to lift at either end without cramping or bending the raising screws, and makes it impossible for either end of the roll to be forced down lower than the other, giving the feed rolls an even pressure across the full width of the board. These swiveling boxes are connected to slides working on planed ways of the housings, and each roll is raised and lowered by a parallel shaft and hand wheel operating the screws. The last pair of rolls feed the stock clear out of the machine; this will be found an advantageous arrangement, as very often the last piece is spoiled by pulling it out of the machine.

The patent pressure bars come close up to the knives on each side of the cylinder, insuring smooth work, as they prevent all chipping out; the means of adjusting them to or from the knives is simple and very convenient to the operator, and are made to accommodate any kind of bits. The bonnet, which is heavy, has an extension which comes down on the board being planed, holding it very solid as it is fed to the cutter head.

The beader is entirely independent, being connected to the pressure foot housing which holds down the stock to the lower cylinder; the beading heads have both a vertical and horizontal adjustment, and the housing being hinged the beader can be instantly lifted out of the way.

The machine is reliable in every particular, and will give general satisfaction to mill men desiring an efficient and durable machine, one that is simple in construction and adjustment, and one that will not easily get out of order. For general work it cannot be surpassed by any machine of its weight and price, as it has all the very latest improvements.

The T. & L. pulleys are 12" x 8 1/2" and should make 960 revolutions per minute.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### Eight Hours in Boston.

"Eight hours" is to be the rallying cry of 1896 of those Unions of the building trades of Boston which have not yet secured the shorter work day. This was decided on at a recent session of the building trades council.

The trades that will make the move are the carpenters, painters, decorators, roofers, cornice workers, granite cutters, housemiths, hoisting and portable engineers, woodworkers and structural marble workers. They will endeavor to enforce the eight hour day by peaceable means if possible, but intend to enforce it in any case.

The bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, brownstone cutters, lathers and building laborers have secured the eight hour day and have been working on that basis for several years. The steamfitters, by their successful strike, will go to work on the eight hour basis on May 1.

#### The Battleview.

SOMETIMES, when the surge of battle is loudest and the enemy's colors gleam everywhere through the maze of smoke and steel, and their triumphant slogan rises loud above the din of arms, the exhausted soldier finds himself swept into the eddies of stricken men and horse in the rear. The conflict which a moment before blinded and deafened him is now a living picture, the minutest details of which are clearly definable. Across the field he sees comrade and foe, now contending for the vantage point, now galloping across the open to the music of sabre and musket and bugle. In the distance he hears the roar of battle as the becalmed seaman hears the surf to leeward, yet clearer and more solemnly impressive. No minor note of the awful symphony escapes him.

The splashing hoofs, the swinge of steel, the baying of guns, the bugle-shriek, the hoarse battle-cry, the tattoo of drums. Beside him the whine of a hound over its lost master, and above him the impatient cry of the hawk. A gasp of air from the breathless heavens bears down the smoke and shrouds the field. Now the soldier may judge the fortunes of war by the braver and clearer evidence of his ears. The resonance of the enemy's cry no longer overwhelms and unnerves. Mingled with it, in lesser volumes, but clear, and constant, like the song of mountain torrent amid thunderstorm, he hears his own war-note—that voice of valor, love and hope. On the pealing waves of the enemy's cannon it comes, nearer, clearer, louder, till he hears nothing else, for he loves it. The heavens gasp again, and there, beneath the red fringe which canopies the armies, he beholds his comrades striving uphill—charging to right, wheeling to left, always winning ahead. A sunburst gleams on the hilltop, where victory lies, and is reflected in all-pervading hues upon the flag of freedom. Now he hears naught but the song of victory—sees naught but the flag of friendship. The soldier's senses are surcharged by new-risen hopes. He sees the enemy break and fall. He hears the song of comradeship rise on the freshening wind. The dying hero beside him rises to his knee and hums an echoing chord with his last breath. Then the living witness starts to his feet unbuckles a sword from the dead and rushes into the fray. There is still work for the strong arm and the clear head, and it is the better done because hopefully done.

The "pomp and glorious circumstance" of the red field contains many lessons for the vanguard in the great struggle of which the world is the scene and the "brotherhood of man" the goal. To those in the thick of the fight it sometimes seems as if the cause was hopeless. The people's ranks are disorganized; panic possesses them, and their voice is raised in a humiliating chorus of the enemy's cry. It seems that the force arrayed against us is invulnerable. The enemy has its munitions in the press, the pulpit and the judiciary. From a thousand points the maxims and dogmas of villenage are thundered into our ranks. Ghastly superstition is invoked to unnerve the arm and curdle the blood. The canons of Law menace the weak. Selfishness and fear recruit our opponents from among our friends. And over all the field rises the song of triumph, as here and there falls a brave soul wearied or betrayed to defeat. Thus it seems in the heat of the day. But how different the scene from the cool eminence of Reason's reflective mood! Now there is hope and encouragement in a survey of the field. See the goal—the people striv-

ing for the plateau on the rolling upland; the enemy seeking the gorged and precipiced height. See the opposing forces—the Napoleons, Caesars and Alexanders holding their precarious advantage by the delusion of personal "destiny," and the Cromwells, Tells and Garibaldis erect and strong in the destiny of mankind. Mark on the one hand the servile pens, the lying lip-labor, and the smug rulings from the bench, and on the other the power and the inspiration of art, science, poetry and literature. Mark on the one hand the Pullmans, Carnegies, Rosses and Olneys, and on the other the Carlyles, Ruskinsees, Morrissees and Swintons. Mark on the one hand all that is cunning, selfish and unscrupulous, and on the other all that is noble, great and God-given. Who can doubt on which side stands victory? No, no; the cause of the people is not waning; it is not hopeless. It is marching onward, sometimes over the bodies of friends, but always onward. It is good to stand out of the heat and smoke for a moment, to mark the present and to map the future. And perhaps the greatest joy and the strongest encouragement of such moments may be found in the last song of a comrade who goes not down in defeat, but upward in the glorious victory of life's noblest duty nobly done.—*The Coast Seaman's Journal.*

#### Scranton Carpenters Fully Wide Awake

SCRANTON, Pa.—The Building Trades Council of this city is making an active and vigorous campaign against the sub-contract system in the erection and repairs of school buildings. On the 13th, inst., they sent a committee of the Council to the Board of Control of the School Board with a well worded protest and statement of grievances.

The evil effects and sweating practices of the sub-contract system were recited and how it brings in not only the sub-contractor, but oftentimes the third contractor—all as middle men, each to squeeze his share of profit out of the job. This finally has the effect of reducing wages to less than a living rate, and the men are worked the longest number of hours, while the work is badly done and cannot stand the test of honest, expert examination. Furthermore the sub-contractors can evade payment of wages to the men, and there is now no recourse in law in this State by which sub-contractors can be reached directly or indirectly, or even the owner or contractor in such cases.

The following remedies were suggested by the Building Trades Council and are to be considered by the School Board, viz:

First—That all contracts must be carried out by the original contractor.

Second—Under no circumstances will any contractor be allowed to sub-let all or any parts of such contract.

Third—That nine hours shall constitute a day's work on all contracts let by your honorable body.

Fourth—That said contractors shall pay a fair rate of wages for all work done, the said rate to be fixed by a joint meeting of workmen, mechanics and others interested.

The committee explained that each branch of industry in the building of a school should have its contract direct from the School Board without the intervention of a general contractor or sub-contractors.

OMAHA, Neb.—The labor organizations have dedicated a Labor Temple with elaborate furnishings, free employment bureau, meeting rooms, reading rooms and many other attractions.



## The High Building Problem.

IS IT WISE TO LIMIT THE HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES, AND HOW FIX THE LIMIT?

**T**HE example of Chicago and Boston in the matter of the high building problem is to be followed by New York. The question of limiting the height of buildings in that city is to become a prominent subject for discussion at the next meeting of Legislature. If every owner of a lot were to erect a high building, the streets would soon become mere canyons, preventing the circulation of air and the penetration of sunlight, and becoming a menace to the general health. Artificial light, of any kind, is injurious, not only to the eyes, but to other organs of the body. This results partly from the increased heat thrown off by the artificial light. Bacteriologists find that direct sunlight is the most deadly enemy which germs encounter. Millions of bacteria, which might otherwise reach the human system and set up diphtheria, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases, are killed by a short exposure to the direct rays of the sun. The city of Glasgow, Scotland, has a law prohibiting the erection of any building which is higher than the street on which it abuts. If the building be set back from the street line, the distance it has been set back is added to the width of the street in determining the height of the building. Where the buildings face a public square in which the clear space is above eighty feet, there is no limit as to the height imposed. In Marseilles, France, buildings in streets thirty-nine feet or more wide are limited to a height of seventy-seven feet; on streets less than twenty-five feet wide the height must not exceed sixty-five feet. In Rouen, France, the limit is sixty-five feet on streets thirty-nine feet wide or more. While English cities do not theoretically limit the height of buildings, they do so practically by prescribing the thickness of walls necessary for each ten feet in height. The greater part of the area of the lower floors of very tall buildings would thus be occupied by walls and piers. The owners of high buildings in New York are leasing or purchasing adjoining properties in order to preserve for their tall structures the benefits of unimpeded air and light. One big building of twenty stories has secured a lease of all the land immediately surrounding it for a term of ninety-nine years.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

## Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates

**BOSTON, MASS.**—W. J. Shields, Washington St.  
**BROOKLYN, N. Y.**—R. Beatty, P. O. Box 18, Station W, or 353 Fulton Street.—J. J. Manning, 408 Bergen Street.  
**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Wm. Robertson, 888 Michigan Street.  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**—O. E. Woodbury, 167 E. Washington Street.  
**CINCINNATI, O.**—Jas. Frazier, 2244 Eastern Ave.  
**CLEVELAND, O.**—Vincent Hlavlin, residence, 124 Canton Street; office, room 11, 188 Superior Street.  
**COLLEGE POINT, N. Y.**—John Helmrich, College Point, Long Island, N. Y.  
**HARTFORD, CONN.**—F. O. Wals, 32 Ashley Street.  
**HOPKINSVILLE, KY.**—James Western.  
**INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**—J. W. Pruitt.  
**LYNN, MASS.**—J. D. Cooper, 324 Union Street.  
**MILWAUKEE, WIS.**—J. Bettendorf, 766 7th Ave.  
**NEW YORK.**—G. D. Gallard, 475 2d Avenue; G. Ernest, 85 East 4th Street.  
**NORWOOD, MASS.**—James Hadden, P. O. Box 424.  
**ROCHESTER, N. Y.**—F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield Street.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**—  
**SEABOARD, PA.**—B. F. Budd.  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**—V. S. Lamb, 4218 Larpy Avenue.  
**SPRINGFIELD, O.**—F. M. Poole.

## MECHANICAL

## Some Unusual Joints.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS



**I**N this article the accompanying cuts illustrate the joints, some of which the writer modified, and some of which have passed under his notice.

No. 1, shows a method of piecing or patching out a piece of balustrade rail or straight lineal stuff of either curved or flat section. It can be screwed together from the bottom side, and the engraving will explain its method of making.

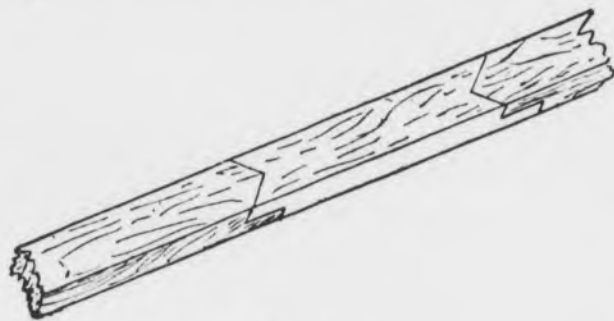


FIG. 1.

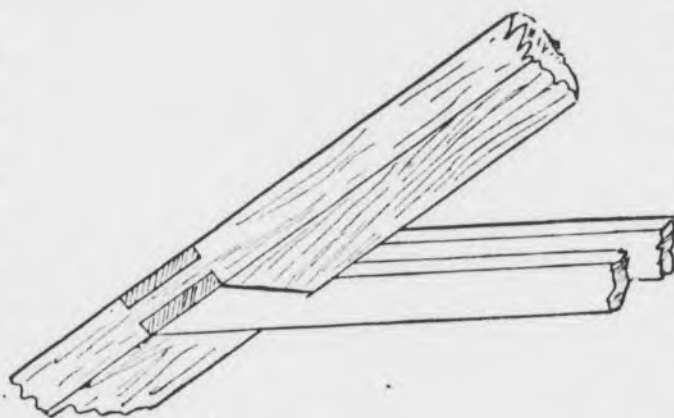


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

No. 2, represents a joint in a truss roof on a school house at Eighty-fifth street and Madison avenue, in the city of New York, introduced for the purpose of preventing the principal rafters from buckling.

No. 3, is a new form of mitre joint for picture frames.

No. 4, is a new form of window frame pocket. It takes a little more time to make, but is a much better job.

Hours of labor for carpenters in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales have been quite generally reduced 2½ to 4 hours per week through the activity of the unions. In no case do carpenters work over 9 hours a day and 50 hours per week is most generally the rule.

**CARPENTERS.** — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## International Wood Workers Congress.

A call has been issued by Secretary Karl Kloss, of Stuttgart, Germany, for an International Congress of Carpenters, Joiners, Turners, Cabinet Makers, etc., to be held in Amsterdam, Holland in August this year. This is in accordance with the orders of the International Wood Workers Congress held in Zurich, Switzerland, in August, 1893. The subjects to be discussed at the forth-coming Congress relate to International relations, and rules in the trades mentioned and fixing conditions of mutual relief in case of strike. Measures to obtain a reduction of the hours of labor and the abolition of piece work in all countries are to be considered.

## Across the Sea.

Leicester carpenters' strike has been settled in favor of the men.

All through Great Britain and Ireland a half penny per hour advance and more in a number of cases, has been gained by the carpenters' unions.

In quite a number of cities in Scotland the Associated Carpenters report the gain of one half penny per hour advance in wages, month after month, since last April.

Wages for carpenters in Great Britain and Ireland range from 7 pence to 9½ pence per hour, the latter being the rate in the larger cities. In the past year all the low paid towns have been advanced by organization from 6½ pence up to 7 pence per hour.

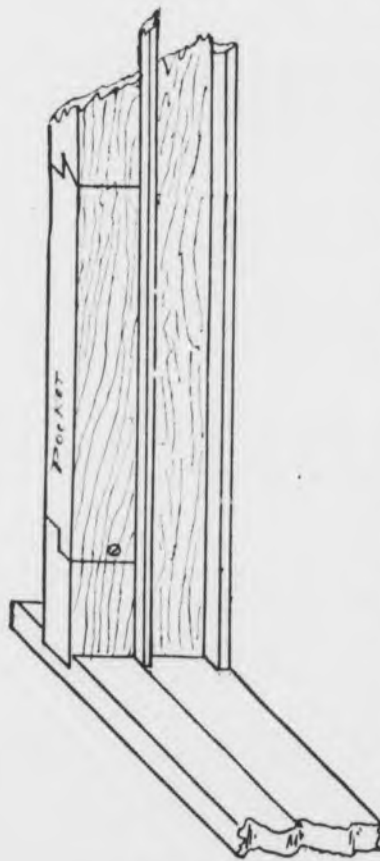


FIG. 4.

Leeds carpenters have secured an advance of a half penny per hour after six weeks strike.

## Starving amid Plenty.

Starving in a land of plenty,  
 In a great and growing nation.  
 Men and women—little children crying out in desolation  
 Harvests rich, and ripe, and golden.  
 Leaping forth from fruitful acres—safely stored  
 In vaults that hold them.

Starving in a land of plenty,  
 Workless, where real work is needed.  
 Can it be the fault of freedom? Has our system  
 not succeeded?  
 Smokeless mills, and factories closing;  
 Labor's legions standing idle, idle without wish  
 or choosing.

Starving in a land of plenty,  
 Hunger lines on haggard faces.  
 Thousands tramping on and on—in search of  
 work in far-off places,  
 Many who were self-sustaining,  
 Forced by want, must turn to beggars—pride at  
 last is unrestraining.

Starving in a land of plenty,  
 Seek the back streets and the alleys.  
 Squalid homes and squalid inmates. Lost respect  
 that never rallies.  
 Starving wives and weeping mothers,  
 Little ones close clinging to them—do ye mark  
 them, O my brothers?

Starving in a land of plenty,  
 See the woman and the maiden,  
 Standing 'twixt death and dishonor, seek the  
 waters, sorrow-laden.  
 There is menace, there is danger,  
 Lest in building pauper classes liberty be made  
 a stranger.

## PERSONALS

W. B. KNISELY, Union 284, Springfield, O., has been appointed District Organizer.

PRESIDENT Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., has been very ill for some weeks back, since his removal to Indianapolis, but latest reports show he is convalescing.

CONGRESSMAN T. W. Phillips, New Castle, Pa., has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Labor. The Trade Unions and labor organizations favored him.

GEO. BULLOCK, of Yonkers, N. Y., is doing splendid effective work as Business Agent for the District Council of West Chester County, N. Y. The D. C. comprises Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle and Williamsbridge.

PHILIP J. THOMAS, President of the Central Labor Union, Scranton, Pa., and of Union 563, of said city, has written some excellent articles in behalf of the U. B. for home trade, and had them published in the dailies of that city.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Union 16, dedicated its new hall, November 14 last, and the addresses delivered by S. P. V. Arnold on that occasion was a masterpiece to the credit and honor of the U. B. Col. J. S. Felter also gave a very instructive talk.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS, well known to our readers as a lucid, practical writer on subjects pertaining to the craft, is about to issue a new book. It will be entitled "Roof Framing Made Easy," cloth bound, and of convenient size for pocket or tool chest. The price is fixed at one dollar. Address him, 369 West 126th street, New York City. Mr. Maginnis holds himself always ready to answer any query on carpentering propounded by any of our readers.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### An Invocation.

Come forth from the valley,  
Come forth from the hill,  
Come forth from the workshop,  
The mine, and the mill;  
From pleasure or slumber,  
From study or play,  
Come forth in your myriads  
And aid us to-day,  
There's a word to be spoken,  
A deed to be done,  
A truth to be uttered,  
A cause to be won,  
Come forth in your myriads!  
Come forth every one!

Come youths in your vigor;  
Come men, in your prime;  
Come age with experience  
Fresh gathered from time;  
Come workers! You're welcome!  
Come thinkers! You must!  
Come, thick as the clouds  
Of the mid-summer dust—  
Or the waves of the sea,  
Gleaming bright in the sun;  
There's a truth to be told,  
And a cause to be won,  
Come forth in your myriads!  
Come forth, every one!

CHARLES MACKAY.

#### Hip Roof Framing.

SO many articles have appeared in the CARPENTER from time to time on hip roof framing, that it seems almost superfluous to attempt another explanation. But at the request of some with whom I have been employed I take the liberty to explain the mathematics, as well as the practical method of striking the hip or valley, jack and common rafters.

Now every mechanic knows that a rafter is the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle. The student of geometry without a knowledge of the steel square would attempt to find its length, by extracting the square root of the sum of the squares of the other two sides, which method although mathematically correct, would never be tolerated by one familiar with the square.

Even teachers of our manual training schools, which are established principally to teach the students the important principles of mechanics, and professors of geometry in our colleges are woefully ignorant of the importance of the steel square to the scientific builder. I would suggest to such teachers and professors a practical study of the square which would be beneficial to themselves and exceedingly profitable to the pupils.

A question which was asked a short time ago by a young man, and it is of the greatest importance that every mechanic should know was as follows: "Suppose a building is 27 feet wide and 40 long, and the plan calls for a hip, where shall I place my common rafter to receive the hip, and which is the most practical method of striking each?"

Since half of the building is 13½ feet, the common rafter must be placed this distance from the end, thus making a square whose sides are just 13½ feet.

If the rise is 12 inches to the foot, as is customary in a hip roof, take 12 and 12 on the square, and run it off on the rafter just 13½ times, the half being 6 and 6 once.

The top and bottom cuts are obtained by marking the tongue and blade of the square, which in this case would be the same level. Every man has extreme difficulty, until he actually knows how, in getting the notch in the foot of the rafter in case it projects over the plate.

After getting the bottom level, square down from outside of rafter and then square back, on this plumb mark any depth desired as shown in illustration.

In order to get the hip, take 12 on the tongue and 17 on the blade, 12 representing the height per foot and 17 the diagonal of a foot and hence 17 inches on the hip represents 12 inches on the common rafters. Bearing this in mind it is readily seen that 12 and 17 run off 13½ times, the half being half of 12 and 17, 6 and 8½, will be the extreme length of the hip.

In this particular building in question it will be necessary to cut the top on a mitre in order to fit against the common rafter. The foot is cut the same as a common rafter, and since the old way of backing a hip is seldom used in this vicinity, it will not be considered in this article.

The writer has seen men extremely puzzled in obtaining the length of the hip necessary to place on the frame schedule, but the following rule is simple and easily understood. Measure with the rule the diagonal of the height per foot and 17 as represented on the square and multiply by half of width of building.

In the present case, find the diagonal of 12 and 17 feet and multiply by 13½.

Now in conclusion we will consider for a moment the different lengths of the jacks.

The top and bottom cuts are the same as a common rafter except the top is cut on a mitre to fit against the hip. If the rafters are 2 feet on centres for instance, the difference in the length of the jacks would be just 34 inches or 12 and 12 laid twice on the rafter as in striking. The reason for this is seen when we remember that 17 is the diagonal of a square, or near enough for practical purposes, and hence each jack must be as much longer or shorter as their distance apart, obtained by placing the square on the rafter representing the height per foot, but the easiest way is to add or subtract 17 inches, for each foot the rafters are distant.

The articles and books that I have read are extremely misleading on this latter subject, since the rule there laid down is when the rafters are 2 feet apart there is a difference of 2 feet, which is true only when the difference is added or subtracted, obtained by placing the square on the rafter as in striking, in this case, 12 and 12 twice, as above described.

The principle of valleys are exactly the same as the hip and jacks and if the latter are understood the valley will cause no difficulty.

The writer on many occasions, has seen money and stock wasted for the contractor, for the simple reason that the foreman and often the contractor himself were ignorant of these principles so essential to a mathematician and a first class mechanic.

ARTHUR T. BROWN.

Peabody, Mass.

Union 108.

#### UNION MADE STOVES.



The above label is issued by the Iron Molders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

#### The Mortise and Tenon.

THE mainstay of constructive woodwork is the mortise and tenon. A piece of woodwork which can be put together without glue, nails, or screws, and serves its purpose, is an ideal work of construction. But this is not always possible. Another principle of construction is that every piece of wood should be so placed that it can swell or shrink without injuring itself or displacing any other piece. This is maintained in an ordinary panelled door, provided no mouldings are inserted. Still another principle is that mitre joints should be avoided, whether for moulded work or not, for the reason that shrinkage causes all mitres to open. No piece of wood should be used unless the straight grain of wood can be seen through its full length. Inserted mouldings should be avoided as far as possible, and all mouldings for panel work should be worked on the stiles and rails. It is a general principle, observed in the best Medieval joinery, that all mouldings on rails (which are horizontal) should butt against the stiles, and that stiles should be either plain or should have mouldings stopped before reaching the joints with the rails. In practice, all rail mouldings may be worked the length of the stuff used, and if muntion (which are the middle stiles) are used, the moulding may be cut away to the square wood before the mortise is cut which is to receive the tenon of the muntion. Thus the mouldings will butt against the square sides of the muntion.

All the parts for a door thus made can now be got out by machinery, and the door will be fully constructive in every sense of the word. There is no obstacle to this in the way of cost. The dovetail is a constructive device, and the dowel is admissible in places as a substitute for the mortise and tenon. Tongue and grooving is a legitimate device, both for ends and sides of boards. Beveling the edges of the pieces just joined is better than beading. The best way to construct large panels is to make them of narrow strips tongued and grooved, and bevelled at the joining edges. Such panels will never "draw." The shrinkage will be divided between all the joints. Solid table tops should never be fastened with glue or screws, but should be secured with buttons fastened to the under-side of the top, which travel in grooves cut in the framework to allow for expansion and shrinkage. These are but a few of the principles to be observed in doing the best woodwork.

In all kinds of timber the heart should be rejected. All boards cut out on a radius from the centre of the periphery of a tree will remain true, while all others have a tendency to warp or check. The first are called "quarter-sawn." It is a peculiarity of oak that the best grain is found in quarter-sawn boards. It is only in these that the "silver grain" is seen. This consists of a ribbon of very hard substance which grows out from the centre of the tree. It is for this reason that oak is the most enduring wood; it has a grain two ways. All woods check in the direction of a radius from the centre. Quarter-sawn oak cannot check.

#### Not a Safe House.

A carpenter who had been sent to make some repairs in a private house with his apprentice, was ushered into the room by the lady of the house, who called out: "Mary, see that my jewel case is locked." The carpenter at once removed his watch and chain and gave them to the boy, saying significantly, "John, take these back to the shop; it seems that this isn't a safe house."—Harper's Round Table.

#### For Our German Readers.

##### Der Freiheit Zukunft Stätte.

Von Karl Reuber, Pittsburg, Pa.

Wo in ein glückliches Leben Erde,  
Das noch der Zukunft Hoffnung trägt?  
Dah Freiheit, Frieden heimlich werde —  
Stets Bürgerthum wird gelehrt;  
Und alle Frei'n mit Kraft vereint,  
Nur menschl'ch wirken a n a n, erfreut;  
Ja, lieblich auch die Sonne scheint,  
Mit Wärm' die Lebenstraft erneut.

O, macht bekannt das Heim der Freien,  
Als reges Beispiel, schön und held;  
Wo Größe in der Freiheit steht —  
Und Liebe viele Herzen weilt.  
Zu's an den Wein befeuchteten Bergen,  
Wo Laster schlingen ihren Lauf —  
Gemeinlich bannet der Freiheit Schwärze  
Und Arbeit hebt den Mensch hinauf!

Zeit in's weite Reich der Menschen wehen  
Wahr! — treuer Menschheit schöner Band;  
Es ist, wo Eintracht hilft erheben,  
Dah Armuth — Mangel mehr verbannt.  
Die Schiffe, Eisenbahnen tragen,  
Was Arbeit, Industrie erzeugt;  
Zum Vollen Wohl! Dort froh die Lagen —  
Wein Licht! Dah Todesnacht verflucht.

Kemmt hin, wo Lüge die Menschen bindet  
Und Macht Hochgehens bringt;  
Selt! — Dah und Weis durch Arbeit schwindet,  
Wenn's Volk froh, mutig vorwärts ringt.  
Gedachte, Arme jeder Zone —  
O, dort den Ruf nach Freiheit mit Lust,  
Selt Alle, dah held' geüben mochte,  
Regelnd jede Menschheit frucht!

Und bess'res Leben kommt dann wieder,  
Wo Kunst und Wissenschaft geübt;  
Wenn's Volk mit Thatkraft tren und blickt  
Zur Arbeit, Schatz und Recht erglänzt.  
Gut! — auf! nach höher begehren Stätte;  
Der Freiheit Weltweit soll es sein;  
Von nah und fern ruft um die Werte —  
Zu bann' am Vollen freien Heim!

#### An unsere Mitglieder und Leser.

Wir wünschen, dass unsere deutschen Mitglieder und Leser uns interessante Geschäfts-Notizen in dem Carpenter-Fach zuschicken würden, sowie Correspondenzen zur Veröffentlichung in dem "Carpenter".

Lasset uns versuchen, den deutschen Theil unseres Journals mehr interessanter zu machen.

#### Wie die Vereinigte Bruderschaft aufgebaut werden kann.

Um die Ver. Bruderschaft aufzubauen, damit sie eine Macht wird, müssen wir gleiche Beiträge haben, gleiche Eintrittsgebühr und gleiche Kranken-Benefits. Wir müssen auch ein gleiches System von Ausier-Arbeits-Benefit haben für unbeschäftigte Mitglieder, und ein System zur Gleichvertheilung der Gelder, jährlich.

Dann können die Starken den Schwachen helfen, und wir werden gewisslich das Prinzip, "Einen für Alle, und Alle für Einen" zu Stande bringen.

Wir müssen vorwärts arbeiten, um dieses Frühjahr überall den Acht-Stunden-Tag einzuführen. Wir haben jetzt 64 Städte, in welchen der Achtstunden-Tag für Carpenter eingeführt ist. Wir müssen nicht aufhören, bis der Achtstunden Tag im ganzen Lande die Regel ist.

— Solche Collegen, welche aber auf Verlangen des Arbeitgebers ihre Organisation verlassen, sind charakterlos.

— Organisationen, welche solch einem Treiben Unterstützung bieten, sind durch ihr Vorhandensein der ganzen Arbeiterschaft schädlich.

— Weber sparsames Leben noch lange Stunden der Arbeit — weber Abzwaden hier noch härtere Arbeit dort — werden die arbeitende Klasse von der Sklaverei befreien, in der sie sich befinden. Ries



der Lebensweise hat eine niedere Denkmalsweise zur Folge, und hohes Denken muß eintreten, bevor die Befreiung herbeikommt.

(„The Coming Nation.“)

— Die Kollegen sollten es sich zur Aufgabe machen, überall, wo sich Gelegenheit findet, für die Interessen der Organisation zu agitieren, zu arbeiten. Nur durch die Mitwirkung eines jeden Mitgliedes kann eine Organisation gehoben werden, nur durch die Solidarität eines jeden gegenüber seinen Neben- und Mitarbeitern wird die allgemeine Arbeiterfrage gefördert.

— Diejenigen Mitglieder einer Organisation, welche immer an ihre moralischen und finanziellen Verpflichtungen der Organisation gegenüber gemahnt werden müssen, sind ein schädlicher und hemmender Factor für jede Vereinigung. Maßregelungen gegen solche, welche diese Eigenschaften besitzen, und wenn auch noch so strenger Natur, sind im Vergleich zu den Schädigungen, welche diejenigen erleiden, welche es ehrlich mit der Vereinigung nehmen, kleinlicher Natur.

#### Was eine gute Gewerkschaft leisten kann.

Der Zweig-Verein der internationalen amerikanischen Buchdruckerorganisation, die Typographia Nr. 7, die 300 Mitglieder zählt, sagt in dem an die Mitglieder ausgegebenen Jahresbericht, daß in den letzten zehn Jahren von 1885 bis 1894 insgesamt an Unterstützung 59,665 Dollars (250,593 Mk.) von ihr verausgabt worden sind, und zwar: Krankenunterstützung 17,096 Doll., Arbeitslosenunterstützung 23,885 Doll., Sterbegeld 9096 Doll., Reiseunterstützung 1867 Dollars. An diese Darstellung werden folgende bemerkenswerthe Bemerkungen geknüpft:

„Die Gewerkschaften entstehen nicht aus ethischen, sondern aus ökonomischen Gründen; sie führen nichtsdestoweniger zu ethischen Zielen“, war vor Kurzem in dem Organ der deutsch-amerikanischen Typographia, der „Buchdrucker-Zeitung“, zu lesen. Wer noch an der Wahrheit dieses Ausspruches zweifeln sollte, den wird jedenfalls ein Blick auf die vorstehende Tabelle eines Besseren belehren. Wenn 300 Mann innerhalb 10 Jahre 60,000 Doll. für Unterstützung ihrer bedrängten Berufsgenossen verausgaben, so ist dies eine That, auf die sie mit Recht stolz sein können und die schwerlich von irgend einer anderen Organisation nachgeahmt wird. Natürlich erfordert die Aufbringung dieser Summe bedeutende Opfer. Für geraume Zeit war der Beitrag der Mitglieder der „Typographia Nr. 7“ auf 1 Dollar pro Woche angesetzt (ohne die Sterbetaxe von 25 Cents für jeden Todesfall) und noch heute beläuft sich unser Wochenbeitrag auf 65 Cents. Aber diese im Verhältnis zu anderen Gewerkschaften sehr hohen Steuern werden von unseren Mitgliedern prompt und gern bezahlt. Haben sie doch erfahren, daß der Ausspruch: „Billig und schlecht“ auch auf die Gewerkschaften seine Anwendung findet. Sind sie doch zu der Ueberzeugung gelangt, daß es billiger ist, einen Dollar pro Woche für die Kräftigung seiner Union beizusteuern, als sich infolge der Ohnmacht der Union vom „Boss“ drei Dollars oder mehr vom Verdienst abzwacken zu lassen!

Aber ein Gewerkschaftsverein, der nur Unterstützungsverein ist, erfüllt seine Aufgabe nur zum geringsten Theile. Jeder Gewerkschaftsverein muß auch ein Kampfverein sein, ein aktives Mitglied der großen Arbeiter-Armee, welche die Abschaffung der Lohnarbeit auf ihre Fahne geschrieben hat.

Daß wir neben unserem großartigen Unterstützungsverein, oder richtiger, dank dessen, auch auf der ökonomischen Bahn in der Hebung der Lage unserer Mitglieder ziemlich erfolgreich gewesen, ist wohl allgemein bekannt. Die „Typographia“ ist einer der wenigen Gewerkschaften, der am 1. Mai 1886 den Achtstundentag für seine Mitglieder errang und seither auch aufrecht erhalten hat. Dies ist um so bemerkenswerther, wenn man bedenkt, daß die Schriftsetzer englischer

Zunge in den Werk- und Accidenzdruckereien der Stadt im Allgemeinen noch 10 Stunden arbeiten und die deutschen Druckereien bei Herstellung von Druckfachen oft mit englischen Firmen konkurrieren müssen.“

#### Ein glänzendes Zeugniß.

Kein besseres Argument für die Wirksamkeit der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation der Arbeiter, und ganz besonders des Rassenbewußtseins, läßt sich finden, als folgender Bericht des General-Sekretärs der „Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners“, des größten Gewerkschaftsverbandes der Welt, der seinen Sitz in England, aber Branch-Organisationen sowohl in den Ver. Staaten, als auch Canada und Australien hat. In seinem 35ten Jahresbericht schreibt der Sekretär:

„Das Jahr 1894 wird in der Geschichte als ein solches großer wirtschaftlicher Verdrückung angeführt werden, deren Wirkung sich auch in unserm Gewerbe durch die große Zunahme der Anfragen um Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung bemerkbar macht, welche letztere im Monat Mai sich allein auf 14,083 Dollars belief. Trotz dieser schlimmen Situation freut es mich jedoch, konstatieren zu können, daß wir in diesem Jahre weitere \$5,093.75 zu unserm Kapital fügen konnten, und zwar nachdem wir während des Jahres die Totalsumme von \$480,065 in Unterstützungen ausbezahlt haben.“

Wir organisierten während des Jahres 46 neue Lokal-Unions. Dreiunddreißig derselben befinden sich in England, drei in Wales und eine in den Ver. Staaten.

Die Gesamtzahl der Lokal-Unions beläuft sich jetzt auf 666.

Zahl der neu aufgenommenen Mitglieder 6753; Ausschreibungen 4191; es starben 326. Bleibt am Jahreschluß eine Mitgliedschaft von 43,041 oder eine Zunahme während des Krisis-Jahres von 2045.

Die Einnahmen belaufen sich auf \$578,799.25 und die Ausgaben auf \$572,805.55. Baar-Ueberschuß im Reserve-Fond am Ende des Jahres \$370,596.60.

Eine genaue Schätzung des Werthes der Gebäude und sonstigen Eigentums der Union ergibt ein Total-Vermögen von \$404,945.35, oder \$10.16 per Mitglied.

Der Verband zahlt \$1.50 wöchentliche Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung und zahlte während des Jahres für diesen Zweck \$205,427.15 aus. Der höchste Prozentsatz dieser Unterstützung wurde im Verhältnis zur Mitgliederzahl in Amerika, Canada und Australien ausgezahlt, wo die Arbeitslosigkeit am Ausgedehntesten war.

Die Kranken-Unterstützung weist den nächstgrößten Ausgabeposten auf, nämlich \$121,622.39 oder \$3.05 per Mitglied.

Die Alters-Versicherung erforderte eine Ausgabe von \$16,731.52, oder \$1.16 per Mitglied.

Werkzeug-Versicherung \$8220.18, oder 20 Cents per Mitglied.

Unfall-Versicherung \$12,450 oder 31 Cents per Mitglied.

Reise-Unterstützung \$1414.86.

Sterbe-Unterstützung \$22,531.89, oder 56 Cents per Mitglied.

Geschenke an andere Gewerkschaften \$485.

Unterstützungen an hilfsbedürftige Mitglieder und deren Familien \$7622.15.

Ausbezahlt in Lohnkämpfen \$48,439.44, oder \$1.22 per Mitglied.

Unkosten in der Durchsetzung des Haftpflichtgesetzes \$577.50.

Zum Schluß appellirt der Sekretär, Herr Chandler, an diejenigen, die den Werth einer solchen Organisation einsehen, deren Grundzüge und Interessen hochzuhalten um nicht von dem gesteckten Ziel, noch den eingeschlagenen Methoden abzuweichen.

Was auch immer für sonstige Pläne zur Hebung der Lage der arbeitenden Klasse entworfen und angepriesen wurden, es bleibi Vorbedingung, daß die Gewerkschaft erhalten und ausgebaut werde, als das bisher einzig erprobte Medium des Schutzes und der Erleichterung der Last des Arbeiters.

Unter allen Hilfsmitteln, die der Menschengeist bis jetzt erfand, sei die Selbsthilfe auf jeden Fall das zuverlässigste und diese Selbsthilfe führe uns zum Ziele durch unsere vereinten Anstrengungen als Organisation.

#### Vergeblisches Bemühen.

Wer da glaubt, daß die Mittel, die Arbeiter-Bewegung zu unterdrücken, bei der Bourgeoisie erschöpft seien, täuscht sich. Immer Neues wird erfunden, um die Arbeiter in die Abhängigkeit eines früheren, barbarischen Zeitalters zurückzubringen, ihre Emanzipationsbestrebungen zu unterdrücken. Zu der ökonomischen Gewalt der Arbeitgeber kommen die Maßregeln der Behörden, Entscheidungen der Gerichte, welche den Gesetzen eine Auslegung geben, daß man kaum noch weiß, was eigentlich in unserer Gesellschaft Recht ist. Die brutale Anwendung der Maßregelung und Aussperrung der Arbeiter, welche in dem Arbeitgeber nicht ein höherstehendes Wesen sehen, reicht nicht zu, es müssen die Organe der öffentlichen Gewalt zu Hilfe kommen, um den heiligen Zweck, Unterdrückung der Arbeiterbewegung, zu erreichen. Und hier hat das Unternehmertum nie umsonst um Hilfe gebeten. Was haben wir nach dieser Richtung hin nicht in den letzten Jahren, was an neuen Mitteln nicht im verflochtenen Jahre über uns ergehen lassen müssen. Die Krone dieser Leistungen der Polizeibehörden war jedenfalls die Auflösung des Parteivorstandes der sozialdemokratischen Partei Deutschlands. Alle anderen Parteien haben Organisationen, die offenbar gegen das Gesetz verstoßen, nur die Organisation der Partei der Arbeiter, der Unterdrückten und Elenden paßte sich dem Gesetze an. Die Leitung dieser Organisation wird aufgelöst, die Organisationen der anderen Parteien dürfen nach wie vor gesetzwidrig fortbestehen. Und das von Rechts wegen.

Doch nicht allein die politischen Emanzipations-Bestrebungen werden von diesem Schicksal verfolgt, sondern auch der gewerkschaftliche Kampf, das Ringen nach besserer Lebenshaltung, nach höheren Kulturständen sucht man unmöglich zu machen. Auch auf diesem Gebiet brachte uns das letzte Jahr neue Erfahrungen und neue Ueberrassungen. In Sachsen wundert man sich über polizeiliche Maßregeln und sonderbare Gerichtserkenntnisse gar nicht mehr, denn dort ist es schon so helle geworden, daß man vor Schamkeit gar nicht mehr zum Wundern kommt. So war denn auch die Idee, die Warnung vor Zugug nach einem Strikeorte als groben Unfug zu betrachten, bisher eine besondere Eigenschaft sächsischer Behörden. Im letzten Jahre sind von dieser Idee glücklich auch preussische Behörden und Richter erfaßt worden und dürfte, nachdem ein Landgericht diese Idee aufgenommen hat, bald allgemein in Preußen die Warnung vor Zugug bei Strikes als grober Unfug angesehen und an den Riffethätern gestraft werden. Auch der Boycott gilt schon, ebenso wie in Sachsen — wo dies selbstverständlich ist — auch in Preußen als grober Unfug. Bald wird wir nun so weit, daß als grober Unfug Alles gilt, was die Arbeiter unternehmen, um ihre Lage zu verbessern. Doch, es sind nur ein wenig abgeänderte Mittel zu dem alten Zweck, und mit einigen weiteren Änderungen werden wir die Auslagen dieser Mittel erleben. Aber was haben sie genützt, was werden sie weiter nützen? Den Zweck, den unsere Gegner erreichen wollen, werden sie nun und nimmer erreichen.

Gewiß, durch die unendlich komplizierten Gesetzesauslegungen, die den bestehenden Gesetzen einen ganz anderen Sinn geben, als der Gesetzgeber beabsichtigte, sind wir glücklich so weit gekommen, daß keine Arbeiter-Organisation, keine Gewerkschafts-Organisation mehr davor sicher ist, eines schönen Tages von irgend einer Polizeibehörde in Preußen aufgelöst zu werden. Aber, was würde man damit erreichen? Die Auflösung einer politischen Arbeiter-Organisation wird die politische Propaganda nicht im Gering-

sten unterdrücken, eher noch verstärken. Die Auflösung einer Gewerkschafts-Organisation könnte höchstens die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter des Berufes hindern, die humanitären Einrichtungen der Organisation fortzuführen. Der Kampf, der Strike wird damit nicht aus der Welt geschafft, denn wenn das Unternehmertum, ungehindert durch eine Organisation, seinen Unterdrückungsgehlüsten freien Lauf läßt, so wird die Arbeitseinstellung der letzte Akt der Verzweiflung der unterdrückten Arbeiter sein. Und diese Strikes dürfen dem Unternehmertum weniger angenehm sein, als die von einer Organisation inszenierten. Man würde die organisierten Arbeiter bei Auflösung ihrer Organisation hindern, ihre arbeitslosen, reisenden, kranken und invaliden Mitglieder zu unterstützen, man würde das Elend unter der arbeitenden Bevölkerung erhöhen, aber man wird nicht im Stande sein, die Arbeiter zu hindern, die Arbeit einzustellen, um sich gegen Unterdrückungen zu wehren oder bessere Arbeitsbedingungen zu erreichen.

Wäre es möglich, dies zu verhindern, so müßte es bei den fortgesetzten Verfolgungen der Gewerkschafts-Organisationen längst geschehen sein. Aber die Gewerkschaften sind größer und in sich geschlossen geworden, trotz aller Verfolgungen. Die im Ausfließen begriffene gewerkschaftliche Organisation der deutschen Arbeiter wurde durch das Sozialistengesetz fast vollständig vernichtet. Nur wenige Organisationen entgingen der Auflösung. Erst allmählig gelang es den Arbeitern in der Mitte der 80er Jahre, ihre gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen wieder zu errichten. Sofort aber begann auch auf's Neue die Verfolgung. Es wurde versucht, das Unterstützungswesen der Gewerkschaften als eine dem Versicherungsgeetze unterliegende Einrichtung zu stampeln. Die Gewerkschaften änderten die Einrichtungen und der Versuch scheiterte. Das Sozialistengesetz fiel, aber auch die folgenden Jahre sahen die Gewerkschaften sich keineswegs vor behördlichen Verfolgungen sicher. In Preußen, in Bayern, in Sachsen, überall im einigen freien Deutschland, wurden die Landesgesetze angewandt, um den gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen das Lebenslicht auszublauen oder ihnen das Leben so sauer wie möglich zu machen und ihren weiteren Ausbau zu hindern. Neben den Auflösungen von Zweigvereinen von Zentral Verbänden und den unzähligen Bestrafungen von Leitern der Zweigvereine kam dann die Auflösung des sächsischen Bergarbeiter-Verbandes. Die Versuche, den Frauen die Mitgliedschaft in den Gewerkschafts-Organisationen unmöglich zu machen, die Anforderungen, welche an die Gewerkschaften in Bezug auf Einreichung der Mitgliederlisten gestellt wurden, sie alle sind Symptome für das Bestreben, die Organisation der Arbeiter zu hindern.

Es läßt sich nicht leugnen, daß viele Arbeiter infolge dieser Maßregeln den Gewerkschaften fern blieben. Dem unverständigen Arbeiter erscheint es gefährlich, sich unter die Aufsicht der Behörden und seinen Namen in der eingereichten Mitgliederliste zu wissen. Die Gefahr der Maßregelung schwebt ihm vor, und man hat ja genug von den Kanzeln und sonst geeigneten Stellen gepredigt, daß die organisierten Arbeiter Bösewichte seien. Viele mögen aus diesen Gründen den Organisationen fernbleiben, aber deswegen bestehen diese doch. Nach all' diesen Versuchen, den gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen die Existenz oder wenigstens das segensreiche Wirken unmöglich zu machen, möchte man fast glauben, die Mittel seien erschöpft. Wir können uns aber darauf gefaßt machen, daß immer Neues unternommen werden wird, um die Thätigkeit der organisierten Arbeiter zu hemmen. Der Paragraph vom groben Unfug wird weitere Auslegungen erleiden. Doch, haben wir Ursache zaghaft zu sein? Keineswegs. Bei all' den Kämpfen und Erfahrungen ist der Muth und das Selbstvertrauen der Arbeiter nicht gebrochen. Man kann die äußere Form beseitigen, der Kampf um Freiheit und Gleichberechtigung wird fortbestehen. Trotz alledem!

(„Correspondenz-Blatt.“)







## UTAH

263. SALT LAKE CITY—A. Tracey, 976 Liberty ave.

## VERMONT

529. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.

## VIRGINIA

591. NORFOLK—J. Z. Loop, 281 E. Main st.  
182. HIGHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
506. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.  
519. ELKINS—D. B. Martin, Box 209.  
528. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman.  
8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

563. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.  
525. LA CROSSE—W. F. Ford, 825 South 5th st.  
180. MADISON—N. Bauer, 426 N. Patterson st.  
MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.  
80. (Ger.) Wm. Hubbits, 740 18th st.  
223. (Ger.) John Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.  
522. Julius Radtke, 341 16th st.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

## COOPERS' LABEL.



## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeyman Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

## UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interests to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

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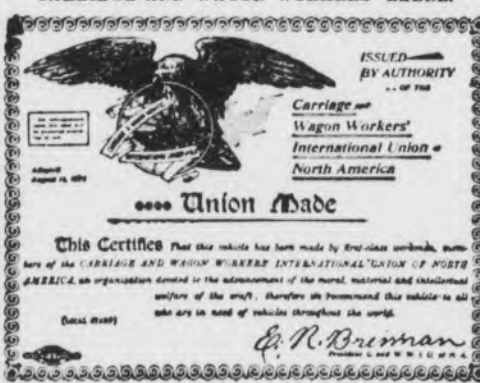
Rise to the foot run.	Rise of roof.	Length of common rafter.	Length of corresponding hip and valley rafters.	Difference in length of each corresponding jack when placed feet on centres.
In.	Fl.	In.	Fl.	In.
9	6	10	12	9 11-16
6	2	10 1 3-16	12	10 5-8
6	4	10 2 7-16	12	11 7-12
				2 6 1-4
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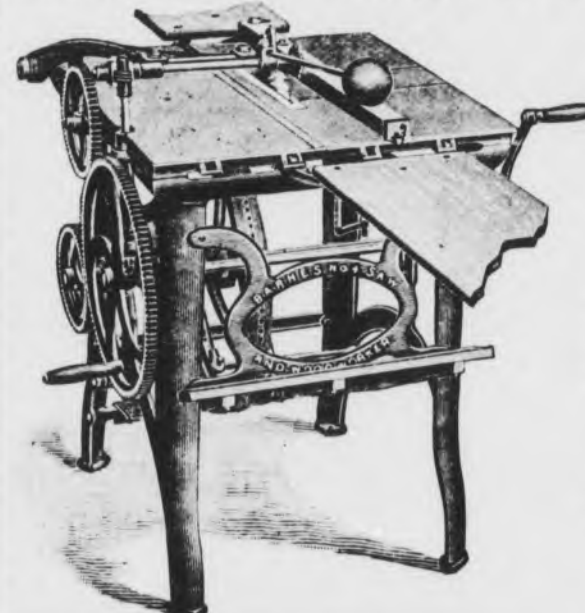


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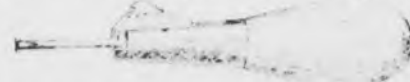
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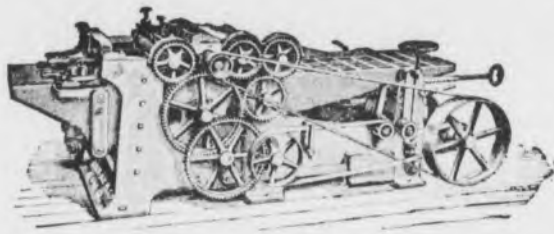
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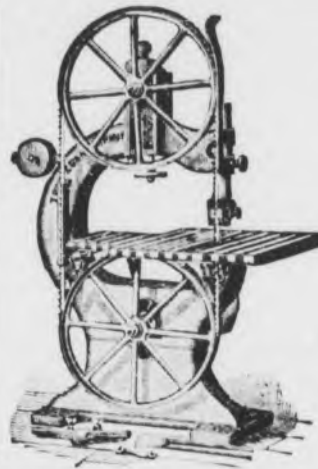
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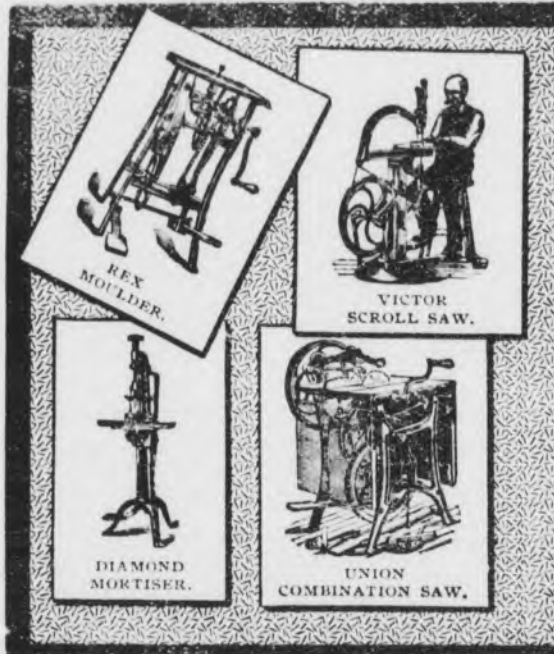
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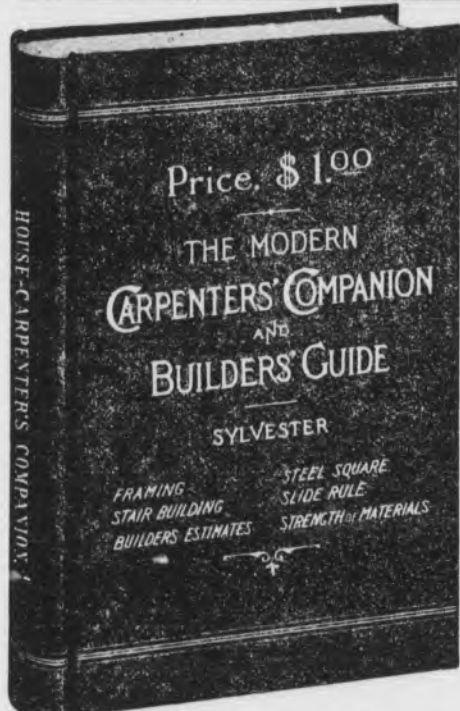
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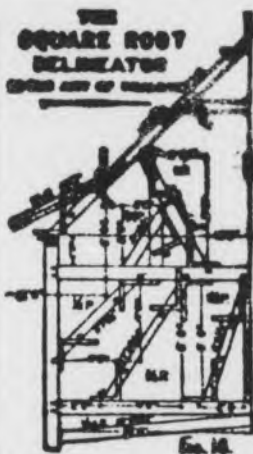
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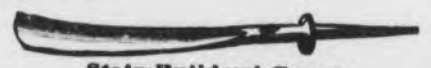
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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVI.—No. 2.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Another New Offer.

**W**E want designs and mechanical drawings for this journal. They must deal with house building and carpentry. We want wrinkles and pointers of a practical nature for the men of the trade.

We want technical articles on carpenter work, on how to lay out and frame work and put it up neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

We want mechanical suggestions, handy tips, and trade items of value for our readers.

You certainly can give us something in this line or you know of some one who can. Try and send us something or get some one to do so. This is your paper and for your interests as workmen. You should help make it a success.

To arouse a live interest we will pay a fair remuneration for any and all accepted articles of the above mentioned character. This is open to all,—members and outsiders alike.

Be sure and write on one side of the paper; drawings and sketches must be in ink.

We had such gratifying success in the recent prize contest which closed on the 15th inst. that we now make a new offer. We will give \$10 as first prize, and \$5 as second prize for articles sent us with drawings on any of the foregoing subjects. This prize will be open to all until June 15, 1896.

Take hold now and see what you can do.

## THE PRIZE WINNER.

Mr. A. W. Woods, Clinton, Mo., is the winner of the \$10 prize offered in the contest which closed February 15, 1896.

NEWARK, N. J.—The entertainment and ball given by Union 306, on 4th inst., was a decided success, despite the stormy weather. We had large delegations present from Union 119 and from the Amalgamated and from our sister German Local. Union 306 is doing grandly and has very interesting meetings.



MR. EZEKIEL BOTCH, from Non-Unionville, Scab County,—“Oh fudge with yer eight hours a day. Law's sakes, I want yer to know I'm a proud independent carpenter! I'll work for any price and have no use for yer foolish unions. They're all dod-blasted wrong any way.”



DID your union get the current password for this quarter and necessary blanks? If not, write the G. S. T.

PROCEEDINGS of A. F. of L. Convention have been crowded out of this issue, but will appear next month.

DULL places for carpenters are: Hartford, Conn.; Boston; Dallas, Texas; Easton, Pa.; Columbus, O.; Augusta, Ga.; Greensburg, Pa.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Ludington, Mich.; and Halifax, Nova Scotia. These places are reported as particularly overcrowded. In fact, carpenter work is quite dull in all sections, as is usual at this time of year.

THE pardon of Hugh Dempsey, of Homestead fame, has been persistently worked for by the A. F. of L. for over two years back. That body advanced the money for attorneys to appear before the State Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania, and President Garland, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, had the work in charge. It will be remembered, Hugh Dempsey was sentenced to the Penitentiary, three years

ago, for complicity in the poisoning of non-union men at the Homestead Steel Works. He had four years more to serve when pardoned.

ORGANIZED labor of all civilized countries is opposed to war. The Jingoism which cries out for bloodshed between nations finds few adherents in Trade Union circles. Working people fight the battles in war, pay the debts in time of peace and bear all the burdens at all times. They have enough to do to gain their own rights without bathing their arms in their brother workmen's blood.

## Bills in New York Legislature of Importance to the Building Trades.

Assembly Bill No. 712, introduced by Mr. Stewart, is in the nature of practical and desirable amendments to the Mechanics' Lien law of the State. Mr. Stewart introduced this bill by request of the Westchester County Carpenters D. C.

Assembly Bill No. 376, introduced by Mr. Audett, is a good, practical and effective scaffold law, to protect the lives and limbs of workmen in the building trades.

In addition to the above bill there is a proposition to amend Chapter 314 of the laws of 1885, entitled an “Act for the protection of life and limb,” and to amend Chapter 214 of the laws of 1891, bearing on same subject.

Workingmen of New York State should send in petitions to their representatives in Senate and Assembly in favor of these bills, and mention them as named above.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly



Now that there is so much talk about arbitration between this country and England, it should be known that the sentiment of arbitration, so prevalent of late in England is due very largely to the efforts of W. R. Cremer, an old time trade unionist. Mr. Cremer is a London member of the General Union of Carpenters and has held a seat in Parliament for several years as a representative labor man. Last year he visited this country and presented a massive petition to President Cleveland favoring arbitration and signed by a vast majority of the members of Parliament and many noted public men of England.

## Hard Times in Butte, Montana.

BUTTE, Mont.—Carpenters' Union 112, warns the men of the trade, particularly in the East, not to heed the newspaper reports that mechanics and laborers are needed here. We understand the Chamber of Commerce of Butte has published a pamphlet and distributed the same through the East to bring workmen here. Our members are receiving numbers of letters making inquiries as to chances for work in this city. The truth is one-half our carpenters are out of employment and other trades and branches of labor are in a worse plight. There is a move on foot to reduce wages in this section by flooding it with idle labor. Some of the mines have shut down and there is a talk of other closing up. Times are indeed hard and workmen better not come to Butte for some time to come.



HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26, '96.

Bro. McGuire.—I am instructed to inform you that a man named F. A. FLOYD, an advertising agent, has left this city with many creditors using Trade Unions to get his advertisements. The last job he done or started to do was for Carpenters' Union 43 of this city, and he agreed to furnish 1,000 books (hand books or souvenirs) and a consideration in money. No books or money showed up, but he got as high as \$25 for an advertisement and then left town without getting out any books or paying his bill which amount to about \$700. He is short, thick set, blue eyes, high forehead, has a quick accent of voice, moustache, if not shaved off, inclined to be reddish.

Let all papers copy so that Trade Unions can be on the lookout for the scoundrel.

Forward information to F. C. Walz, 32 Ashley street, Hartford, Conn.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### Goodness Minus Ethics.

It was a sharp cool evening not long ago, after 10 o'clock, as we were pacing the sidewalk up and down near where we live, when a friend of ours came along, and stopped for a moment's chat. We were towards the end of a long religious revival. Our friend was in a high glee because of the great success of our religious meetings, in each of which numbers of people had raised their hands as a sign of conversion. We agreed with our friend in regard to the good that the meetings had been doing. Yet, it occurred to us to ask our friend a question, as follows: "Don't you think that very little permanent good can be accomplished, after all, as long as our whole social fabric rests on laws against divine ideals?" Our friend was staggered as if we had struck his head with an iron bar. But, he said, rather confusedly all our laws are not bad, they are the laws of Moses. We were on the point of shaking the skies with vigorous laughter, but could control our first impulse. It was hardly right for us to enter into a discussion on the subject, when we both should be in bed, or at least quiet in the bosom of our homes, so we simply promised to send him something to read, showing that he was a little mistaken about the goodness of our laws.

We feel that most of our readers shall agree with us to the effect that, in the Divine Mind, religion should be applied to all our human activities and aspirations, to all our aims and tendencies in life, to all our own thoughts, feelings and volitions. Why not? Is there any natural divorce between our bodies and souls? Is there any natural antagonism between physical and mental forces? Is God at war with nature or nature with God? Is society meant to be the enemy of the individual or the latter that of society? Is not the social organization the natural environment of the individual, and the earth with its surrounding forces the natural environment of organized society? Of course it is, if God is something more than a negation or a mere sentimentality. There is not a single flaw anywhere in this universe of ours, from the blade of grass to the star, from the star to the angel, from the angel to God himself, the source of all beauty, the force of all forces, the focus of all goodness, from whom all our noble aims and impulses come, and to whom they should return. Without that ensemble of views, without accepting such an inter-relation of all God's creations, we necessarily fail to become full men, and thus we remain perfectly satisfied with ourselves if we are only good with that incomplete personal goodness which overlooks the universality of Ethical law.

The friend to whom we have alluded is but the representative of a large class, always intent on what they call the conversion of souls, while totally neglecting their bodies, that is, the poor surroundings in the midst of which we force most men to live because of our veritably hellish social organization. Such men never reflect on the fact that hundreds of religious waves or revivals have swept the face of the earth, and so the structure of all nations for the last sixteen centuries of officially organized Christianity. That means that we are to-day the product of over forty generations converted and reconverted, over and over, and in need of conversion yet, because with the same old identical greed and selfishness, with the same petty ambitions and means; aspirations, hungry and thirsty after wealth and power regardless of righteousness in our social adjustments, or with no conceptions at all about the need of any especial social and industrial reconstruction.

Remember that our friend spoke to us about the laws of Moses as in force yet among us. He had never taken cognizance of the fact that the mosaic code, in its economic aspects, was somewhat anti-monopolistic, while our laws are the most intensely monopolistic ones ever desired by men. And he is an educated old gentleman of first class conditions in wealth, social position and all that is estimable as well as charming, that friend. He only lacks what we may call—the ethical touch. That is just the touch lacking among—oh, so many! And they belong to all social classes. That is what makes all fundamental reform so difficult to accomplish.

What light is to the physical universe so is ethics to the world of mind. A deficiency of light in the cosmos would bring a great absence of the life and beauty with which all planets and space are now so redolent. Absence of equity among men evolves the shaky civilizations with which we are so familiar, and so the incomplete men with their deficient manhood and great drawbacks. The same God who has given all the light required to produce the maximum beauty through the infinite, could He overlook to grant to men the faculty of grasping all the ethics required to evolve healthy civilization through healthy human individuals? That is what many of our most ardent religious workers are often forced to assert, even if in forms indirect. They acknowledge the spiritual poverty of the race, the insufficient manhood of most people, the growth of evils in our social organizations as something about inevitable, and they console themselves with the idea that only a few are reserved to be somewhat after the manner of divine ideals, and of course, the choice fellows are always assumed to be the present company, or some of them. A fine philosophy! Don't you think so, especially if you are quietly brushed aside as belonging to the piles of human trash, to the great mass of the unwashed? That would mean a God very poor in ethics and extremely deficient in goodness, since He could only grant some of it to a small portion of that very race He saw fit to create. Or, if you don't fancy that interpretation of the phenomena, we should then have a monopolistic God, for the sake of vindicating our plutocrats on earth, the men mean enough to be in favor of laws of monopoly with which to keep the many in physical poverty and hence poor in all mental gifts.

Look now at the operations of God in nature. Is there anything monopolistic about Him there? Let a farmer try to raise some choice corn in a choice portion of any part of his acres anywhere near the common cornfield. When the blossom period comes, the winds scatter the germinating seeds in all directions,

in order to improve the common corn to the right and to the left, at the expense of the choice corn in the choice spot, from the choice seed under ground. That is but one of the many operations of all natural laws, with which God is constantly and most emphatically asserting his own beautiful philosophy of equal rights and equal benefits to be derived, from his forces, by all forms and species in his universe of glory, no matter how unequal in size and peculiarities the species and forms may happen to be.

God is then essentially ethical even in the mechanical operations of nature. Is He going to drop all ethics when He deals with men? Is He going to encourage men to crush each other, to be good at the expense of each other, that the few may keep all the goodness for themselves instead of diffusing it among all as much as it is in our power anyhow? Don't you see that that would be the justification of spiritual monopoly on the top of the physical one? Don't you see that God would then be a monstrosity in connection with men; in opposition to a God of glory in connection with all else outside of men?

Low, narrow, dark, illogical conceptions about the Deity are then the cardinal cause of our defective progress so far. No wonder that all civilizations advance up to a certain point when decay commences. We seem to advance towards a precipice, when the end comes and we have to begin again. How long is this going to last? It will last just as long as the workers of nations leave Government in the hands of monopolists. To be sure, no relief would come to us if the workers took possession of Government to be handled on monopolistic principles, since we should then have the perpetuation of physical monopoly, and so that of mind monopoly, through the same old process of goodness without ethics and religion without righteousness, and thus the curse of the same old philosophy by which civilization is to simply evolve a few good men, the rest to live and die like old trash.

There we have the key to the situation. The workers can only succeed by reversing the philosophy and processes tending to perpetuate monopoly in this or that form. They can only re-organize human society through the goodness that rests on ethics, and the religion of Christianity that rests on righteousness. We have to repudiate all past and present industrial methods because based on selfishness and greed. We must also give the cold shoulder to any form of social reconstruction that may eliminate freedom or ethics at the foundations of human life by denying certain natural rights to any group of men high or low. What we want for ourselves we must be willing to grant to everybody else. For instance: To assume, like the socialists, that we must have men with ability, and men without ability, to let Government dictate the wages or control what labor produces. There is no equity and no freedom in that. Or, to presume, like the anarchists, that the individual is to be about supreme, with hardly any respect for the common consensus that he owes to the community and nation in all that appertains to public good. Is that right?

All the drawbacks of our civilization arise from the fact of its being a combination of socialism and anarchism. It is the former in the sense that we allow Government to trample upon many of the natural rights of the individual. It is anarchistic in so far as we allow groups of individuals to perform functions which society alone should perform or control.

Sooner or later men must realize that no amount of goodness shall ever give us any permanent peace or real manhood, as long as it is not vitalized by ethics. That has been the case so far. That will be the case henceforth.

JOSE GROS.

### Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONIES received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's Journal. Monies received can not be published in this Journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### GENERAL LAWS.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long delays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES LEAGUES.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a League composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade, and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

### BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.

THE currency should be that which is valuable to a State and of no value to any other country.—Plato, B. C. 250.

GOLD is the money of barbarism. Paper money is the money of civilization.—Benjamin Franklin, A. D. 1775.

### "ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering the whole ground. Its price will be only \$1.00. Advance orders now received. Write and send order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street, New York City.



## Framing, Sheeting and Slatting an Eyebrow Window.

IN answer to a request from a member of the United Brotherhood, I here have pleasure in publishing the proper method to be followed in doing this job, and many may appreciate the information as this form of attic window is becoming more popular every year; in fact, replacing the old-fashioned dormer in low-pitched roofs or those on cottages in the Queen Anne or Colonial styles.

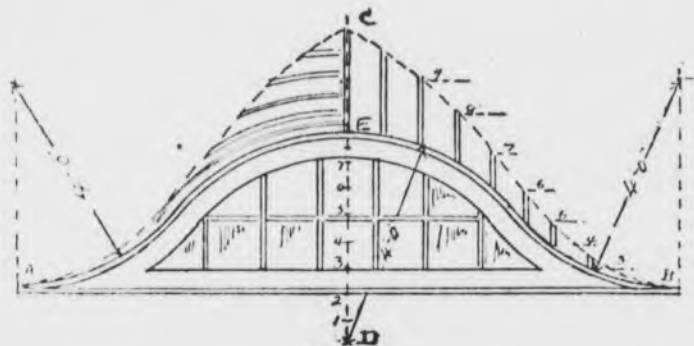


FIG. 1.

At Fig. 1, assume A B, to be the length of the window, in this case 6 feet at  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale, and the height 3 feet. Draw the centre line D C, and the end line from A and B, square to A B, the sill line. Now draw the outline of the window, as A, E, B, and the sash and frame to the eyebrow outline seen in the engraving; at 4 foot radius.

Next proceed to Fig. 2, the section, and draw the house rafter on its pitch, and at the distance up from the eave of the roof draw the sill and height of the window, 3 feet.

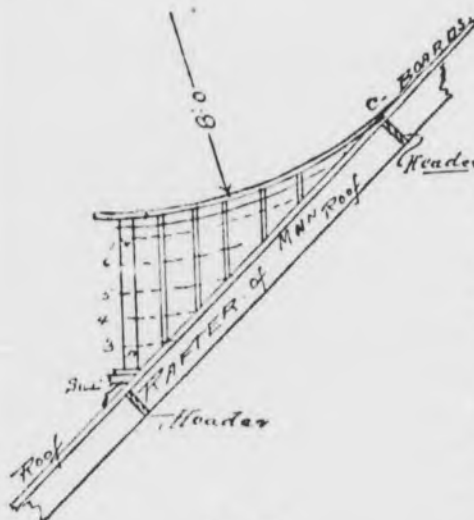


FIG. 2.

Assuming the eyebrow window rafters to be concave, or hollow, strike them out at 8-foot radius and locate the point c, Fig. 2, where the covering of the window roof intersects the main roof. Now divide the curve of the eyebrow into equal parts and transfer these over to Fig. 2, as seen, and with the 8-foot centre and patterns, draw the curves of the rafters according to the number desired, that is if the roof is boarded across or horizontally—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, etc., will be the curve and length of each rafter, and be set up as they are shown on the right side of Fig. 1. Now draw from Fig. 2, back again to elevation, the points where the curved rafters die into main roof and draw up square to sill from division points on curve. The intersecting of these lines will give the curve C B, Fig. 1, which will be the shape of the valley on the roof. If desired, the vertical rafters can be sheathed with  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pine strips, bent round in two thicknesses, and well nailed to each rafter and breaking joint in each thickness. Another way to frame this roof is to use horizontal, instead of vertical, curved rafters, in the way shown to the left of Fig. 1, each rafter following the outline of the front elevation of the window and dying into

the roof as it curves upward. In this case also the sheathing board must be bent. Three thicknesses of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. x 2 in. pine strips, laid breaking joint, make a reliable sheathing, and one slating nails can be nailed to.

Regarding slating or shingling the roofs of these windows, I would state that the first course should follow the curvature, and project over the front of the window and continue horizontally up. The slates should be very narrow and may radiate from the valleys.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

## Pentagon Roof.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN the November CARPENTER there appeared an article on a pentagon roof. We herewith submit our method for same with the aid of the Delineator, by which a pentagon or any other polygonal roof may be as accurately framed as that for a square building.

First. Lay off an indefinite line as A, B. Second. Apply the square as shown and with a straight edge lay off a line from 12 inches on the tongue, passing at  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches on the blade. This line we will call A, C, and is the degree or position of the hip with the common rafter which rests on A, B.

Third. Now suppose we want the sides to be 8 feet long; square up from A, B,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 8 feet in length at the point where it will just touch A, C, as at B, C.

The reader can now see by the dotted part of the diagram that we have laid out  $\frac{1}{10}$  of the full size roof and that A, B, represents the radius of the inscribed diameter, A, C, the circumscribed diameter, and B, C, one-half the length of the sides.

Fourth. Lay off the jacks as c, c. Their lengths here given by measure are their runs from which their lengths are easily found in the Delineator.

Now for the cuts.—12 on the tongue and  $8\frac{3}{4}$  on the blade gives the mitre cut of plate; the blade giving the cut.

For illustration we will use the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch for the roof. Twelve on tongue and 8 on the blade (which represents the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch,) gives cuts for the common rafter also seat and down cuts of the jack. Take the length from 12 to  $8\frac{3}{4}$  on tongue and 8 on the blade gives seat and down cut of hip.

Take  $8\frac{3}{4}$  on the tongue and the length from 12 to 8 on the blade (the length of common rafter,) gives top cut of jack also the roof boards. Knowing the run and rise the lengths are easily found in the Delineator.

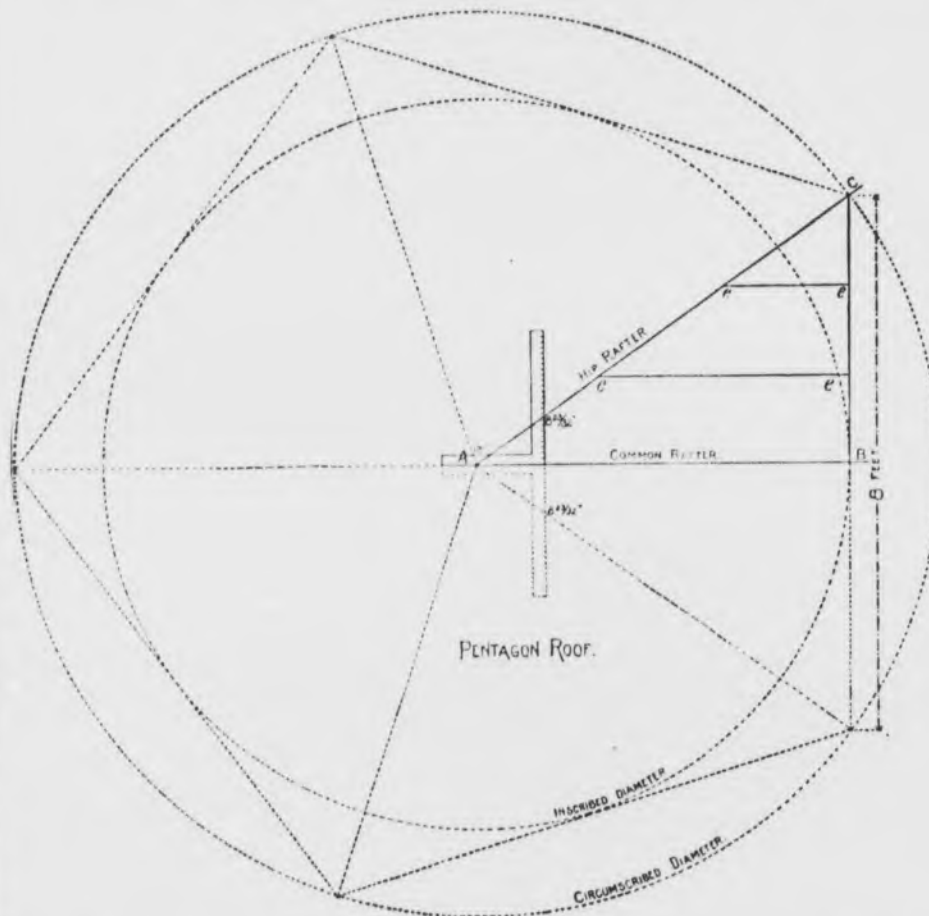
These figures are taken on a basis of one foot run, and when other figures are substituted, they must be in proportion to those given above. It is not necessary to be particular about the fraction  $\frac{3}{4}$ , as it only lacks  $\frac{1}{4}$  of being  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch, though too much care cannot be taken in laying out the diagram. For the figures to lay out other polygonal roofs we refer to the June number of THE CARPENTER.

It is not necessary to lay off the above diagram full size. A convenient place is

not always at hand, and since  $8\frac{3}{4}$  being the length of sides in an inscribed diameter of 1 foot, in a given diameter the sides must be as many times  $8\frac{3}{4}$  as there is feet in the diameter, or if the side is given the diameter will be as many feet as  $8\frac{3}{4}$  is contained in the desired sides.

If the mechanic is not handy at figures he may proceed to lay out the diagram on a 1 inch scale which if carefully done will answer every purpose.

P. S.—In my article on the octagon cut in the December CARPENTER, at point where it says " $22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  is the angle of the mitre with the outer edge of timber," should have read "square cut of the timber."



## Cut and Wire Nail Comparisons.

Professor R. C. Carpenter, in a paper read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, told some interesting facts concerning cut and wire nails. He said that "more force is required to drive a cut nail a given distance than a wire nail; that more force is required to start a cut nail generally than to drive it, and that it invariably starts much harder than a wire nail, and that the relative efficiency which was considered as the ratio of the work of pulling to that of driving is much higher for the wire nail than for the cut nail." Among other points made plain by the experiments were these, "that the cut nail bruised and broke the fibres of the wood principally at the end of the nail, whereas the wire nail simply crowded them apart, and probably did not move them much beyond the point from which they would return by elastic force, and hence the nail would be grasped much stronger per unit of area of surface of the wood. Presenting less surface, there would be, however, less resistance to starting."

THE PRICE of structural steel has declined \$4.00 a ton during the last six weeks, owing to lower prices of raw material and restriction of building operations due to cold weather.



CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## A Non-Union Man's Excuse.

The duty of workmen to combine in defense of trade rights and privileges is now all but universally acknowledged; yet what excuses are often advanced by those who have benefitted by trade unionism to excuse themselves from contributing to the general fund? My attention has recently been called to an assessor who in the past has received large sums of money from the tinplaters'

union, and who is now enjoying his good wages for work done. His excuse for refusing to join the union is because the Bible states that "in the world yeshall have tribulation," and if he joined the union he would put a stop to the tribulation which must be his. The pity is that he does not step outside the tinplate trade to meet his tribulations.—*Industrial World, Swansea, Wales.*

## RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

## CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1896.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## General Executive Board Proceedings.

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

January 6, 1894—G. E. B. assembled at General Office 8 A. M. Communications relating to the suspension of Union 549, Boston, read and placed on file.

Disapproved death claim, A. C. Day, Union 509, New York. Evidence considered. Decision of G. S. T. concurred in.

G. S. T. laid before G. E. B. communications showing Bro. Chubb, Union 8 Philadelphia, had sued said Union for full amount of disability benefit claimed by him, though such claim had been previously disapproved by the G. S. T., G. E. B. and Indianapolis Convention of the U. B. (See further action of G. E. B. on January 10, 1896.)

Disapproved death claim Mrs. C. M. Oxendine, Union 225, Knoxville, Tenn. Evidence reviewed, and decision of G. S. T. concurred in.

Disapproved death claim Mrs. Alice Magenhelmer, Union 340, New York city. Evidence considered. Decision of G. S. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

Disapproved death claim Frank Boushey, Union 658, Vincennes Ind. Evidence examined. Decision of G. S. T. reversed, and claim ordered paid.

Report made by Bros. Cattermull and Gernet, who were instructed by G. E. B. at October meeting to proceed to St. Louis and take steps in the case of Union No. 4, of said city, to enforce decision of G. E. B. rendered July 19, 1895, and affirmed October 8, 1895. G. S. T. submitted copies of papers showing the legal and proper suspension of Union 4, St. Louis.

COPY OF ORDER OF SUSPENSION OF UNION No. 4. Philadelphia, December 6, 1895.

A. L. Rutledge, Esq.,

R. S. Union 4, St. Louis, Mo.,

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Under instructions of General President Charles E. Owens, by and with the unanimous consent and approval of the General Executive Board, I hereby officially notify you, and the officers and members of Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., that it is hereby legally suspended in accordance with the laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This act of suspension is in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 21 of the Constitution of the United Brotherhood. Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., is suspended for violation of the provisions of Sec. 53 of the Constitution, for failure of said Union to obey the decision of the General Executive Board rendered July 17, 1895. Said decision of the G. E. B. is that Union No. 4 be directed to pay over to the Treasurer of the District Council of St. Louis, within the time therein prescribed by said decision, the sum of \$70.00, to be in turn paid over by said Treasurer of the District Council of St. Louis to the business men from whom the said \$70.00 had been collected. Union No. 4 refuses to comply with this decision, and hence is hereby suspended. By virtue of the provisions of Sec. 51 of the Constitution of the U. B., I hereby authorize H. Blackmore to secure and take possession of all property, books, charter and funds, held by or in the name of, or on behalf of, said Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo.

As per Sec. 54 of the Constitution of the U. B., all members in good standing of Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., desiring to do so, can apply to this office for clearances to join any other Union in St. Louis, Mo., and their applications will be passed upon in due form subject to approval of the D. C. of St. Louis, Mo.

Done this 6th day of December, in the year 1895. Here witness my hand and seal to this official order of suspension.

[SEAL]

(Signed), P. J. MCGUIRE,  
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

Letters from the D. C. of St. Louis were submitted by the G. S. T. for special decision on the status of Delegates of suspended Union No. 4 to the D. C., and as to granting clearances to members of said Union. On these points the G. E. B. rendered the following decision:

First. Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., has been legally suspended for violation of Constitution of U. B., and notice of said suspension has been legally served on aforesaid Union. Hence the D. C. of St. Louis is hereby instructed to not recognize said Union No. 4, or admit any Delegates or representatives therefrom under any circumstances, as suspended Union No. 4 now has no legal standing or rights in the D. C. of St. Louis, and any delegates from aforesaid Union now holding seats as representatives in the D. C. are hereby disbanded from the same.

Second. No charges need be preferred in the D. C. of St. Louis, or elsewhere under jurisdiction of the U. B., against those now in contempt in the suspended Union No. 4, of St. Louis, Mo. Said parties are now suspended members of the U. B., and have no rights or benefits in the U. B., and have no rights under our laws save the right of appeal to the next General Convention of the U. B. in September next.

Third. Members of suspended Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., desiring clearances to transfer to other Unions can obtain the same free of cost, provided they are in good standing—that is, not owing any sum equal to three months' dues. But as the case of suspended Union No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., is a special one, by the power granted the G. E. B. under the Constitution of the U. B., we hereby decide that the G. S. T. shall delegate to the D. C. of St. Louis, the power vested in him under Sec. 54 to grant clearances in such cases.

Fourth. Further do we, the G. E. B., decide that the D. C. of St. Louis, Mo., shall not grant a clearance to any member of suspended Union No. 4, unless approved by a three-fourths vote of the D. C. A member refused a clearance by the D. C. has, however, the right of appeal to the G. E. B. Members of suspended Union No. 4, shall not be granted clearances under any circumstances after February 11, 1896.

Fifth. In all cases where members of suspended Union No. 4, apply to the D. C. for clearances, they need not pay all arrearages of dues etc., as required by Sec. 113. As long as they are not owing any sum equal to three months' dues clearance must be granted free of cost, and as provided in Fourth clause of this decision.

Sixth. All members of suspended Union No. 4, are hereby debarred from right of entrance into any meetings of the U. B. until they procure clearances as required above, and deposit them in some Local Union at the latest within thirty days from date of issuing clearance.

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION—January 7.

Communication Union 428, Fairmont, W. Va., stating said Union had passed resolutions to enforce the nine-hour day. Laid over for consideration until Union 428 complies with Constitution, pages 18 and 19 relating to strikes, and fill out schedule of inquiries.

Application Chicago D. C. for permission to strike, with financial aid. Laid over awaiting schedule of inquiries.

Application St. Louis D. C. for permission to strike, with financial aid. Laid over. D. C. has not complied with pages 18 and 19 of Constitution as to strikes. Further, with the internal dissensions and lack of unity now existing in St. Louis, G. E. B. deem it unwise to approve a strike at this time.

Application for charter from members of the United Order of American Stair Builders, Brooklyn, N. Y., considered. Also protests from the parent body of said United Order in New York city, and from the Board of Working Delegates of New York city, against granting said charter. Laid over awaiting complete answers to charges and protests from both sides.

Audit of books of G. S. T. commenced, and continued remainder of day.

## THIRD DAY'S SESSION—January 8.

Audit continued.

Chairman Shields introduced Brothers W. F. Plumb and W. Ehret, of New York, and Brother T. P. Ryan, of Brooklyn, representing their respective D. C.'s.

Question at issue was an appeal to the G. E. B. from Kings County D. C. against the New York D. C. in charging \$1.00 to Brooklyn members for a working card. The Kings County D. C. claimed the existence of an agreement waiving said charge or fee of one dollar against their members, signed by T. C. Walsh, a former Secretary of New York D. C. After listening to the arguments of the two delegations, G. E. B. took the matter under advisement. They finally decided that under provisions of U. B. Constitution, the by-laws of New York D. C. and previous decisions of the Board, it is legal for the New York D. C. to charge the \$1.00 for working card to members of outside Districts. G. E. B. decided the letter signed by T. C. Walsh presented by the Kings County D. C. is in no sense an agreement between the two Districts, but a resolution passed by the New York D. C. as a concession that could be withdrawn at any time in the pleasure of the New York D. C. While

the G. E. B. make this decision, they do not endorse our present system of unequal dues and initiation fees, which makes such local rules necessary, and leads to endless bickering and strife in the Order. G. E. B. would earnestly recommend the two parties to this controversy each select a conference committee, to meet jointly and formulate such working rules as shall tend to harmony and be mutually beneficial.

## FOURTH DAY'S SESSION—January 9.

Audit of books and accounts resumed.

Appeal Thomas Gorevin, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., against decision of Kings County D. C. in imposing two fines of \$2 each on him for alleged violation of Kings County District laws. Bro. T. P. Ryan personally appeared before G. E. B. to defend action of D. C. Testimony of both sides examined. G. E. B. decide to sustain appeal of T. Gorevin and dismiss case against him for violation of District By-laws and Trade Rules while working on job at Fulton street, Brooklyn. From evidence before the Board, it is not apparent there was a wilful violation of these rules. The statement of Gorevin that he acted as he did by consent of Business Agent is not denied in evidence.

In the second case, Thomas Gorevin appeals from decision of Kings County D. C. in finding him guilty of violation of trade rules of said D. C. on job at 27th street and 4th avenue, New York city. G. E. B. sustains decision of D. C. in this case. They find Thomas Gorevin guilty as charged. The plea of Brother Gorevin that the Kings County D. C. has no jurisdiction to try violation of trade rules in New York city will not hold good, and is not sustained. The Kings County District By-laws provide penalties for violation of trade rules in New York. Therefore Brother Gorevin could be legally tried in either city.

Brother T. P. Ryan, representing the Kings County D. C. entered protest in name of D. C. This protest is against action of Business Agents in New York in ordering strikes against Brooklyn members on jobs in New York for violation of trade rules in New York. G. E. B., after considering the evidence presented to sustain said protest, decide that this action on part of the Business Agents of the New York D. C. is clearly illegal. Violations of By-laws or trade rules can only be punished after due trial and conviction under the Constitution of the U. B. Any D. C. which punishes members of the U. B. in any but the legal way will be held responsible. The New York D. C. is hereby ordered to immediately take measures to reinstate in their usual places of employment all members of the U. B. belonging to the Kings County District who have been taken off their jobs in New York city by order of Business Agents for violation of trade rules, without being first tried in a legal manner, as provided for in Constitution.

Consideration of charges preferred by Union 421, Detroit, Mich., against Union 689 of same city, for violation of Sec. 55 of Constitution. Laid over awaiting further information.

## FIFTH DAY'S SESSION—January 10.

Communication from Union 125, Utica, N. Y. Referred to the G. S. T. for action.

Brother Cattermull made report as referee in appeal of Union 181, Chicago, against Chicago D. C. Said appeal relates to investigation of books of ex-Union 741, Chicago, demanded by former officers and members of said Union. Brother Cattermull stated he had notified all these parties to meet him and testify to the facts, but they had failed to make answer. Hence G. E. B. dismiss the case.

G. E. B. and G. S. T. discussed at length the situation of the U. B. in Detroit, Mich., and the best course to pursue to again restore harmonious relations between the two Unions in that city.

Further consideration of application of Chicago D. C. for permission to strike with financial aid. Referred back to Chicago D. C. for a proper and consistent report, and also to carry out provisions of Constitution relating to strikes.

G. S. T. submitted to the G. E. B. for approval a new contract extending his bond of \$30,000.00 for another year. Same examined, approved, and placed in hands of Chairman Shields for safe keeping.

Brothers Thos. MacCorkle and James Dey appeared before the Board as a Committee from Union 8, Philadelphia. They requested the G. E. B. to re-open the disapproved Disability Claim of Henry S. Chubb, of said Union. After listening to the arguments of the Committee, G. E. B. gave the matter full and further consideration, and decided they cannot grant the request. As the case is now in the courts, the G. S. T. is hereby empowered to take such action as he may deem best to protect the interests of the U. B.

Brother Cattermull, as Referee, presented report on petition of Union 623, Chicago, to be allowed to withdraw from Chicago D. C. As said Union is practically out of the D. C., being suspended for non-payment of tax to that body, no action is deemed necessary by G. E. B.

Communication from Titus & Dowling, Attorneys, New York City, relative to William Finley's death claim, read and placed on file.

In the case of Mrs. M. Finley vs. Union 382, New York City, the G. S. T. is instructed to appeal the case to a higher court.

## SIXTH DAY'S SESSION—January 11.

Application considered from Lynn and Marblehead, Mass. Unions, for appropriation of \$100 to assist Eight Hour movement in Lynn and vicinity. Request granted, and Board appropriates \$100 to cover the same.

Application D. C. San Francisco, Cal., for appropriation to extend Eight Hour movement in said city and vicinity. G. E. B. grants the request and appropriates \$100 for that purpose.

Applications, Union 726, Yonkers, N. Y., and D. C. Westchester County, N. Y., for appropriations to support a Business Agent. G. E. B. decide they cannot under any circumstances make appropriations to support Business Agents.

Application Union 245, Peoria, Ill., for speaker and organizer to visit that city and stay a few days. G. E. B. cannot comply with request at present, as the condition of our finances will not permit.

G. S. T. is instructed to issue a circular to the Local Unions in the U. B. calling their attention to the necessity of a renewed agitation for an Eight Hour Day, as the U. B. has been selected as one of the two organizations to push on the movement by the A. F. of L.

G. S. T. is hereby instructed to publish the resolutions adopted by the G. E. B. and found on the Board's minutes and also carry out the provisions of said circular. At the same time the G. S. T. is instructed in the same circular to levy and call for five separate ten cent assessments to be paid within thirty days from date of levy.

Completion of audit of books, accounts and vouchers of G. S. T., from which the following summaries are drawn:

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1895	\$2,241 45
Receipts, October, November and December	13,494 04
Loan from Protective Fund	2,000 00
Total	\$17,735 49
Expenses for same period	15,168 90

Balance on hand January 1, 1896
 \$2,566 59 |

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1895	\$12,253 62
Receipts, October, November and December	3,673 51
Total	\$15,927 13
November Loan to General Fund	2,000 00
Cash Balance	\$13,927 13
Loaned to General Fund	7,000 00

Total
 \$20,927 13 |

Adjourned at 5 P. M. to meet again at General Office, Monday, April 6, 1896.

S. J. KENT,  
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

## First Trade Union to Gain Concession from the Illinois Central Railroad.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters have the distinction of being the first labor organization that ever secured a concession of any character from the Illinois Central Railroad. Last week the carpenters found that the men the company were employing on the fruit house on the lake front were being worked ten hours. Saturday a strike was threatened, and when Monday dawned a general strike of the mechanics on the lake front was threatened. Two of the business agents of the brotherhood visited Chief Engineer Wallace and after considerable argument convinced him that a general strike was not what he wanted, and that it would be much better to let the men work eight hours a day, especially as it would cost the company no more. The men are now working eight hours.—*Eight Hour Herald*.

THE SUPREME COURT of California has decided that a person working by the day cannot recover wages on a mechanic's lien.





## The Art of Saw Filing.

BY D. L. STODDARD.

**T**HE ease and rapidity that a workman can perform his work depends largely on the condition of his tools, and far more depends on the saw than all the rest combined. And yet many have never studied the first principles of saw filing, and when they do attempt to file at all, they rasp away with a kind of a see-saw, go as you please, and when they are through, and go to use the saw the saw also goes as it pleases.

If there was a board to rip and another one to cut off and the mechanic had no saw, only had a narrow chisel and a pocket-knife, how many would know which tool to do the ripping with and which the cutting off. How many ever thought a rip saw was a blade filled with little chisels, one marching after the other. And a cut-off saw is like a blade with a hundred pocket-knives fastened on each side.



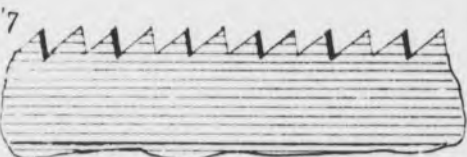
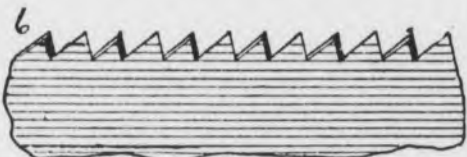
Take a saw that is only pointed up once in a while and occasionally strikes a nail, and it is very liable to get to looking like Cut 1.

And if it should be filed without joining, etc., it would look just about the same when you was through filing. Take a file and join the saw as illustrated in Cut 2, and when you are through it will look like Cut 3. A cut-off saw should be jointed rounding and a rip saw hollowing.



Now don't try to set it until you have the teeth all of a size and brought up almost to a point. When a saw has got in very bad shape, you will find it almost impossible to ever get the teeth even by continuing to file with proper bevel and

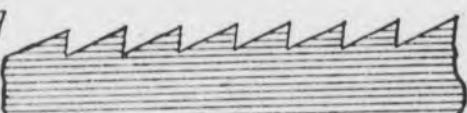
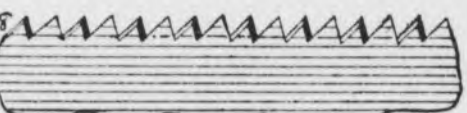
should, therefore, file straight across and get the teeth all even, as illustrated in Cut 4. Then file it, giving it the proper bevel. For general use when finished it should look like Cut 5. But for a strictly cut off saw, in lumber free from knots, it should be filed like Cut 6.



But the ordinary common carpenter's saw in sawing much of the time diagonal across the lumber, all rafter cutting, diagonal sheathing, etc., is as much ripping as cutting off, therefore your saw should be filed nearly as much like a rip saw as a cut-off, and should be like Cut 7. While a fine saw for clear lumber and especially soft wood, should be filed like Cut 8.

A rip saw should be filed straight across, so as to cut like a chisel, and can be filed very well all from one side. Yet it is better to file from both sides same as a cut-off saw.

My rip saw is filed like Cut 9. Some carpenters say it is too much pitch; while the man that has studied the principle of saws would probably say it was not enough. More would make it cut more like a chisel, while give it less and it would be like a scraper, and as soon as the keen edge was off it would only braise and bunt the wood off.



A compass saw, to avoid kinking, should be filed like a Chinaman's saw, so as to cut when pulled toward you. But, as all of our work is the other way, it would not always be handy. Therefore you will find it very convenient to have two saws, one filed each way. After filing, especially fine saws, the sides of the teeth should be dressed with an oil stone.

A saw should have only just set enough to run free. I have tried many sets, and could never find one that would give satisfaction. The old hammer set was good, but too unhandy. Finally I got hold of one like the one in the heading, Merrill's latest set, and I considered it absolutely perfect.

The clamp in the heading is the kind I use. As I have given my opinion on clamps and sets, you may wish it on saws. Well, we have only been making saws in this country since Columbus came over here, and there was probably a time that other parts of the world made better saws than we. But at the present time our manufacturers make saws that are not surpassed by any other nation, and there is probably not another firm in existence that has the world-wide reputation that Disston has.

A boy coasting only rides on his sled going one way. A mechanic's plane only presses the wood when it is actually doing the work, and not when it is backing up. And yet I have seen carpenters ride on, their file going both ways. The file should only be held to the saw when it is actually at work, when it is being pushed from you, and not when it is coming back.

The point of the file should point toward the point of the saw, as illustrated in the heading, do you see the point. I give this pointer, as I notice many carpenters file differently. Yet I have never met a man that had studied saw filing but what agrees with me. Study all this article over, and if you disagree with me in any point let us hear from you, as I am no great authority, and only wrote this article to get carpenters to think more about their saws.

Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Unionism.

An ancient Druid long ago,  
Preaching against a schism,  
Took up a bundle of twigs to show  
The strength of unionism.  
Said he: "These twigs if you but take  
Apart are easily bended;  
And yet no man can ever break  
Them when they are united."

If all the toilers of the land  
Could only be united  
Into one strong, heroic band,  
Their wrongs would soon be righted.  
If all for one, and one for all  
Would only be our motto,  
We very soon would have to call  
This world an Eldorado.

United like a mighty wave,  
We'd force our bonds asunder.  
And shake our shackles o'er the grave  
Of every man oppressor.  
A working man would be a man  
And as "man" regarded,  
If one for all, and all for one  
Could only be united. —Anon.

## Huxley's Social Convictions.

It is a part of the dignity of man that he is a social being and can act not merely for individual, but for common ends. The grandeur of the virtue for which Huxley contended is that it is the law of a social commonwealth, as contrasted with the instincts that lead one simply to care for himself. Society, he held, came into being when mutual war gave way to mutual peace—and it "most nearly approaches perfection as the war of individual against individual is most strictly limited." The "eternal competition of man with man and nation with nation," did not please him. He put his hand on the weak spot in the laborer's situation when he said that it is the competition of laborers with one another that makes the capitalist's strength.

Huxley held to what might be called a reasonable individualism—i. e., the view that it is better to leave men as free as possible, so long as their action is not incompatible with social welfare. But what he termed "fanatical individualism," which questions whether society may constrain one of its number to contribute his share toward maintaining it or even whether it may prevent him from doing his best to destroy it, found in him a keen opponent; he called it "reasonable savagery."—*The Cause*.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## The Importance of Accurate Measurements.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



**C**ONTINUING in the consideration of this valuable and essential part of building procedure, I would say, that every distance must be found exactly and by systematic means, and for long distances as

was before stated in the article under this head, the metallic or steel tape line as used by engineers and surveyors is most useful. In laying out and measuring lots and sites for houses it should be employed, or for long distances or materials, but for materials such as timbers not over 30 feet, the writer has found the 10 foot pole the best measuring instrument. This valuable tool should be thoroughly understood by every mechanic. It consists of a simple pole or rod of wood, exactly 10 lineal feet long and from 1 to 1½ inches square, made of either pine or oak.

It should be well seasoned and laid out absolutely accurate in feet on all four sides or at least two sides commencing at opposite ends. The lines should be cut in deeply with a chisel so as to be indelible, and the figures (Roman) thus: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, cut in deeply with a ½ inch or ¾ inch chisel. By doing this they will be permanent and not liable to be rubbed off as they would be if laid out in ordinary pencil marks. If made in the above way or even out of an inch by two strip, this tool will be found of great value in measuring framing timbers for houses, in laying off windows or doors, setting out partitions or in fact any work outside the measuring capacity of a carpenter's two foot pocket rule. Especially will it be found necessary in measuring roof timbers where absolute accuracy is essential, great care should be taken to see that it is not broken nor less than the full 10 feet, as it would make a very serious lessening in the entire length supposing the pole were laid on a long stick.

To measure the distance between two walls or in openings as framing for doors, windows and in recesses, the best method is to use two rods by sliding them along until the ends touch the opposite side, thus obtaining the exact width. If in door openings, as for jambs and windows, the width should be taken at the top, bottom and middle, so as to verify and approximate the average width should there be any variation. Similarly in regard to heights as heights of doors, windows, ceilings, floor beams, etc., the two rods are safest as they cannot bend, and if held with both hands and slid apart the exact distance will be ascertained as it is a very simple matter to measure the length of the rods. Two two-foot rules are also of great utility in inside measuring.

In conclusion, I would recommend mechanics to be more particular and spend more time on the process of measuring, and note down any peculiarities existant in the construction and make line sketches and remarks about same especially when measuring up for new work.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### The Rights of Labor.

ONE MAN PRODUCES FOR THE NON-PRODUCER—THE MACHINE A GREAT FACTOR.



MAN exists by labor and on the fruits of labor; therefore every man is bound to labor; except he is possessed of what is an accumulation of the fruits of labor, and which we call capital. Consequently every man has a divine and

an equal right with any other man to the privilege of producing by the labor of his own hands any means that are necessary for his support and his enjoyment of life. And any state of society which denies to any section of the community, however small, or to any citizen, such privileges, or an equality in those privileges, is unfair and unjust. Remarkable and monstrous examples of such unfairness and injustice are evident in these days.

There is a natural law which provides that the consumption of goods must bear a certain proportion to the production of the same, so that when the amount of production reaches beyond a certain mark in proportion to the consumption, it causes the production to be unprofitable. And this is the reason why we have often such an absurd paradox of an apparent overproduction on one hand, which causes the employment of men to be unprofitable, and an equal underconsumption on the other hand, which also causes the employment of men to be unprofitable.

What, then, can be the remedy? Let us reflect. How would "division of labor" do? It is recognized by a great multitude as a remedy of tried and proved efficacy in many branches of industry, but it has never received the acknowledgment it deserves from all the different branches of industry, not to mention the different circles of society. Now, let the amount of profitable labor be ever so little, being made so by the multiplicity and the perfecting of machinery and inventions, yet divide it as equally as possible, not, however, without due regard to all the rights of personal liberty. My neighbor has no right to go and do my share of labor along with his own, to earn, and then to own, the means of my livelihood as well as his own, thereby keeping me in enforced idleness and consequent enforced misery and mendicancy or its alternative, which is enforced crime and shame and ruination of soul and body. If I am to receive my rightful share of earth's blessings in an honorable way, then I must have the privilege of my proper share of the requisite toil to produce it, no less and, quite as emphatic, no more. For if I have less, I am suffering an injury from my fellow men, and if I have more, then I am causing an injury not only to others, but to myself as well. For, inasmuch as my action in taking to myself more than my share of labor forces another man to take less than his share, I am thereby courting strife and retaliatory corruption of labor's laws, resulting in unnatural and inadequate remuneration for myself and for others.

Then let us divide labor by curtailing the hours thereof so that every man who wishes to may have a fair chance to earn an honest and also a sumptuous living. By giving every willing man a chance to work, you will also give every man a chance to demand such wages as the advancement of our civilization warrants him to receive. And let this be not in one or two trades, but in all trades and all honest occupations alike.

Why, what do I hear? Does any one say that the finances of the country can not stand it, and that such a thing would ruin all the capitalists and the employers of labor? Not in the least. People do not eat money; they do not make their clothing out of greenbacks, nor do they build houses of coin; money simply passes from one hand to another, and the more that comes in, as a rule, the more goes out. Suppose now that such a beneficial revolution as this could be brought about in one week's time, who is going to be injured by it? Is it the merchant, when his customer who last week had only \$10 of a salary, or perhaps none at all, being out of work, comes into his store this week with \$20 ready cash to buy of his goods? Is it the house owner, some of whose tenants with their families were crowded into one or two rooms, when each family can now afford to pay for a decent and respectable suit of rooms in which to live comfortably? Is it the millionaire, who last week was fretting with anxiety over his investments in lands, railroads and buildings, and who this week finds his property booming and bounding upward in valuation as to threaten to double his fortune within a week or a day? Or is it the wealthy bankers of our country, with their immense hoards of money standing idle in their vaults, when they suddenly find the money market having such a marvelous revival, that the silver miners of the West need no more idle their time and let the precious ore lay in the ground because of it being a glut in the market, depreciated and despised?

There will be no more complaints of overproduction, though there will certainly be much more goods produced than at present. There will be no more suicides committed in desperation through lack of work and on account of the miserable drudgery of the toiler's life; no more deeds of violence and crime and deceit impelled by fear of destitution through enforced idleness and the unprofitableness of industrial pursuits. And what has been the cause of all this beneficial reform and these most animating scenes in the world of industry and commerce, which make the hearts of men to bound and rejoice? What is it? It is nothing more nor less, nothing but simply the rightful division of labor between all those who have a claim to it and the need of it.—Maurice C. Roberts, in Boston Labor Leader.

PITTSBURG.—We are having quite a revival in carpenters' circles. Public meetings are held at regular intervals in various sections of the city and vicinity, with good local speakers. We are arranging to reorganize the Building Trades' Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President has signed an act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works or public buildings, or for repairs upon the same.

THE International Furniture Workers' and Machine Wood Workers' Unions have amalgamated and adopted a new label. The name of the new organization is the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

### The United Brotherhood in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, '96.



THE opening days of 1896, found the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in this city of New York in what was to us rather a peculiar position, built up and strengthened, as it had been, during the years, 1895, by the accession to its ranks of the German Framers Union 1,500 strong, Cabinet Makers, about the same numerically, Machine Woodworkers and Turners Union of 400 members, and lastly the English Speaking Cabinet Makers. Yet, the existence of the organization seemed to be imperilled by the action of the Board of Delegates of the Building Trades of New York, who had, at the desire of the Delegates of the United Order and the Progressive Carpenters, both K. of L. organizations, ordered a strike against the members of the U. B.

To those members of the U. B. in New York who are apathetic and careless in their duties as union men the decision of the Board of Delegates seemed to foreshadow a catastrophe. But to the active members who were thorough conversant with the intrinsic strength of our organization, it was only hailed as an opportunity to concentrate their energies, to close up the ranks and gather closer together to withstand the shock of this new enemy. Previously we had been fighting our common enemies, the unscrupulous boss and the capitalist, but now it became our bounden duty to face as enemies those who had previously worked in harmony with us.

The underlying causes which led up to this were, first, the fact of the Business Agents of the U. B. not being in the Board of Delegates, having been withdrawn from that body in the fall of '94, because of the failure of the Board to give us the necessary assistance, to which we were justly entitled in our strike against the lumping system in the carpenter trade of this city.

Secondly, the gradual, but steady disintegration of the United Order and Progressive Carpenters, and the coming into the ranks of the U. B. of their best and soundest members. Irritated to the last degree by the steady drain on their membership, the Delegates of the United Order and Progressives, appealed to their fellow delegates in the Board to make one great effort to demonstrate the supremacy of the K. of L. in the Building Trades of New York City. On two small jobs they met with some slight success and for a week or two gave the U. B. some trouble.

But the re-action soon came, active committees of the U. B. visited the large organizations of other trades, the Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Plasterers, etc., explaining the position of the U. B. (which had been grossly belied in the Board) its aims and objects, what it had already accomplished, not only in New York, where almost alone it won the 8 hour work day in 1890, and has since maintained it, but its magnificent work all over the country for the improvement of the condition of every woodworker. Self interest pointed out to these organizations that it was better for them to give their support to an organization whose members working in this city, number 6,500, every day in the year, than to continue to waste their energies and funds supporting two organizations whose united forces do not number 350 men. Splendid work was also done by our Business Agents

among the large contractors, and also with the Executive Committee of the Building Trades Club, the Boss Builders Organization of the city. The result stands to-day, the Board of Delegates have found their internal weakness, some of their largest organizations having decided to support the U. B., others to remain neutral, and the U. B. finds itself in a better position than ever before. One large organization of wood workers, K. of L., now having their Delegate in the Board, has already called a special meeting to decide the question of joining the United Brotherhood.

During January Bro. T. E. Deegan, formerly a member of the G. E. B., and one of our most energetic workers was elected to the office of Business Agent, and Bro. Chas. Speyer of L. U. 309, for many years an indefatigable worker in Cabinet Makers' No. 7, has also been elected Business Agent. His special work is the organization of cabinet makers and machine wood workers. Bro. Speyer has been doing this work under temporary appointment for about four months, and his success in that direction has earned for him an unanimous election to the office of Business Agent. This makes four Business Agents now permanently at work for the New York District.

A short time ago the New York D. C. entered into an agreement with the newly formed D. C., of Westchester, Co., just north of this city, by which the Trans-Harlem Business Agent of the N. Y. District is to co-operate with the Agent of the Westchester District. Since then the Westchester D. C. has adopted a working card system, and on Jan. 30, the N. Y. D. C. agreed that all New York members going to work there shall buy the working card of that District.

Trade in New York is still dull, but notwithstanding this, our members are preparing for very active work for the year. Among other matters, a collective representation for New York at the next convention of the U. B., is under discussion, and also the movement for the 8-hour day for all towns and cities in the vicinity of New York.

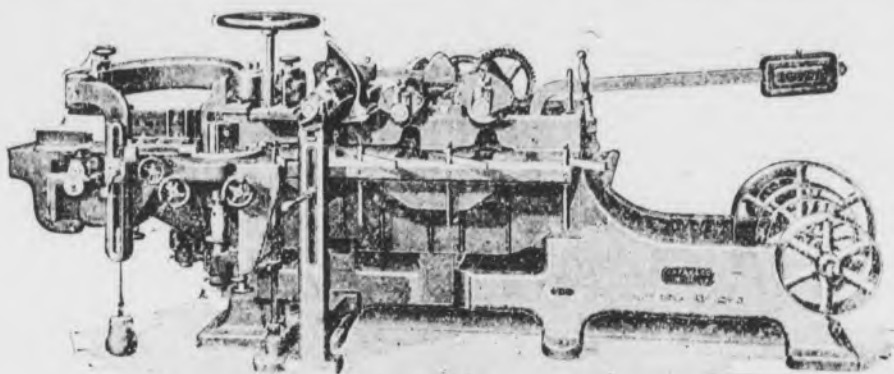
J. G. DOYLE Sec'y of D. C.

### Changes in Wood Stair Building.

Another trade, or business, which has sustained almost a complete transformation, and has been nearly blotted out within a few years, is the business of stair-building, once a flourishing local industry in New York. Stairbuilding was a separate branch of the carpenter's trade, and men trained to build stairs did nothing else. They had usually small workshops on side streets, their business being with carpenters and builders and not with landlords and agents, as a rule; and therefore they did not find it necessary to advertise themselves. Wooden stairs are now put together by machinery, and are bought by builders ready made from factories. This has shut out most of the stairbuilders, though a few of them are still to be found, especially in the old-fashioned parts of town. Iron staircases, too, have largely superseded in modern-built houses those of wood, and at the present time, it is no exaggeration to say, more wooden stairs are taken down than put up in New York houses, rear stairs connecting the first floor with the yard were not uncommon, but now-a-days such stairways are built outside of iron.

COLUMBUS, O.—We have started a Building Trades Council, and Carpenters' Unions 61 and 326 are represented therein, and so are all the building trades. Carpenter work very flat.





No. 5 New Extra Heavy Molding Machine.

The machine illustrated above is one of recent design and is exceptionally strong and substantial in all of its working parts. We invite your attention to its important features which have been carefully studied in detail, and embodied in the machine with a view to durability and convenience, increased capacity and approved quality of the work. It is made to work 10", 12" and 14" wide.

The framing is massive, all joints planed and accurately fitted and bolted together. The bed is wide and heavy and is gibbed to the frame with provision for taking up wear, and it is raised and lowered by means of three screws, two inside the frame and one outside supporting the bed at the front and rendering it easy of adjustment. When set to any required position it is clamped securely by a lever in front. An adjustable throat piece is located beneath the main cutter head to admit of working cutters the full thickness of the material. The extension after the lower cutter head is hinged and swings aside when desirous of adjusting or sharpening knives, and it also swings down for the same purpose when material is on the bed.

The cutting spindles are large in diameter (1½" where the heads are applied) and run in long bearings, are lead ground and each one is fitted regularly with a four side slotted steel forged head and pair of straight knives. The upper cutter head is supported in a heavy gateway that is adjustable across the frame, and has also an outside bearing support that is mounted on a heavy stand secured to the frame. The lower cutter head is supported in a frame that is vertically and laterally adjustable, independent of the bed. Throat plates adjustable to and from the cut are located in the table each side of the head.

The side cutting spindles and heads are supported on the bed in such a manner that the pull of the belts is against the framing. They are adjustable vertically, laterally and angularly, and locking devices both at top and bottom hold them rigidly in proper position. An adjustable step on the hangers takes up end play that may occur. The chip breaker for outside side head is adjustable in conjunction with the fence after the cut, across the bed by means of a hand wheel and screw. The improved weighting device insures a uniform pressure on the material. The pressure bar over the lower head is adjustable in all directions and can be swung back out of the way for access to it. The swinging pressure bonnet in front of the upper head and the pressure bar after it, are both adjustable to and from the cut and hold the material firmly to the bed.

The feeding mechanism consists of four rolls, two above the bed and two in it, all driven by a powerful system of expansion gearing. The upper rolls are mounted in swinging frames and always raise parallel with the bed, and are weighted to secure uniform pressure. The roll shafts are large in diameter and have outside bearings which are readily removed for changing the rolls. Four

speeds of feed are provided, viz: 10' 16', 24' and 36' per minute.

There is a shop number on the machine and a number on each casting by which they may be identified and should be mentioned when ordering supplies. The internal belting required to drive the machine is as follows:

One belt 18' 11" long, 5" wide, for upper cutter head. One belt 21' 9" long, 4" wide, for lower cutter head. One 19' 4" long, 3" wide, for inside side cutter head. One belt 17' 8" long, 3" wide, for outside side cutter head. One belt 18' 0" long, 3" wide, for feed, countershaft. One belt 9' 9" long, 3" wide, for feed driver.

The countershaft is attached to the frame of the machine and has tight and loose pulleys 12" x 8", and should make 1,000 revolutions.

J. A. Fay & Co., 514-534 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., manufacturers of patent planing, matching and surfacing, molding, tenoning, boring, mortising and sand papering machines; band, scroll, rip, and cut-off saws; band circular re-sawing machines, woodworkers, etc., etc.

#### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

ALL the wire nail mills in the country have shut down for a period of at least thirty days. In trade circles it is said the suspension is for the purpose of sustaining prices. The manufacturers deny this and say repairs and renewals require the shut down.

#### Corresponding Rafter, Their Pitch and Cuts.

BY A. W. WOODS,

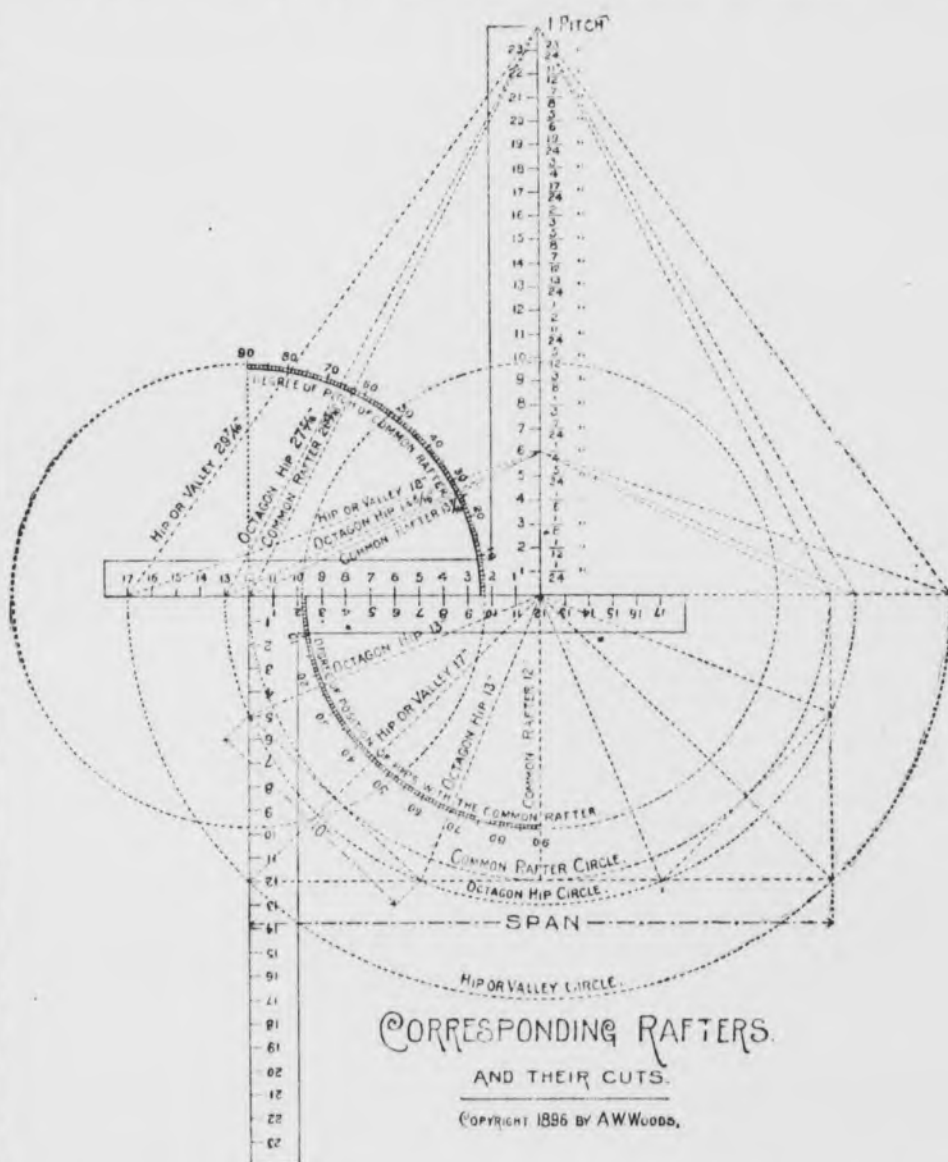
BY corresponding rafters we have reference to the common rafter, hip and valley in a roof of same pitch, and when placed in position will all be of same plane. In the accompanying illustration we show the common rafter, hip for a square corner and the octagon hip. They being the ones most generally used. At first sight the illustration may seem complicated, but with a little thought we believe the reader will readily understand it. To illustrate, we have taken a one foot run on the square; the run being one foot the span must necessarily be two feet. The first inch rise on the blade is that proportion of the span which is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the second inch rise  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the third  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the fourth  $\frac{1}{2}$ , etc. The twenty-fourth inch rise being

and jack. 13 and 6 gives the above cuts for the octagon hip and 17 and 6 gives that for the hip or valley. For a one or a wholepitch the figures remain the same on the tongue, and changes to 24 inches on the blade.

These figures, or their proportion, will always give the cuts regardless of the span of the building.

The figures on the blade of the lowest square intersected by the hip lines and 12 on the tongue gives the mitre cut of the plate. These figures on the blade also represent the lengths of the sides for a one foot span. Again, these figures and the length of the common rafter for a foot run gives the top or bevel cut of the jack, also the angle to cut the roof boards, while the same figures are used the cuts are not obtained from the same side of the square.

Seventeen on the tongue and its length for a foot run on the blade gives the side cut of a hip resting on a square corner. The blade giving the cut.



equal, the span is therefore one pitch. As the rise above the one pitch increases the above is simply repeated with a 1 prefixed, as  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , etc. A forty-eight inch rise being double the span would be 2 pitches. (See the pitch given opposite the figures on the blade of the upper square.)

We now call attention to the circles struck from the heel of the upper square. The inner circle denotes the degree of the position of the hip or valleys with that of the common rafter, which is at 0°, and by dividing 360° by double the number of sides desired in the building gives the degree of position. The second circle is the common rafter circle. The reader will notice that it touches the toe of each rafter, and where it intersects the tongue of the upper square denotes the figures to use for the cut on that member. The next is the octagon hip or valley circle, and the outer one is the common hip or valley circle, and like that of the common rafter, where the circle intersects the tongue, establishes the figures to use. Thus for a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch 12 and 6 gives seat and down cut of the common rafter

APPLICANT for situation: "I have a recommendation from my clergyman, sir." Employer: "That's all very good as far as it goes. As I don't want you on Sundays, however, I should like a recommendation from somebody who knows you on week days."

THE SPIRIT of freedom and the spirit of slavery are contending for the mastery. They cannot live together; as well, like the robber of classic fable, chain the living and the dead together as bind up such discordant materials and think it will last. We must prosper, and a sound public opinion root our slavery from the land.—Wendell Phillips.

THE TRADE-UNIONS as Trade-Unions should not join any party and become partisan organizations. Such is sure death. Your organization is built on other lines than party ones; you are broader than any political party. To narrow your organization to mere party ends would be to slowly squeeze the life out of it.—Elliott Pomeroy.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1896.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

The Eight-Hour Day for May 1st, Next.

REDUCING the hours of toil will increase the rewards of Labor.

WHY work long hours of labor, while others of your fellow workmen are idle?

HARTFORD, Conn.—Union 43 is well organized, and getting ready for the eight-hour crusade.

CARPENTERS, working nine or ten hours a day, let your watchword be eight hours a day May 1, next!

WE now have 64 cities in the carpenter trade working eight hours a day, and these represent fully half of our entire membership.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., and ROCHESTER, N. Y., Carpenters' Unions have arranged to enforce newly prepared trade rules this coming season.

THE HORSESHOERS National Union, with a well filled treasury, proposes to start the eight hour ball May 1, and has the approval of the A. F. of L.

READ the report of Eight-Hour Special Committee as adopted at the recent convention of the A. F. of L. It is published on page 9 of this month's CARPENTER.

THE BRICKLAYERS' and Masons' convention, at Columbus, O., last month, urged on their Locals the necessity of a general adoption of an eight hour work-day.

GRANITE workers of St. Cloud, Minn., voted to work only eight hours and to accept a slight reduction of wages. All Western Unions of the craft are voting on the same question.

By the last of this month the International Machinists Union will have full returns from its Locals on inaugurating the eight hour rule. The machinists consider themselves now in position to make the move.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—We have only one nine-hour job of carpentering in this city. Otherwise the eight-hour day is generally observed in the trade. The stone masons recently got the eight-hours and next the plumbers propose to get it. They are the only trade in the building line not working under eight-hour rules.

SALEM, Mass.—A circular has been issued to all the builders of Salem, Peabody and Beverly, and to a few other towns in our vicinity, asking a conference with the employers to inaugurate the eight-hour day May 1, 1896. We anticipate success, for the example of Lynn as an eight hour town in an all-powerful example.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The establishment of the eight-hour day is being strongly agitated by all the building trades of this city, and everything indicates a united movement on May 1, of all building trades to secure that end. We anticipate little trouble, as we will all stand together and make no issue of wages in this struggle. The carpenters are well organized in this city, and are gaining right along at every meeting.

JACKSON, Mich.—On 6th inst. Louis E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich., President of the Michigan Federation of Labor and Vice-President of the U. B., gave an address at Trade Council Hall, on "The Benefits of Trades-Unions." He is well versed on the subject, and is an easy, fluent speaker. Carpenters' Union 26 proposes to have Bro. Tossey here again in the early spring, to fire the first eight-hour gun for May 1st.

THERE is considerable talk that the Federated Metal Trades now affiliated with the A. F. of L., may start for eight hours May 1, next. This federation has thousands of members and is composed of the International Association of Machinists, Iron Moulders Union of North America, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, Union Brotherhood of Brassworkers, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.

## Stop Shirking—Get To Work!

No one fact is more painfully evident than the blank indifference and careless manner of the mass of men in all Trade Unions. When something has to be done the work is shifted upon a willing few who work on until patience is exhausted and energy gone. The others look on, go to meetings when it suits them, shirk all committee work and betray no lively interest in the affairs of the Union, save only to find incessant fault.

No wonder so many wrecks of trades organizations strew the roadway of the past! Such a course is suicidal. It must stop. Human energy has its limits of endurance, and it ought to be borne in mind that the few ardent workers can not always keep up their tireless efforts.

All have equal interest and equal benefit in the perpetuity and progress of the Union. Why not share equally in the work to be done? Paying dues and attending an occasional meeting are not the only duties required. Every man must do more than that. We should all be ready to serve whenever wanted. Our's is a movement that requires the activity of every man. If you will not move in your own behalf, why expect others to make sacrifices for you?

Away with shirking and indifference—get to work. Come to the front and act a manly part. Each should strive to excel the other in advancing the interests of the United Brotherhood.

## Where the United Brotherhood is Growing.



UNITE a large number of Local Unions under our jurisdiction have experienced severe setbacks during

the financial depression of the past three years. With the general dullness of the times, the tightness of the money market, lack of loan accommodations at the banks, unsettled values and other discouraging conditions for contractors, the carpenter trade has been quite prostrate in every section of the country.

But in those few places where the members have had nerve and courage, the membership has not suffered decrease, and in a few places, where steadfast, hard, zealous work has been shown, the membership has increased, despite every adverse condition. These two latter classes of cities are those where the members have had the utmost faith in themselves and in their ability to bring about better conditions, without relying entirely on Government or State agencies, or other outside influences to help them. We can pride ourselves on a number of cities, which, all through the ordeal of this hard panic, have not only upheld wages and Union rules, but, at the same time, have steadily grown in membership.

Still, within the past six months there is a marked change for the better in the carpenter trade, and our Locals are reviving in many places, where hope had been lost and where the spirit of intense, active work has taken the place of apathy and indifference. Let all our Locals get a move on them and imitate these go-ahead Unions. We must move on for the eight hour day everywhere, May 1st, next.

In the past four months from the first of September to the last of December, inclusive, quite a number of our Unions have shown a decided increase in membership. These additions to our membership are mostly in California, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Especially the Unions in San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles and Buffalo have more than doubled their membership in that time. Union 43, of Hartford, Conn., shows quite an immense growth, while Union 806, Newark, N. J., has more than tripled its membership.

There have been no gains in membership in our Unions in Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

We find that the increases in membership have largely been gained by the individual activity and collective work of the members themselves in the localities where there have been any initiations of late. We here give a list of the cities where these gains are evident in the

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

reports and increased tax sent this office, viz:

Alabama—Birmingham and Mobile.  
California—Los Angeles, Oakland and San Francisco.  
Canada—Winnipeg, Man.  
Colorado—Cripple Creek, Leadville and Victor.  
Connecticut—Hartford.  
Florida—Pensacola.  
Illinois—Jacksonville, Lake Forest, Peru, and a few Unions in Chicago.  
Indiana—Anderson and Lafayette.  
Iowa—Dubuque.  
Kansas—Topeka.  
Maine—Rockland.  
Massachusetts—Boston, Lenox, Lynn, Marblehead and Newton.  
Minnesota—St. Paul.  
Montana—Belt.  
New Jersey—Elizabeth, Jersey City, Long Branch, Newark and Union 173, Paterson.  
New York—Buffalo, Mt. Vernon, Oneonta, Rochester, Stapleton, Syracuse, Yonkers, all the Unions in New York City and several of the Unions in Brooklyn.  
Ohio—Bridgeport, Union 346 of Dayton, Hamilton, Lockland, Union 168 of Toledo, Youngstown and a few of the Unions in Cincinnati.  
Oregon—Astoria.  
Pennsylvania—Chester, Homestead, Kane, Reading, Scranton, Sharon and Unions 8 and 359, Philadelphia.  
Tennessee—Nashville.  
Texas—Austin, Dallas and Houston.  
Wisconsin—Green Bay and Unions 30 and 522, Milwaukee.

It is intensely humorous to read in the daily papers that Geo. M. Pullman is one of twenty-seven citizens in Chicago, who in an address to "The Press and Public," favor arbitration in the settlement of all disputes between this country and Great Britain. This man, Pullman, in dealing with his own employees, it will be remembered said, "We have nothing to arbitrate!" Precept is one thing but practice another with Mr. Pullman and capitalists of his ilk.

ON March 13, 1895, the Massachusetts Legislature passed resolutions urging Congress to pass a law regulating the hours of labor throughout the United States. They have been presented to the House of Representatives by Representative Barrett, of Massachusetts, and the Committee on Labor has reported that the Legislature of Massachusetts should draft a form of bill that will accomplish the objects embraced in the resolution when enacted into law, and be in compliance with the powers vested in Congress by the Constitution of the United States.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

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Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day, May 1st,  
1896! Push the agitation for  
the eight hour day unceasingly.

## All For One, and One For All.

All for one, and one for all,  
With an endless song and sweep,  
So the billows rise and fall  
On the bosom of the deep,—  
Louder in their single speech,  
More resistless as they roll,  
Broader, higher in their reach  
For their union with the whole.

Wheeling systems sink and rise,  
In one shoreless Universe,  
And forever down the skies,  
Myriad stars one hymn rehearse,  
Countless worlds salute the sun,—  
Planets to each other call,  
Ages into Cycles run,  
All for one, and one for all.

Kissed by sunshine, dew and shower,  
Leaping rill and living sod,  
Sea and mountain, tree and flower,  
Turn their faces up to God,—  
And one human Brotherhood,  
Pulsing through a thousand lands,  
Reaches for one common good  
With its million million hands.

Through all warring seas of life  
One vast current sunward rolls,  
And within all outward strife  
One eternal Right controls,—  
Right at whose divine command  
Slaves go free and tyrants fall,  
In the might of those who stand  
All for one, and one for all.

—James G. Clark, Pasadena, Cal.

Report of the Special Eight-Hour Com-  
mittee to the American Feder-  
ation of Labor.

To the President and Delegates of the 15th  
Annual Convention of the American Fed-  
eration of Labor:

Your committee appointed to consider  
the question of a shorter work day,  
respectfully report:

That the committee organized by the  
choice of Delegate Jacobsen as chairman  
and Associate Committeeman McNeill as  
secretary. A hearing was granted to  
the delegates who appeared, and the  
resolutions referred to us by the conven-  
tion were carefully considered. The  
magnitude of the interests involved in a  
movement for a universal eight-hour day  
so impressed the committee that they

deemed such a general movement un-  
wise.

The committee are agreed that it is the  
duty of the National and International  
Unions to enter at once upon the prepar-  
atory work necessary to secure the short-  
er work day for their members. And  
they recommend such preparation, and  
that all possible assistance should be  
given to such Unions as are prepared and  
willing to enter into the contest. That  
the Executive Council should be empow-  
ered by the affiliated Unions to make  
such an assessment per week, and for  
such length of time as may be agreed  
upon for the purpose of securing the  
needed funds for the agitation and organ-  
ization essential to success. And to aid  
in the support of the members involved  
in the movement.

Your committee further recommend  
that the Executive Council, after corres-  
pondence with the Unions, and after a  
careful examination of the claims of the  
affiliated bodies received, shall select one  
or more of the best prepared and condi-  
tioned trades to conduct the contest for  
shorter work day. The time for the  
beginning of such contest to be agreed  
upon by the Executive Councils of the  
A. F. of L. and the Union or Unions  
selected.

The several resolutions referred to the  
committee cover some of the recommend-  
ations herein contained, and some of  
these resolutions the committee cannot  
approve or recommend. We therefore  
suggest that all of these resolutions be  
referred to the Executive Council with-  
out prejudice.

Your committee further recommends  
that the whole force and power of the  
American Federation of Labor shall be  
concentrated upon the issue of a shorter  
work day, and that the Executive Coun-  
cil be requested to secure the fullest dis-  
cussion by the press, the pulpit and the  
platform.

That organized labor is justified in  
thus concentrating its energies in secur-  
ing a shorter work day, is proved by past  
experience and by a logical analysis of  
existing conditions and the trend of  
events.

The momentum of a century aids the  
motive power of individual and collective  
interests.

The instinct of the masses of mankind  
is with us.

The moral forces that sway society, the  
economic law that dear men produce  
cheaper things than cheap men, the  
forced aggregation of capital into mon-  
opolies and syndicates, the corruption of  
courts of law, the purchased service of  
legislators, the despotism of administra-  
tive functions, the minute subdivisions of  
labor, the irregularities of employment,  
the swift recurring periods of industrial  
stagnation and financial panics, the serv-  
itude of woman, the debasement of  
childhood, and the great army of the  
unemployed, are all potent experiences  
that establish beyond cavil our claim  
that the laborers and not the capitalists  
should control the measure of time  
devoted to production.

A hundred years ago labor unorganized  
stood as an angry paralytic before the  
iron image of the new factor in produc-  
tion. Slowly crushing the childhood,  
womanhood and manhood of the defense-  
less ones, the capitalist with the same  
merciless greed as that of their contem-  
porary man-stealers manufactured their  
product out of the web and woof of  
suffering manhood. Then came to these  
helpless and hopeless ones the glad  
angel of less hours of work. Secret  
organizations were formed, seeking still  
fewer hours of toil. Until through the  
martyrdom of many and the suffering of  
all, the right to organize was secured.

Less hours of toil gave better health of  
body and better health of brain. Less

hours gave better wages, better homes,  
better lives. Gave an increased produc-  
tion and a better distribution of wealth.

The rapidity of production through  
the subdivision of labor, together with  
the cheapness of land, the high rates of  
interest and the easy going apathy of the  
masses, gave to the captain of industry  
greater powers than that possessed by  
kings. Legislation in the name of the  
people was uniformly in the interest of  
the few. Small capitalists co-operated  
by the formation of corporations with  
special privileges, unchecked competition  
led to the favor of speculation to be fol-  
lowed by the chill of death. Corpora-  
tions joined corporations, and the com-  
petition that was once a destroying  
power to many capitalists is now so  
directed as to destroy the individual,  
social and political freedom of the  
workers.

The unemployed, once but a flagrant  
few, are now an army, constantly re-  
cruited from the ranks of the industrious.  
Now numbering from one million to two  
millions, demoralized men and women.  
A menace to the standard of living of the  
workers and to Republican institutions.

Let no man be deceived, nor allow his  
soul to dream of future grandeur. The  
times are ominous; the alarm has been  
struck; the purpose of the controlling  
classes are definitely outlined. The  
courts, the army, the police are the trinity  
of the power that Mammon marshals for  
his last great battle.

Millions of the unemployed, dangerous  
in their despair, scores of millionaires  
more dangerous in their contempt for the  
suffering at their door, fanatics howling  
down all attempts to secure justice by  
peaceful methods, all join their forces  
against us.

The nineteenth century may go down  
in cloud or in flame, and the twentieth  
century dawn amid the chaos of contend-  
ing forces. It is for the organized forces  
of labor to stand firm unawed by the  
foolish talk of captains of police, undis-  
played before the corrupted courts of  
law.

The historic trades union movement is  
competent to meet each issue as it rises.  
The courts and the police have tried their  
buy power in every land and for centuries  
of time—tried, but failed. Slowly, steadily,  
surely the forces of the grand army of  
labor are marching forward. Each mo-  
ment rescued from the exploiting power  
of capital marks our progress; each  
rescued hour an impregnable citadel.

Each hour reduced from wages  
slavery, makes us more free and helps to  
make a fighting ally for us of the unem-  
ployed, and reduces the power of our  
opponents through the lessened profit  
upon our labor.

It is as true now as when it was de-  
clared a quarter of a century ago.

That less hours means reducing the  
profits and fortunes that are made on  
labor and its results.

More knowledge and more capital for  
the laborer the wages system gradually  
disappearing through higher wages. Less  
poor people to borrow money and less  
wealthy ones to lend it; and natural  
decline in the rate of interest.

More idlers working, and more workers  
thinking. The motive to fraud reduced  
and fewer calls for special legislation.

Woman's wages increased, her house-  
hold labor reduced, better opportunities  
for thought and action, and the creation  
of motives strong enough to demand and  
secure the ballot.

Reaching the great causes of intemper-  
ance, extreme wealth and extreme  
poverty.

To this contest for a shorter workday,  
we invite the co-operation of all who seek  
the uplifting of humanity.

We greet our brothers from England as  
fellow soldiers in the same cause, and

through them we send to the organized  
labor of the Old World our "All Hail"  
and amen to their every effort to emanci-  
pate labor from the thralldom of the wage  
system.

With hands extended, grasping  
brother's hand we pledge ourselves anew  
to seek by honorable and peaceful ways  
that justice so long denied. Our steps  
though slow are leading up the moun-  
tain of our hope.

Our banners wave, not o'er a slave,  
But over men who dare!  
The wealth we make is our's to take.  
Each man his equal share,  
Eight hours our song, its notes prolong,  
From shipyard, shop and mill,  
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest,  
Eight hours for what we will.

S. H. JACOBSON,  
HENRY WEISMANN,  
JOHN C. DEENELL,  
HENRY C. BARTER,  
OWEN MILLER,  
GEO. E. MCNEILL.

The report was adopted unanimously  
amid great applause.

## We Don't Patronize.

Union workmen and workingwomen and  
sympathizers with labor have refused to pur-  
chase articles produced by the following firms.  
Labor papers please copy:

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YORK.  
AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.  
THOMAS TAYLOR, ELASTIC GORING,  
HUDSON, MASS.  
KIPP BROS. MATTRESSES AND SPRING  
BEDS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
BERGNER & ENGEL AND BALTZ BREW-  
ING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
FISHER CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.; DEUSCHER  
CO., HAMILTON, O.; C. SCHREIER, SHEBOY-  
GAN, WIS., MALSTERS.  
DERBY BICYCLE CO., JACKSON, MICH.  
The ARENA, BOSTON, MASS.  
GOULD & WALKER, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
WESTBORO, MASS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Union 83 is  
making great special efforts and with  
seeming success in building up its mem-  
bership by hard individual work on the  
jobs and among ex-members, who dropped  
out in the dull times.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### To Frame a Roof With Pitched Ridges.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



THE following roof of an unusual kind will be found of value to those carpenters who live in the country or whose duty it is to construct barns, or other special buildings, where great room is required in the roof or attic.

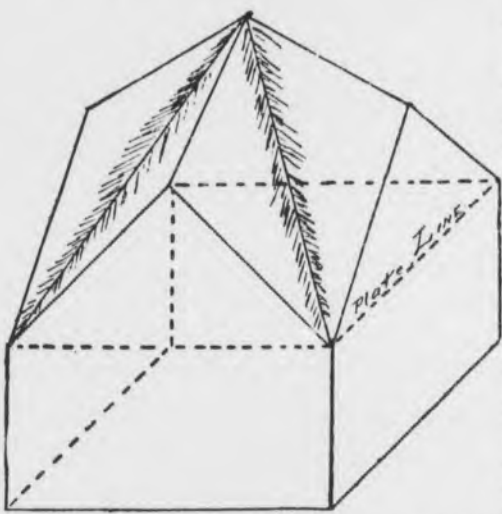


FIG. 1.—GENERAL APPEARANCE OF ROOF.

The engraving Fig. 1, is an isometric view of the roof, and as will be seen it consists of a roof of four gables on a square plan, with four valleys and four ridges which rise on a pitch from the peaks of the gables and terminate at the peaks of the valleys giving the effect as shown. The rafters of the gables are half or mitre pitch, and twelve and twelve on the steel square. The peak of the valleys, represented in Fig 2, is 4 feet higher than the gable peaks so that the ridges rise on pitch in the manner shown in the cross-section Fig. 2, thus forming a very peculiar and unusual form of roof.

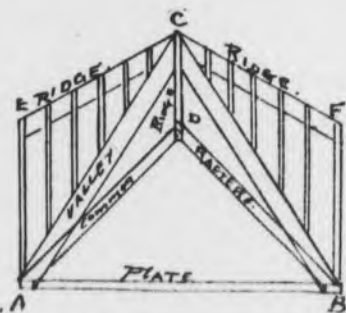


FIG. 2.—VALLEY'S RAFTERS AND RIDGES.

In order to frame this roof in the simplest manner proceed to Fig. 3, and let A E, B, H, D C, be the plan of the roof A F, B F, D F and C F, being the seats of the valleys. E F, H F, G F, and I F, being the seats or plans of the hips. To find length of valley from F square up as F, A J, equal in height to at C Fig. 2 and join J C, Fig. 3 for the lengths and bevels of the four valley rafters. Now for the eighteen jack rafters the author has found it most convenient to develop the roof in order to prove the accuracy of the layout; therefore on C G D, erect one gable to stand over C G D, as C K D. From D, make D M, equal in length to F J, and K M, equal in length to the ridge E, C, or C F, Fig. 2. Divide off on K M, Fig 3, the jack rafters as on K M,

Fig. 2, and draw them parallel to K D, in the way illustrated at Fig. 3, as N O, P Q R S, T U, V W, and X Y. The bevels at O, and N, Fig. 3, will be the side bevels against the ridges and valleys, being reversed for different right and left sides, the down or vertical cut of the bottom ends of the jacks nailed against the valley sides will be as the pitch of the valleys and the top cuts as that of the gables or mitre cut. Carpenters should cut this diagram out, as it is printed, to prove the accuracy of the methods, or first paste the engraving on cardboard and then cut out as follows:—Cut out the whole plan, A E B H D, M K L C, and A; then make a slight cut with a pocket-knife or chisel from C, to K, and from K, to D, also across C G D. Fold over the development until K, is over G D M, is over D F C L, over C F, and L, and M, joined together are over F, with the ridge L K, over G F.

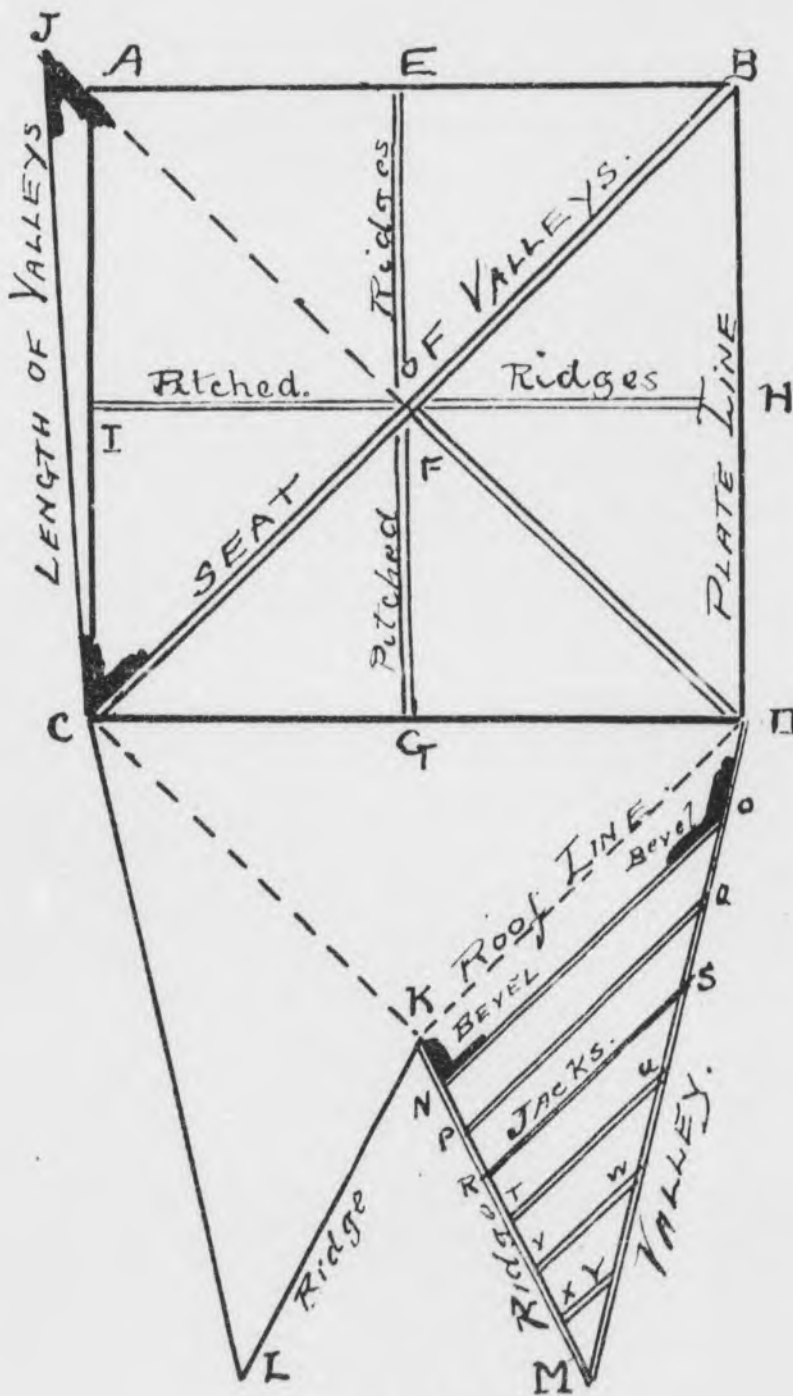


FIG. 3.—LAYOUT OF ROOF.

#### The Carpenter's Wooing.

O I adore you darling one  
I hall ways loved your laughter,  
And window you intend to grant  
The hand my hopes are rafter?

You're roof if you imagine that  
I've not enough to board you?  
We'll have a good square meal, for I  
Can hammer steak afford you.

I sawyer father yesterday;  
'Tis plain he'd have us marry.  
O let us to the joiner's hie,  
Nor let us shingle tarry.

The cornice waving now, my love;  
The gables all are ringing;  
A lath! Why let me longer pine?  
I'm sawdust when I'm singing.

—Chicago Post.

#### An Agreement with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1895.

We, the Conference Committee representing the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, jointly formulate the following propositions to be submitted to our respective bodies, to the end that harmony may prevail between the two organizations.

First: The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, shall not admit any person to membership who has been fined, suspended or expelled from either society, until particular inquiry has been made as to whether he ever defrauded either society or any of its members in relation to society matters, or acted in any way contrary to the interests of the trade, and

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Third: Nothing in the above agreement shall prevent any free member in good standing in either society from transferring his membership from one to the other.

Fourth: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to recognize the cards of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in any part of the United States or Canada, and allow them to work side by side with their own members subject to the trade rules agreed to at a summoned meeting or conference of the members of both organizations, except in localities where no branch of the Amalgamated Society exists, then the members of the Amalgamated Society shall pay the same levy towards the support of the business agent of the United Brotherhood as the members of that organization.

Fifth: It is mutually agreed that these two, aforesaid bodies, have common interests as trade unions, and shall in the future, as a matter of policy, and for purposes of common defence, oppose as far as possible the formation or advancement of any other organization of carpenters in the United States or Canada.

Sixth: And that it be hereafter agreed that wherever the existence of a Building Trades Council, or a Board of Walking Delegates, act as a bar to the mutual recognition of each others cards and a controversy should arise, representatives of the two bodies, parties to this agreement, shall meet together and make every endeavor to adjust the existing differences.

Seventh: The foregoing agreement shall have full force and binding effect on both the Amalgamated Society and United Brotherhood until the executive head of either body sustains a violation of any portion of this agreement, or when complaint of violation is made refuses or fails to redress the injury. And when the executive head of either body is informed of any infraction of this agreement, an investigation shall be instituted, and if no other means of settlement avails, then a conference of authorized representatives of both bodies shall be held.

A. CATTERMULL,  
P. J. MCGUIRE,

Committee representing the U. B. of C. & J.

RICHARD W. HUGHES,  
ROBERT NICOL,  
N. P. MAHAN,

Committee representing the A. S. of C. & J.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call to Him the beloved wife of our worthy brother, Henry F. Brandt; be it

Resolved, That Carpenters' Union No. 60 herewith tenders its heartfelt sympathy to Bro. Brandt, and request the editor of THE CARPENTER to publish this in the next issue.

By order of Carpenters' Union No. 60.

R. SCHELENBERG, R. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 20, 1895.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst a faithful brother and friend, and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him, therefore

RESOLVED, By this Union 483, that we mourn the loss of JAMES COWELL, one of our charter members, and most conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we tender the bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and published in THE CARPENTER and a copy sent to the bereaved parents of our deceased brother, JAMES COWELL.

GUY LATHROP,  
W. H. HUTCHINSON,  
J. MCCARTNEY, } Committee.

in the event of any such matter being proved against him, he shall make restitution or give satisfaction to the parties he has injured before he can be admitted.

If the inquiry be neglected and the person be allowed to enter without having made restitution or given satisfaction, he shall be excluded, and the amount he has paid shall be forfeited to the society.

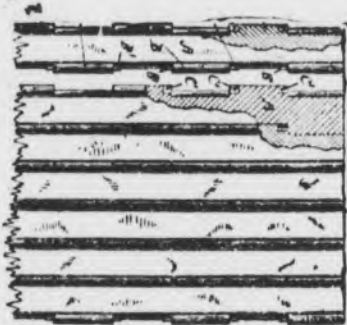
Second: No person shall be admitted who has acted contrary to the interests of the trade or been expelled from either society for misconduct, until such restitution be made or satisfaction given to injured parties as may be ordered by the American District Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, or General Executive Board of



**U. S. PATENTS GRANTED RECENTLY.**  
AS REPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS  
PUBLICATION BY  
**MESSRS. CHANDLEE & CHANDLEE,**  
**SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,**  
ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
from whom copies of these patents may be had at  
fifteen cents each.

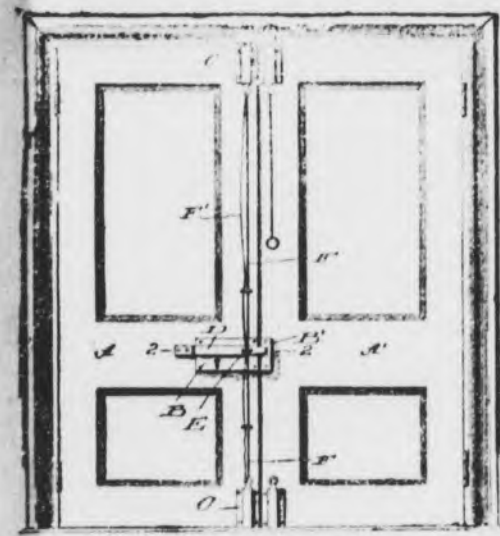
**550,630. FLEXIBLE SHUTTER.** Horatio N. H. Lugin, Worcester, Mass., assignor, by direct and mesne assignments, to the Lugin Flexible Door Company, Portland, Me. Filed Jan. 15, 1891. Serial No. 377,800. (No model.)

**Claim.**—In a flexible shutter, the combination of a series of parallel bars, provided upon their edges with barrels, the barrels upon the opposing edges of adjacent bars, being arranged to interlock, said barrels being alternately provided with pintles and the interjacent barrels being provided with mortises to receive said pintles, and blocks inserted in said mortises to retain said pintles in place, substantially as described.



2. In a flexible shutter, the combination of a series of parallel bars provided upon their edges with barrels, which are cylindrical in form and concentric with their hinging pintles, the edges of said parallel bars between said barrels being concave and concentric with the hinging pintles, pintles held in said barrels and entering mortises in the barrels of the adjacent bars and blocks inserted in said mortises in order to retain the pintles in place, substantially as described.

**550,719. MECHANISM FOR OPERATING DOOR-BOLTS.** Geo. M. Hudson, Birmingham, Ala. Filed Sept. 30, 1895. Serial No. 564,167. (No model.)



**Claim.**—The combination with a door, its lock, bolts at the top and bottom of the door, a spring metal arm upon the inside of the door with its free end extended over the line of the bolt of the lock, wire or cord connecting the bolts at the top and bottom of the door respectively and passing through a ring upon the free end of the spring metal arm, and an opening in the door through which a pointed instrument may be forced into contact with the spring arm when the bolt of the lock is thrown back, substantially as described.

#### Bricklayers' and Masons' Convention.

The 30th Annual Convention of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union was held in Columbus, O., commencing January 13, and coming to a close January 24; 160 delegates were present, ten of them being from Canada.

The Convention took advanced ground on many public questions. They passed resolutions favoring the Initiative and Referendum unanimously, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the recognition of the belligerency of Cuba, the purchase of none but blue label Union cigars, and the general inauguration of the eight hour day on or before January, 1897.

The next Convention will be held in Worcester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1897. The old staff of officers were re-elected.

## MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending December 31, 1895.  
January receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$175 40		142—\$12 60		301—\$14 80		500—\$2 40	
2—60 00		143—4 30		305—9 00		506—8 00	
3—6 80		144—8 00		306—25 60		507—5 80	
4—403 86		146—6 65		308—3 40		509—42 40	
5—20 80		147—7 60		309—178 20		513—66 80	
6—2 20		149—3 00		315—4 24		516—17 20	
7—2 20		151—24 40		316—12 00		518—20 40	
8—18 60		154—14 40		319—4 20		519—4 40	
9—58 40		155—10 00		323—3 55		520—3 80	
10—181 00		157—8 80		325—6 40		521—15 65	
11—29 00		158—8 60		327—8 60		522—5 20	
12—13 60		160—9 20		328—5 40		526—52 20	
15—23 85		163—5 20		329—3 40		533—10	
16—51 20		166—6 80		330—3 00		534—2 20	
17—3 20		167—1 00		331—1 57		540—5 00	
18—3 40		168—11 00		332—50 90		545—6 00	
19—4 00		169—13 60		334—5 00		547—7 00	
20—11 40		170—2 80		335—8 40		554—14 60	
21—23 60		171—14 45		339—4 60		556—5 80	
24—5 00		173—5 20		340—79 60		557—2 40	
25—13 00		175—16 40		342—10 80		563—60 95	
26—2 80		176—18 00		343—13 40		564—4 60	
27—8 80		177—3 20		344—5 00		567—32 00	
28—10 00		179—21 50		346—6 20		568—5 00	
29—58 95		181—105 40		349—16 00		575—5 55	
30—14 95		186—4 40		352—3 60		578—14 90	
31—2 60		189—8 80		355—31 40		580—4 20	
33—80 00		190—4 20		356—2 80		588—6 00	
34—10 00		191—10 10		359—13 65		591—5 20	
35—5 20		194—2 40		360—10 20		592—7 20	
36—47 00		195—6 50		361—4 00		593—4 40	
37—4 20		196—3 60		367—2 60		599—5 85	
38—6 40		198—12 80		369—3 00		601—2 40	
39—18 00		199—9 40		370—7 60		603—4 00	
42—14 00		200—17 00		371—2 00		604—6 10	
43—106 40		201—1 80		374—39 80		606—3 00	
44—11 40		203—19 80		375—140 00		606—7 20	
45—1 50		207—23 60		376—75		611—12 00	
46—1 10		208—8 30		381—18 60		612—3 00	
50—2 60		209—16 20		382—54 80		617—2 20	
51—36 20		211—13 80		384—19 35		618—2 80	
52—19 20		214—3 20		386—4 00		619—3 00	
54—14 00		215—19 60		391—7 60		622—6 30	
55—6 25		218—3 40		393—3 40		626—2 50	
56—16 20		221—10 60		394—4 40		629—6 20	
60—4 00		222—8 00		400—6 50		633—6 20	
61—25 40		224—11 90		402—2 00		636—4 00	
62—62 54		225—5 20		406—5 80		637—10 80	
63—24 15		226—3 00		407—61 80		638—11 80	
64—26 60		227—22 45		409—3 20		639—10 80	
67—5 40		228—15 95		416—27 75		640—6 10	
69—5 25		229—4 30		419—12 00		649—6 00	
70—8 80		230—4 40		420—1 40		650—6 40	
72—33 15		232—2 60		421—9 00		658—6 65	
74—7 00		233—1 80		423—7 60		659—8 60	
76—6 80		235—10 00		424—5 60		663—3 55	
78—8 00		236—3 00		427—3 20		664—1 85	
80—6 60		238—11 00		428—10 60		667—6 40	
82—6 20		239—12 80		429—22 60		676—6 20	
83—13 60		240—12 40		433—8 40		678—26 20	
84—2 60		242—11 00		434—2 60		681—8 60	
87—13 35		243—6 80		437—5 00		683—9 80	
88—33 55		244—4 00		439—5 00		685—6 03	
89—6 40		245—6 40		440—54 35		687—7 75	
90—19 60		246—2 40		442—2 80		692—7 60	
92—7 00		247—49 60		444—27 80		696—7 20	
93—1 80		249—4 30		445—2 80		698—7 30	
94—14 10		250—5 45		446—9 80		699—15 80	
96—21 00		251—7 20		449—11 20		701—3 35	
97—6 40		253—7 60		451—16 20		703—6 95	
99—3 20		257—45 95		452—3 20		704—8 40	
101—6 90		258—15 00		453—24 50		706—5 20	
102—7 80		260—5 40		456—5 40		707—7 40	
103—4 20		265—2 20		457—26 55		712—6 50	
104—7 40		266—5 60		460—9 20		714—9 60	
108—62 45		267—8 80		462—11 00		715—29 25	
109—54 15		268—7 20		464—13 20		716—16 25	
111—10 50		269—28 00		466—10 60		717—4 80	
112—50 70		270—3 25		467—7 20		723—3 90	
113—3 40		273—19 00		468—23 20		725—3 20	
114—21 00		274—16 00		471—26 50		726—22 90	
115—5 20		275—8 20		473—31 00		728—1 60	
118—4 80		277—7 20		474—7 40		730—28 00	
119—17 60		280—3 60		476—37 70		731—4 00	
121—12 40		281—27 45		479—3 20		736—1 80	
122—30 40		284—2 60		481—10 20		739—4 80	
124—3 60		285—14 15		482—9 00		740—1 46	
125—29 80		287—5 40		483—2 00		746—3 60	
130—6 40		288—8 00		484—10 85		750—11 00	
132—6 70		290—8 80		486—8 60		756—2 20	
134—4 20		291—6 80		487—2 90		757—5 20	
136—5 40		294—1 40		490—7 00		758—6 60	
137—6 00		295—6 90		493—26 10		766—3 20	
138—6 00		300—5 15		497—39 20		766—5 70	
141—20 00		301—18 50		499—3 60		799—6 00	

Total received, . . . . . \$5,783 06

#### Dead Flat in Leadville.

LEADVILLE, COL., UNION No. 633,  
Feb. 6, 1896.

I was instructed by our Local Union to notify our brother members in the East that work is very scarce here and advise them, through THE CARPENTER, not to move Colorado-ward. Other Local Unions in the State are sending out circulars to the same effect. We had the liveliest fall trade since the panic of '93, and there was a large influx of Eastern carpenters who are quite generally stranded now. There is not enough work, and too many for the volume there is.

ALF. POMEROY, Rec. Sec.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

### RECEIPTS—DECEMBER, 1895.

From the Unions, tax, etc., . . . . . \$5,783 06  
" Advertisers . . . . . 62 50  
" Clearances, Charts, etc., . . . . . 4 60  
Total . . . . . \$5,850 16

\*\$150 00 of P. F. due was received Dec. 16, 1895 from the D. C. of New York, and has been placed in the Protective Fund, as can be seen below.

### DIVISION OF DECEMBER RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58)

General Fund, seven-tenths . . . . . \$4,095 12  
Protective Fund, two-tenths . . . . . 1,170 03  
Organizing Fund, one-tenth . . . . . 585 01

Total . . . . . \$5,850 16

### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

December percentage . . . . . \$4,095 12  
Organizing Fund . . . . . 585 01  
Cash balance, Dec. 1, 1895 . . . . . 1,363 71

Total . . . . . \$6,043 84

### EXPENSES—DECEMBER, 1895.

For Printing . . . . . \$ 77 75  
" Office, etc., . . . . . 464 30  
" Attorneys and Investigating . . . . . 33 20  
" A. F. of L. (Sept. and Oct.) . . . . . 100 00  
" Delegates to A. F. L. . . . . 852 00  
" Benefits Nos. 3383 to 3401 . . . . . 2,450 00

Total . . . . . \$3,477 25

### DETAILED EXPENSES—DECEMBER, 1895.

Printing 5,000 Arrears Notices . . . . . \$ 7 50  
" 475 postals . . . . . 1 25  
" 1,000 note sheet circulars . . . . . 4 75  
" 2,000 Treasurer's blanks . . . . . 5 50  
" 5,000 agitation cards . . . . . 12 50  
" 1,000 F. S. blanks . . . . . 5 50  
" 1,000 Clearances . . . . . 2 50  
" 10 300-page ledgers . . . . . 15 50  
" 25 200-page ledgers . . . . . 22 75  
Special writers for Journal . . . . . 20 00  
Engravings for Journal . . . . . 12 01  
Postage on supplies, etc., . . . . . 18 56  
500 postals . . . . . 5 00  
2 telegrams . . . . . 1 16  
Expressage on supplies, etc., . . . . . 16 36  
Office Rent for December . . . . . 25 00  
Salary and clerk hire . . . . . 330 66  
S. A. Enloe, attorney, E. St. Louis . . . . . 25 00  
W. J. Shields, invest., Manchester, N. H. . . . . 8 20  
Tax to A. F. of L., 2 mos. (Sept. and Oct.) . . . . . 100 00  
2,000 clasp envelopes . . . . . 21 85  
W. F. Plumb, delegate A. F. of L. . . . . 54 00  
D. P. Rowland, " " " . . . . . 125 00  
Jas. J. Linchan, " " " . . . . . 124 00  
P. J. McGuire, " " " . . . . . 49 00  
Rubber seals . . . . . 5 00  
Fuel . . . . . 2 45  
Janitor, cleaning office . . . . . 6 25  
Benefits Nos. 3383 to 3401 . . . . . 2,450 00

Total . . . . . \$3,477 25

### Report of Protective Fund.

FOR DECEMBER, 1895.

Cash on hand, Dec. 1, 1895 . . . . . \$12,607 10  
Receipts for December . . . . . 1,170 03  
\*From New York D. C. . . . . 150 00

Total . . . . . \$13,927 13

Loaned General Fund . . . . . 7,000 00

Total Protective Fund . . . . . \$20,927 13

BUTTE, MON.—Carpenters' Union No. 112 will not handle building material manufactured outside the city so long as members are idle who are competent to manufacture the material at home. In this they are backed by public sentiment. Curtis, Largey and Hamilton in the construction of their building disregarded this sentiment by bringing in Eastern finish and the workmen tied up the job. The Trades and Labor Assembly backed us and we won.

### Claims Approved in January, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3402.	Mrs. A. Dereveux . . . . .	4	\$50 00
3403.	Mrs. A. Lowrie . . . . .	8	50 00
3404.	C. G. Anderson . . . . .	10	200 00
3405.	A. Mitsch . . . . .	11	200 00
3406.	Jos. Drolette . . . . .	22	200 00
3407.	J. H. Bond . . . . .	29	200 00
3408.	J. Seehawer . . . . .	30	200 00
3409.	Mrs. B. O'Brien . . . . .	33	50 00
3410.	M. Dooley . . . . .	43	200 00
3411.	Dennis Graves . . . . .	43	200 00
3412.	Mrs. M. Heckman . . . . .	51	50 00
3413.	Mrs. M. Brandt . . . . .	60	50 00
3414.	J. J. McCarthy . . . . .	63	200 00
3415.	W. F. Pollard . . . . .	94	200 00
3416.	D. G. McLeod . . . . .	112	200 00
3417.	Mrs. N. Saville . . . . .	163	50 00
3418.	P. Wollenberg . . . . .	290	200 00
3419.	J. Kaiser . . . . .	334	200 00
3420.	Mrs. A. Magenheimer . . . . .	340	50 00
3421.	J. Hirth . . . . .	375	100 00
3422.	Wm. Gross . . . . .	375	100 00
3423.	A. G. Collins . . . . .	407	50 00
3424.	D. Chadbourne . . . . .	407	50 00
3425.	Mrs. C. M. Peterson . . . . .	429	25 00
3426.	Mrs. F. Engel . . . . .	464	50 00
3427.	F. Jahnke . . . . .	513	50 00
3428.	Mrs. U. Mulks . . . . .	603	50 00
3429.	F. Boushey . . . . .	658	200 00
3430.	G. Schaefer . . . . .	669	270 00
3431.	P. Caulfield . . . . .	681	50 00
3432.	Mrs. L. Landry . . . . .	704	50 00
3433.	W. Van Liew . . . . .	750	800 00
3434.	P. Hahn . . . . .	875	100 00
3435.	Hans Henning, Union 391, balance due Claim 3309 . .		25 00



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### "Agin de Union!"

"ME that is not with us, is against us," should be inscribed upon the banners of organized labor and it should be displayed as a warning to our non-union friends who say, "I don't belong to the union, but I have nothing ag'in it." For a man to remain neutral is, of course, a personal right, but for a man to remain neutral, when he hopes in his heart that the union of his co-workers will succeed in obtaining for himself and others an increase in wages, better working hours, or some other desirable benefit, is a pretty "poor stick of a man." There is no neutral ground for a wage-worker to stand upon. He must be for or against the union representative of his labor. The simple fact that the union exists: that the object of its existence is to secure benefit to the class of labor it represents; that its platform is broad and its principles praiseworthy, destroys all possibility of anyone maintaining a dignified, honorable neutrality while his co-laborers proclaim themselves as union men, and wear the badge of their trade unions. Therefore, every man must be for or against the union, and if any attempt to remain neutral, it is simply hypocrisy. In plain English language it is riding two horses—the employer and the union.

Every self-respecting wage-worker should be a member of his trades-union. Neutrality is cowardice. It is standing in the world of labor with arms extended and palms outspread to receive benefits and at the same time keeping a sharp eye out for danger. If the benefits reach the hand they are eagerly received; if danger appears, the extended arm falls to the side and trembling foot-steps are heard in a convenient alley. That is the way neutrality acts.

There is another sort of neutrality. It is that practiced by the "backsliders." The neutrality which prompts a man to only pay dues to the union when "there's something substantial in sight." Backsliders are barnacles which delay the ship of organized labor from reaching a safe harbor. There are also "barnacles" inside of the ship—men who pay dues and act as though they were ashamed of themselves, for they never speak of their union or endeavor to secure recruits. These say they are "for the union," but their daily life is against it. Is it any wonder that true blue union men speak contemptuously sometimes of their fellow workers? How can a man who has the moral courage to support his convictions and express his opinions have a very high regard for a co-worker who never has an opinion of his own and declares himself a "neutral," except on pay days? Pay days the neutrals receive increased wages secured by the trades union, but conveniently forget the influence that brought the benefit to them. "Neutrals," it is time you were all doing some serious thinking.—*The Railroad Telegrapher.*

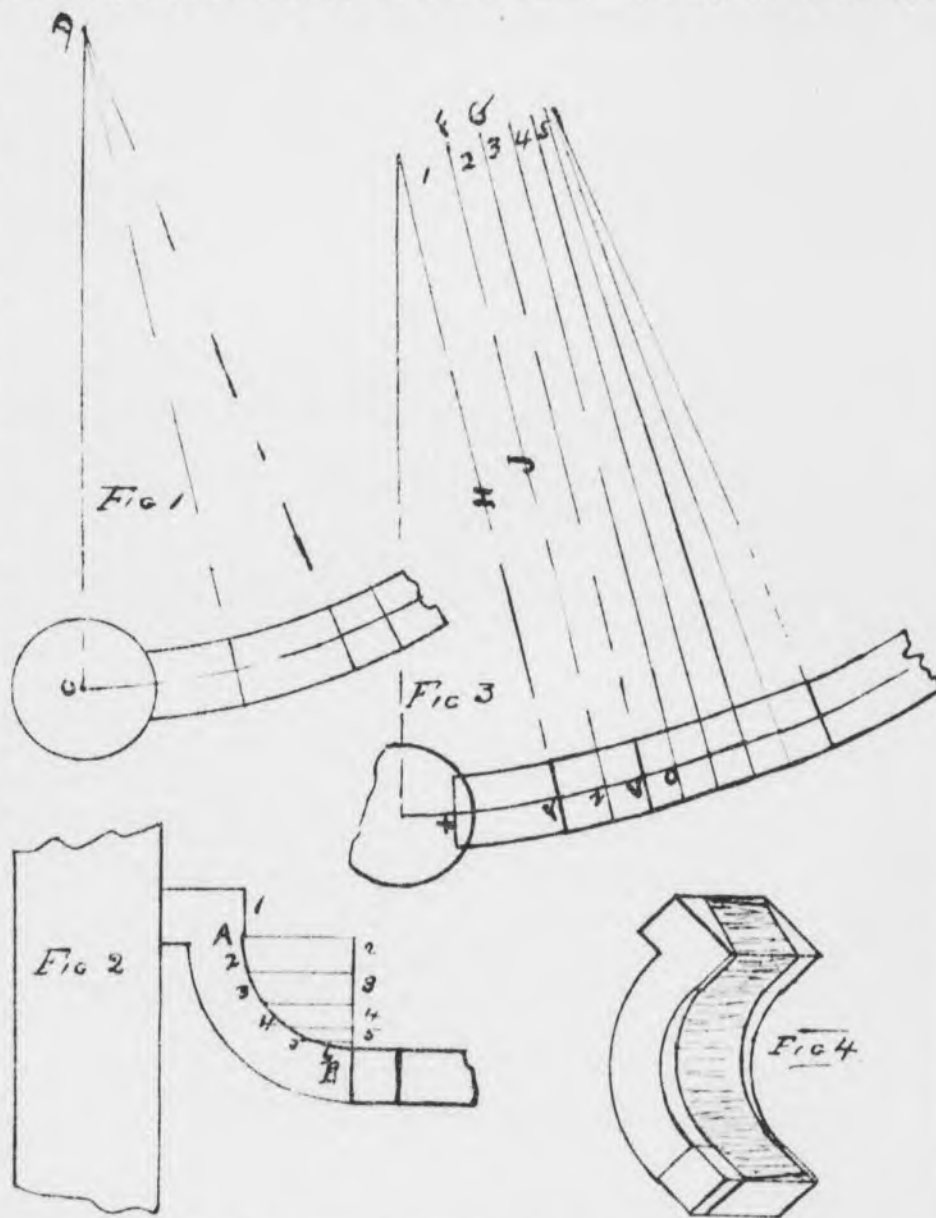
ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Union 384 had a public meeting January 28 with good effect. We have a stirring Union, and are pushing ahead.

### Swan Necks on a Curved Plan.

AND rails having swan necks on a curved plan are quite numerous these days and while I have never seen any one get stuck with one I have seen a good many go about them in a very bungling way, and sometimes using a pretty large piece of timber to make them of. Therefore I will come to the rescue with lines whereby they can be made in a scientific manner. Fig. 1 is the plan. Fig. 2 is the elevation. Fig. 3 is the drawing of the face mould. Fig. 4 is the application of same. Little explanation is necessary.

For the benefit of the younger readers I will say that this principle is what is known as drawing from a moving centre and can be applied to any crook, ramp or curve that occurs in hand railing.

Divide quarter circle A B, Fig. 2, into any number of spaces, five in this case, from these points so formed draw lines to



meet vertical radius as shown. In developing the face mould take the radius C D, (Fig. 1) and draw X Y, (Fig. 3) corresponding with the level part of the rail next post from Y, draw line to centre (marked H) parallel with this line at a distance equaling the vertical part of rail at I, draw another line as shown (marked J). Draw Y Z, at right angles with H, with the dividers set at same radius as before put one point at Z, let the other rest on line J, at F, from F, as a centre draw Z V, whose length is equal to one of the divisions of the quarter circle in Fig. 2. From V, draw line to G, which is distant from F, the space 2 (Fig. 2), again let one leg of the dividers rest at V, and the other leg at G, with G, as a centre draw V O. In same manner complete the curve using spaces 2-3-4-5-6 in rotation for centres and distance as before for centre line of rail. When centre line is completed the outside lines may be drawn from the same centres.

To apply cut pattern from card board and bend it to fit as shown, mark both sides and work square from level portions, Ulica, N. Y. J. E. PLUMB.

### Capital and Labor Defined.

TEACHER—"Do you understand the meaning of the terms 'capital and labor'?"

Small Boy—"Yes'm. If a boy has a sled, that's capital. If another boy rides down with him and then pulls the sled up, that's labor."—*Good News.*

THE FOLLOWING laws are now operating satisfactorily in New Zealand: First, government ownership of railways, telegraph and telephone systems and insurance; second, graduated income tax; third, exemption of homes from taxation; fourth, discouragement of alien ownership of land (absentee tax); fifth, government assistance to unemployed citizens.

NEW YORK.—Union 375 some time ago placed five employers under bonds of \$300 to \$500 each to secure prompt, full and regular payment of wages to their workmen. This is quite an effective plan.

## EXPULSIONS

WM. DEFORREST, from Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for trying to defraud the Union.

C. E. HOLMES, from Union 739, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriation of Union funds.

HENRY SELLING, Ex. Fin. Sec. of Union 244, Elmhurst, Ill., for embezzlement.

A. CHERINGTON, from Union 712, Covington, Ky., for misapplication of funds.

GILBERT LORD, from Union 540, Central Falls, R. I., for appropriating money in selling tickets for the Union.

J. F. BOYLE, from Union 190, Washington, D. C., for defrauding and robbing brother members.

E. F. THOMPSON, from Union 386, Chillicothe, O., for misappropriation of Local funds.

B. J. HUNT, from Union 10, Chicago, Ill., for stealing tools.

H. E. BILLINGHURST, from Union 11, Cleveland, O., for dishonest actions in selling and trading lumber belonging to his employer and appropriating the proceeds to his own use.

### For Our German Readers.

#### Der Schmur.

Es schneit die Nacht — zerriß'ne Wolken ziehen,  
Nur hier und da noch blinkt ein Stern;  
Der Regen fällt, die Nebelbilder fliehen  
Vor meinem Blick, verflüchten fern,  
Es füllt mein Herz sich mit geheimen Grausen,  
So einsam ist es rings umher —  
Die Welt durch die engen Gassen laufen  
Und heulen um der Mauer Wehr.

Ta tritt hervor aus eines Hauses Schatten  
Ein Weib, in Kampen nur geküßt;  
Im Arme hält's, dem hungerdürren, matten,  
Ein wimmernd Kind, des Jammers Bild.  
„Erbarmet Herr Gott!“, tonet ihre Klage,  
„Ein Stückerl Brod nur — nicht für mich —  
„Ach bin gewohnt des Hungers harte Plage:  
„Nem stund, mein einzig Kind, für Dich!“

Ich gab, was ich an Gelde bei mir habte,  
Und wandte heimwärts mich zu geh'n;  
Im letzter Mund, der mich dankgerührt,  
Ich glaubt ihn lange noch zu seh'n;  
Ich aber stand im Weihnachtsgras alleine,  
Dem Menschenang' hat mich gedaut;  
Beirath von blauen Mondescheinerschneie,  
Die Hand' erhebt, ich wußt ich's laut.

So lange im gerechten Männergerne  
Sich kräftig meine Faust noch ballt,  
So lang' aus tiefen Herzens Beine  
Das Blut durch meine Adern wallt,  
Will ich zur Gluth die Freiheitsflamme schüren,  
Will sein ein Held im Menschheitskrieg  
Und mir zum Heldesgeleit das Wort erklären:  
„Nisch auf zum Kampf, vom Kampf zum Sieg!“

Otto Steinbart.

#### An unsure Mitglieder und Leser.

Wir wuentschen, dass unsere deutschen Mitglieder und Leser uns interessante Geschäfts-Notizen in dem Carpentea. Fach zuschicken wuerden, sowie Correspondenzen zur Veröffentlichung in dem "Carpenter".

Lasset uns versuchen, den deutschen Theil unseres Journals mehr interessanter zu machen.

#### Die American Federation of Labor.

Die 15. Jahres-Convention des amerikanischen Gewerkschaftsbundes ist für die Entwicklung der hierländischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung von großer und weittragender Bedeutung. Nie vorher wurde in den Jahres-Versammlungen der Federation der Gedanke der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation und die zu dessen Verwirklichung anzuwendende Taktik klarer und furchtloser zum Ausdruck gebracht, wie das in diesem Jahre der Fall war.

Die durch die Chicagoer Convention hervorgerufene Confusions-Periode, die in den politischen Debatten und Beschlüssen der Denver Convention gipfelte und die auf den allgemeinen Zerlegungsprozeß und die Unzufriedenheit zurückzuführen war, die die letzte industrielle Krise begleitete, fand mit der New Yorker Convention ihren Abschluß.

Die Theoretiker, Sektierer und Politiker, die in den letzten drei Jahren alle Hebel in Bewegung gesetzt hatten, den Gewerkschaftsbund für ihre respektiven Programme und Parteien zu gewinnen, und deren Vorbringen durch das Resultat der Denver Convention ein Ziel gesetzt wurde, erlitten in New York ihre letzte entscheidende Niederlage, indem der Convent erklärte, daß die Gewerkschaften in politischer Hinsicht ihre absolute Unabhängigkeit von jedweder Partei zu wahren haben und sich, soweit ihre derzeitigen sozialwirtschaftlichen und politischen Forderungen in Betracht kommen, ihre Stellungnahme nur von der Praktikabilität (Möglichkeit ihrer heutigen Verwirklichung) dieser Gegenwarts-Forderungen vorzeichnen lassen können und daß weitergehende Programmforderungen, die vorerst nur erziehlischen und propagandistischen Werth haben, das Beständnis und die ungetheilte Unterstützung der großen Masse und nicht nur einer Minorität der Mitglieder und der Zweigorgani-



tionen der Federation genießen müssen, ehe sich die letztere als solche dafür erklären kann. In diesem Sinne hat die Federation auch in diesem Jahre wieder die Bergesellschaft, wesen und der Bergwerke, der städtischen Straßenbahnen, Beleuchtung und Wasserwerke gefordert, alles Forderungen, die in Folge der seit Jahren diesbezüglich betriebenen Agitation unter den amerikanischen Arbeitern allgemein als gerecht und zeitgemäß anerkannt werden und deshalb ohne Gefahr für die Einheit der Organisation inoffiziell werden konnten.

Den Versuchen, die Federation mit Gewalt von diesem naturgemäßen Entwicklungsgange abzubringen und sie zu Erklärungen und Forderungen zu bewegen, die in Folge ihrer Fröhen und der geistigen Rückständigkeit der Massen den Gegnern der Bewegung den längst erwünschten Stoff zur Spaltung und Verkrüppelung der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen dieses Landes geliefert hätten, mußten die Gewerkschaften aus reinem Selbsthaltungstrieb entgegenzutreten und, nachdem man die Zeit und Energie zweier Conventionen, Chicago's und Denver's, statt dem Ausbau der Federation und dem Organisationswerk, der Abweisung dieser denn auch wohlmeinenden, so doch schlecht beratenen Anstürme des sozialistischen Elementes widmen mußte, war es hohe Zeit, daß sich endlich der Entschluß Bahn brach, dem Zehntenthum ein energisches Halt zu gebieten und seine Kräfte voll und ganz auf die Organisationsarbeit zu concentriren.

Die diesbezüglichen Beschlüsse der Convention, die Abweisung der Anträge für politische Aktion und die Abneigung gegen jedwede bindende Erklärung zu Gunsten des Endzieles der sozialistischen Theorie entsprangen weniger einer Antipathie der Delegaten gegen den Sozialismus als der Ueberzeugung, daß die jetzige Phase der Bewegung die Anwendung unserer gesamten agitatorischen und organisatorischen Kräfte auf gewerkschaftlichem Gebiete erfordert, daß der Kampf um den Achtstundentag und bessere Löhne auf's Neue im Anzuge ist und daß die Gelegenheit ausgenützt werden muß, um die Organisationen zu kräftigen und auszudehnen und den Wirkungsbereich der Federation zu erweitern.

Die praktische und strikte gewerkschaftliche Haltung und Thätigkeit der Convention wird einen großen Zuwachs von Mitgliedern zur Folge haben und die Achtstunden-Agitation auf's Neue in den Vordergrund der Bewegung bringen. Schon trat, seitdem der Convent stattfand, die 5000 Mann starke Chicagoer Bricklayers und Stone Mason's Union der Federation bei, womit die Aussicht eröffnet ist, daß, noch ehe ein Jahr vergeht, die große Mehrzahl der über 50,000 Mitglieder zählenden Unions dieses Gewerkes in Reich und Glied ist.

Der Anschluß der Locomotive-Heizer, über 20,000 Mitglieder stark, steht nun, da das strikte gewerkschaftliche Programm der Federation gesichert ist, ebenfalls bevor, womit dem endlichen Anschluß auch der anderen Eisenbahn-Verbände Bahn gebrochen wird. Mit diesem Zuwachs und der jetzt vor sich gehenden Bildung einer ganzen Anzahl neuer Gewerkschafts-Verbände wird die Federation einen großen Schritt vorwärts auf dem Gebiet der Organisation der Massen der Arbeiterkraft machen. Trotz aller Gegner wird diese Organisation und die von ihr geleitete Gewerkschaftsbewegung ihren Beruf erfüllen, die Organisation der Massen der Arbeiter bewerkstelligen, deren Aufklärung fördern, ihre Lebenshaltung bessern und schließlich die Truppen und Waffen liefern, die die großen Zukunftskämpfe der amerikanischen Arbeiter zu überwinden haben.

Mit dieser Ueberzeugung werden wir nach wie vor in Reich und Glied ausharren, ein kräftiges Glied der Federation, mit dem alten Motto stets im Auge, das der New Yorker Convention als Leitmotive diente: Agitate! Organize! Educate!

„Waters Journal.“

### Der achtstündige Arbeitstag in Staatsbetrieben.

Durch die Zeitungen wurde die keineswegs verbürgte Nachricht gebracht, daß auf den kaiserlichen Werften in Kiel und Danzig der achtstündige Arbeitstag eingeführt werden sollte. Vorläufig sollte ein Versuch damit auf der Werft in Danzig gemacht werden. Wenn schon an sich die Staatsbetriebe in Bezug auf Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit der Privatindustrie mit gutem Beispiel vorangehen sollten, so wäre dies doppelt notwendig auf den kaiserlichen Werften. Diese haben eine größere Zahl Arbeitskräfte angezogen und alljährlich finden dann zum Winter größere Entlassungen statt. Die entlassenen Arbeiter können aber anderweitig am Orte, und besonders nicht zur Winterzeit, Beschäftigung finden. Die Werftarbeiter in Kiel haben sich auch die größte Mühe gegeben, den Entlassungen durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit vorzubeugen, hatten damit aber bisher keinen Erfolg. Es wäre unter diesen Umständen anzunehmen, daß allseitig die angeführte Maßregel gutgeheißen würde. Nun ist die Sache aber noch keineswegs verbürgt und soll auch erst einmal „versuchsweise“ mit der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit vorgegangen werden. Wenn es sich um Beschränkung der Rechte des Volkes handelt, oder um Vermehrung der Pflichten durch neue Steuern, dann heißt es nicht erst, daß Versuche gemacht werden sollen, sondern dann ist die Sache stets gleich perfekt. Bei dem Arbeiterschutz aber wird immer nur versuchsweise vorgegangen. Beispiele anderer Nationen, so z. B. Englands, das den achtstündigen Arbeitstag nicht versuchsweise, sondern definitiv in den Staatsbetrieben eingeführt hat, gelten da nicht. Und schließlich scheitern alle Maßnahmen an dem Widerstand der Unternehmer. Kaum wurde die Nachricht gebracht, so trat auch schon der Ausschuß des Central-Verbandes deutscher Industrieller in Berlin zusammen. Ueber die Sitzung, die am 30. November stattfand, berichtete die „National-Zeitung“ folgendermaßen:

In Sachen des achtstündigen Arbeitstages wurde darauf hingewiesen, daß es sich in Wirklichkeit sogar, wenn die üblichen Pausen berücksichtigt werden, um einen sieben-einhalbstündigen Arbeitstag handele und bemerkt, daß ein solcher Versuch nur demoralisierend wirken müsse.

Nach eingehender Erörterung dieser Angelegenheit wurde einstimmig folgender Antrag angenommen:

„Der Ausschuß des Central-Verbandes wolle das Direktorium beauftragen, sofort Erkundigungen im Reichsmarineamt einzuholen, inwieweit die Zeitungsberichte über die probeweise Einführung eines achtstündigen Arbeitstages auf der Werft in Danzig richtig sind, welche Gründe für diese Einführung geltend gemacht sind, und es dem Direktorium überlassen, in geeigneter Weise auf die schweren Bedenken, die gegen solche Maßregel sprachen, aufmerksam zu machen und eventuell weitere geeignete Schritte zu thun.“

Die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit soll nach Ansicht dieser Herren also demoralisierend wirken. Sie mögen recht haben, wenn man von ihrem Standpunkt ausgeht, denn wenn man sieht, wie die Moral der Gewerkschaftsmitglieder beschaffen ist, die nur die eine Sorge haben, wie sie im Nichtsthum die vom Volke erzeugten Güter verzehren, dann kann man wohl denken, daß diese Leute glauben, jede freie Stunde, die dem Arbeiter bleibt, würde dessen Moral untergraben. Doch das Geistesleben der Arbeiter ist ein anderes, als dasjenige dieser Leute. Für den Arbeiter bedeutet jede Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit eine Vergrößerung der Möglichkeit auf eine höhere Stufe der Kultur und Sittlichkeit zu gelangen. Mögen die Herren ihren Widerstand gegen die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit damit begründen, daß ihr Unternehmerrinteresse geschädigt wird, aber die Heuchelei, daß sie um die Moral der Arbeiter besorgt sind, können sie sich sparen. Mögen

sie nur für ihre eigene Moral sorgen, die Arbeiter bedürfen ihres Schutzes hierin nicht.

Die Arbeiter werden aus diesem Auftreten der Leitung der Unternehmerorganisation aber erkennen, was sie von dieser Seite zu erwarten haben und sich auf die eigene Kraft, auf die Macht der Organisation stützen. Nur dadurch vermögen sie den Widerstand dieser Leute gegen jede im Interesse der Arbeiter zu unternehmende Maßregel zu brechen.

### Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und die Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag.

Wie unendlich viel wurde schon über obiges Thema geschrieben und gesprochen. Wie viele Versuche der Arbeiter, die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit durch Strikes zu erzwingen, prallten ab an dem zähen Festhalten der Fabrikanten an der unbegrenzten Arbeitszeit. Nur das „nicht mehr können“ der Arbeiter war die Grenze. So lange der Fabrikant bei Einstellung von Arbeitern weiter keine Verpflichtungen übernimmt als pro Tag oder Stunde, theilweise auf Wochen und Monate so und so viel zu bezahlen, hat er auch weiter keine Rücksichten zu nehmen auf die Person, welche er für Geld gekauft hat. Er wird nur darauf sehen, daß sein Geld so viel als möglich Zinsen trägt. Der Kaufvertrag hat nur so lange Gültigkeit, als es beiden Theilen beliebt. Der Lohnarbeiter repräsentirt unter den heutigen Verhältnissen kein Werthobjekt für den Arbeitgeber, er ist nur Ausbeutungsobjekt. Das ist der Unterschied zwischen dem früheren Sklaven und dem heutigen freien (?) Arbeiter. Wäre der Arbeiter ein Werthobjekt für den Fabrikanten, so würde die Behandlung eine ganz andere sein. Was läßt man einem werthvollen Pferde nicht alles zu Gute kommen? Es darf nicht zu lange arbeiten — wird genau nach den von der Wissenschaft festgestellten Vorschriften behandelt. Es bedarf keiner gesetzlichen Bestimmungen dazu. Aus einem Werthobjekt kann nur so viel Nutzen genommen werden, als die natürliche Beschaffenheit desselben es erlaubt. Uebergriffe rächen sich gewöhnlich sofort. Ganz anders ist es bei den Arbeitern (Ausbeutungsobjekte). Hat sich ein Arbeiter durch Ueberanstrengung irgend eine Krankheit zugezogen, so hat er, der Arbeiter, die Kosten zu tragen. Wäre der Arbeiter ein Werth für den Fabrikanten, so würden die Unglücksfälle auf eine kleine Zahl zusammenschmelzen; Fabrikgesetze wären überflüssig.

Der Lohn eines Arbeiters geht im Durchschnitt nicht über das zum Leben Nothwendige hinaus. Um das zu schaffen, sind angenommen drei Stunden Arbeit nötig. An Allem, was nun weiter produziert wird, hat der Fabrikant die Höhe des Lohnes als Extra-Profit, der Arbeiter den Extra-Nachtheil. Aus dem Gesagten geht hervor, daß die Fabrikanten sehr froh sind, erstens, daß die Leibeigenschaft abgeschafft ist, und zweitens, daß die heutigen Verhältnisse sind, wie sie sind. Es wird ihnen nicht einfallen, freiwillig ihre jetzige Position aufzugeben. Der Interessenkampf ist also da und er ist soweit erfolgreich gewesen, daß es nur noch zwei Klassen giebt, die Arbeiter- und die Kapitalistenklasse. In der heutigen Gesellschaftsordnung, sowie durch die Produktionsweise ist die arbeitende Klasse immer im Nachtheil. Bei der blind wüthenden Konkurrenz der Fabrikanten haben immer die Arbeiter die Besche bezahlen müssen. Bei Geschäftsstokungen werden die Arbeiter unbarmherzig auf die Straße gesetzt, gleich einem Stück abgekauften Werkzeug. Da aber Geschäftsstokungen nur verhindert werden können durch vernunftgemäße, dem Consum entsprechenden Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, so verlangt die arbeitende Klasse dieselbe reduziert auf acht Stunden. Die Forderung, achtstündige Arbeitszeit einzuführen, darf nicht falsch verstanden werden. Sie wird von der arbeitenden Klasse nicht deshalb gestellt, weil angenommen wird, das Anerkennen derselben würde alles eben machen, nein, sie wird nur

als erster Schritt in der richtigen Richtung betrachtet.

Das Endziel der Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit kann nur dann erreicht sein, wenn kein Mensch mehr Werthe schafft, als er verbraucht. Wir fordern den Achtstundentag zur Hebung der physischen, geistigen und moralischen Lage des Volkes. Der Industrialismus und der Kapitalismus haben die Volkskraft schwer geschädigt. Das arbeitende Volk ist durch die lange Fabrikarbeit und durch ungenügende Ernährung körperlich heruntergekommen.

Man stellt uns die Griechen als Muster physischer Kraft und Schönheit hin. Ganz gut, aber die Griechen arbeiteten nicht, sie ließen die Sklaven arbeiten und übten ihren Körper. So — und nicht anders — wurden sie, was sie waren. Wie oben klar gelegt ist, hat der Fabrikant kein Interesse am physischen Gedeihen des arbeitenden Volkes, aber der Staat, die solidarisch verbundene Volksgemeinschaft, hat ein solches. Die Gesundheit aller Volksgenossen ist für den Volksverband ein Gewinn und die Krankheit eines jeden Einzelnen ein Schaden. Bei den ansteckenden Krankheiten ist sogar ein einziger Kranker eine Gefahr für Alle. Wir fordern Ruhe für das Volk, geistigen und ästhetischen Lebensgenuss! Wir fordern ferner Ruhe für das Volk zur moralischen Vervollkommenung.

Nur der freie Mensch kann moralisch sein, der unfreie nicht. Frei ist aber der Mensch nur, so weit er sich selbst gehört. Die Einschränkung der Ausbeutung, die Beschränkung der Jagd nach Besitz und die Verkürzung des Kampfes um's Dasein sind Grundbedingungen zur Hebung der Moral. Durch Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit auf 8 Stunden wird der Ausbeutung ein „Halt!“ geboten, den Besitzjägern eine Schranke gesetzt und der mühe Kamp um's Dasein gemildert. Der Achtstundentag hat eine große moralische Kraft, eine hohe Bedeutung gleich dem Sonntag. Halten wir ihn hoch und fest!

H. Weismann.

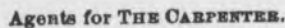
Ein italienischer Gewerkschaftskongreß fand Ende Dezember in Venedig statt. Vertreten waren 120 lokale Arbeiterorganisationen. Centralorganisationen sind in Italien nicht vorhanden, und mit Ausnahme der Buchdrucker und Eisenbahnarbeiter sind Organisationen, die einen bestimmten Einfluß auf die Löhne und sonstige Besserstellung der Lebensverhältnisse ausüben, nicht vorhanden.

Bricklayers Convention in Columbus, O. Die Intern. Bricklayers Ass'n nahm einstimmig Resolutionen an zu Gunsten der freien Silberprägung, der Anerkennung der Cubaner als kriegsführende Macht, des Achtstundentages und der Selbstregierung des Distrikts Columbia. Ferner inoffiziell die den Hohlziegel für feuerfestere Gebäude und erklärten Asphoncrede für gefährlich. Die Mitgliederzahl der Association wird jetzt auf 43,277 angegeben. An Krankengeld wurden im letzten Jahre \$128,379 bezahlt.

Am 14. Januar tagte in Albany die N. Y. Staats-Branch der A. F. of L. 78 Delegaten vertraten 97 Arbeiter-Organisationen.

Die Convention inoffiziell einstimmig die Amendements zum Bäckerschutz-Gesetz und ist das Legislativ-Committee verpflichtet, für die resp. Vorlage mit aller Energie einzutreten. Die Convention entwarf ein striktes gewerkschaftliches Programm. Jeder Versuch, die Körperschaft in eine politische Partei-Organisation umzugestalten, wurde mit großer Mehrheit niedergestimmt. J. Bogert von New York wurde als Organisator gewählt und \$600 appropriirt, um ihn für etliche Monate auf eine Agitationsreise durch den Staat zu schicken.





556. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughan, 718 25th st. N.  
89. MOBILE—T. Springs, 103 St. Joseph st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

536. MAMMOTH SPRING—J. A. Rhodes.  
533. TEXARKANA—J. W. Hayles.

23. **BERRY**—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
 232. **LOS ANGELES**—S. Gray, Box 224.  
 36 **OAKLAND**—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
 235. **RIVERSIDE**—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
**SAN FRANCISCO**—Secretary of Dist. Council.  
     L. D. Gordon, 115 Turk st.  
 22. **N. L. Wandell**, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
 304. (Ger.) **B. Bauer**, 220 Howard st.  
 483. **Guy Lathrop**, 115 Turk st.  
 816. **SAN JOSE**—G. C. Drew, 64 George st.  
 35. **SAN RAFAEL**—R. Scott, Box 678.  
 226. **SANTA BARBARA**—E. A. Smith, 1429 Costello.

544. BROCKVILLE—Wm. P. Driscoll.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 169 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL (Fr.)—S. Leveille, 240 St Flat,  
Logan st.,  
H. T. Holland, 38 Kent st.  
576. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Ball, 60 Louise st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNell, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge, 234 Harris.  
638. WISHEING, MAN.—R. Bel, 76 Schultz st.

515. COLORADO SPGE.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.  
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. P. Handy. Box 726.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods 1451 Curtis st.  
633. LEADVILLE—I. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
584. VICTOR.—C. M. Pollard.

115. **BRIDGEPORT**—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. **HARTFORD**—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.  
49. **MERIDEN**—S. Dolan.  
97. **NEW BRITAIN**—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. **NEW HAVEN**—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. **NOEWIC**—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
746. **NOEWALK**—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 891.  
260. **WATERBURY**—Bernard Coyle, Box 680.

40. WILMINGTON—W. C. Field, 935 Spruce st.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. Madi-  
son and Monroe sts.  
74. PINECOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " A. B. Pettitway, 312 E. Chase st.  
696. TAMPA—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.

439. ATLANTA—S. H. Livingston, 19 Fowler st.  
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

483. BELLVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON P'K.—J. E. Goyer, 2888 Joseph st.  
663. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 28 W. Vine st.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Asa Hodgman, 7183 Lexington ave.  
1. W. G. Schardt, 120 W. Lake st.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.  
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 976 W. 19th st.  
181. E. Engborg, 42 Norwood ave.  
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.  
416. Jos. Taylor, 648 Fairfield ave.  
419. (Ger.) John Suokrau, 3283 Oakley ave., near  
854 street.

730. H. FREDRICK—20 Maine place.  
295. OOLITHVILLE—Jos. Vultch, Lock Box 471.  
169. BASS ST. LOUIS—E Wendling, 513 Illinois ave.  
244. HILMSTUFT—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, P. O.  
Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 60th st.  
817. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
860. GALENBURG—P. F. Swanson, 18 N. Whites-  
boro st.  
141. GRD CROMBING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
424. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th  
Sta. T, Chicago.  
250. LANE FOREST—R. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 6th st.  
752. MORMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 617 So. Main st.  
80. MORRAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
245. PHOENIA—R. W. Shuch, 208 1/2 Hancock st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyree, 421 7th st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1903 Vine st.  
808. ROCKFORD—H. L. Wynkoop.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732  
18th st.  
190. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023  
Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1612 S. Grand ave.

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
382. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 99 E. Butler st.  
90. EVANVILLE—J. F. Wurth, 1415 E. Oregon st.  
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South  
187. HAVERVILLE—I. H. White.

60. —G. H. Barnes, Room 14, 23th Block.  
 281. " (Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
 446. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.  
 " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.  
 125. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
 783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
 365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.  
 592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
 129. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 166 W. 8th st.  
 796. RICHMOND—F. S. Rice, 205 S. 14th street.  
 629. SOUTH BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S.  
 Franklin st.  
 48. TERRY HAUTE—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
 558. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. O. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
578. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

158. **TOPEKA**—O. B. Gardner, 307 Hancock st.

172. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
 ( ) (Ger.) Joe. Kampen, 216 W. 12th st.  
 173. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
 174. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
 175. LOUISVILLE—Thos. Reagan, 834 E. Market  
 ( ) H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
 ( ) (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
 176. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.  
 177. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
 178. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crono, Box 515.

**NEW ORLEANS**—Secretary of Dist. Council.  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.  
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.  
45. **SHERVOOPE**—Peter Garson, Box 839.

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—N. O. McDonald, Box 80, S.  
Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

29. **BALTIMORE**—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

State District Council—Secretary Jas.  
Calhoun, 113 Howard ave., Roxbury.  
83. BOSTON—H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st.  
Roxbury.  
56. " (Jewish.) N. Droker, 16 Morton st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 103 W. 6th st., S.  
Boston.

424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
430. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 178 Lawrence st.  
570. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
21. MARLBOROUGH—O. H. Smith, Box 907.  
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.  
192. NAYLOR—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTER—Fred Bolmer, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dery, 54½ Prospect st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
44. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROCKBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 28 Boardman st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P,  
Mittineague.  
222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 106 Franklin street.  
430. WYOMOUTH—E. J. Pratt, Wyomouth Heights  
93. WOODBORO—C. D. Flake, 730 Main st.

121. DWYFROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
 26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
 33. KALAMAZOO—H. Greendyk, 1003 N. Park st.  
 102. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
 100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
 SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C. O. B. Craigian, 1420  
 Germania ave.  
 163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. S.  
 248. (Mill) L. Maser, 121 Bernard st., W. S.  
 334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.  
 466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1604 S. Warren ave., E. S.

361. DULUTH—J. L. Hensley, 415 6th ave. W.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 422 Bondo st.

160. **KANSAS CITY**—J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.  
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,  
I. N. Northrop, 3524 Page ave.
5. (Ger.) Geo. Barron, 3338 Nebraska ave.
12. (Ger.) H. P. Schmidt, 2931 N. 20th st
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and  
Gravois ave.
118. James Shine, 4347 Hunt ave.
240. (Ger.) D. Fluereel, 2518 a Palm st.
257. T. Moyer, 221 S Jefferson ave.
370. John Ducon, 2808 Clara ave.
678. (Eclair Bldg.) J. Wentze, 2507 N. 23d st.
604. (Millwrights)—J. S. Miller, 2920 Eads av.
690. W. W. Houser, 2624a N. Taylor ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

58. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 508.  
256. BELT—A. P. Barnaby, Box 48.  
3. BONNER—H. Horning.  
112. BUTTE CITY—P. Mondlock, Box 622.  
226. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
84. HAMILTON—T. P. Crumley.  
280. KALISPELL—W. J. Wolf.  
28. MISSOULA—Henry Fick.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2115 Grant st.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897  
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av.  
So. Elizabeth.

637. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 395.  
691. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleifer, 109 Garden st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—Dewitt Smith, Hilton, N. J.  
482. JERSEY CITY—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.  
564 (J. C. HEIGHTS)—John Handorf, North st. and  
Boulevard.  
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237,  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas McNeal, 632 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 15 Willard place.  
638. MORRISTOWN—O. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council.  
T. B. Bearder, Box 188 Orange Valley.  
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.  
396. A. L. Beegle, 811½ Orange st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 624 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—S. Jenkin, 273 Washington st.  
173. PATERSON—J. Baker, 158 E Main st.  
325. " J. M. Gemenhart, 358 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry  
and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
185. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Luger, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worschek, 1109  
Willow ave., Hoboken,

**ALBANY.**—Secretary of District Council  
Nich. Colling, 15 Osborne st.

774. **Thos. McNeill**, 18 1/2 Clinton st., E. Albany.  
 659. (Ger.) **Wm. Franklin** 480 Elk st.  
 6. **AMSTERDAM**—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
 453. **AUBURN**—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
**BROOKLYN**—Secretary of District Council,  
 T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.  
 109. **M. A. Maher**, 81 Irving Pl.  
 147. **M. E. Nichols**, 104 Somers st.  
 175. **M. E. Monroe**, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
 247. **Chas. Monroee**, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
 258. **M. Spence**, 36 Van Buren st.  
 291. (Ger.) **C. Thiemsen**, 886 Broadway.  
 381. **Lewis Hanson**, 190 Cornelia st.  
 461. **F. Coghlan**, 932 Pacific st.  
 471. **Fred. Brandt**, 465 5th ave.  
 457. (Millwrights) **W. E. Kelk**, 12 Butler st.  
 639. **Jas. Black**, 269 53d st.  
**BUFFALO**—Secretary of District Council,  
 W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
 9. **W. H. Wreggitt**, 56 Trinity st.  
 355. (Ger.) **R. Luense**, 118 Rose st.  
 374. **W. C. Foster**, 458 Fargo ave.  
 440. **Donald Glass**, 939 Virginia st.  
 802. **E. M. Rathbun**, 271 East st.  
 99. **CORONA**—**A. Van Arnam**, 23 George st.  
 440. **CORONA POINT**—**G. A. Pickel**, 5th ave. and  
 11th st.  
 315. **ELMIRA**—**E. M. Snyder**, 761 E. Market  
 323. **FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON**—**W. W. Rowe**, Box 215  
 714. **FLEMING**—**F. S. Field**, 154 New Locust st.  
 500. **GLEN COVE**—**L. I. John Martin**.  
 229. **GLENS FALLS**—**R. S. Waters**, 13 Gage ave.  
 149. **IRVINGTON**—**Alex. H. Smith**, Box 187.  
 603. **ITHACA**—**E. A. Whiting**, 8 Auburn st.  
 251. **KINGSTON**—**J. Deyo Chipp**, 150 Clinton ave.  
 591. **LITTLE FALLS**—**T. E. Mangano**, 529 Garden st.  
 493. **MT. VERNON**—**J. Beardsley**, 131 N. 7th ave.  
 301. **NEWBURGH**—**D. Carruthers Jr.**, 85 William st.  
 42. **NEW ROCHELLE**—**T. Quinlan**, 45 Drake ave.  
 507. **NEWYORK**, **L. I.**—**John Hiller**, Corona P. O.  
**NEW YORK**—Secretary of District Council,  
 J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
 51. **E. A. Rodd**, 1845 Chisholm st.  
 63. **Jas. J. Kane**, 841 E. 65th st.  
 64. **J. U. Lounsbury**, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
 200. (Jewish) **John Goldfarb**, 118 E. 120th st.  
 309. (Ger. Cab. Makern) **Simon Kuehl**, 324 1st ave  
 340. **A. Wakt. Jr.**, 105 W. 106th st.  
 376. (Ger) **Frank Spreter**, care Mr. Krause, 138-140  
 E. 87th st.

482. H. Seymour, 1890 2d ave.  
457. (Scan.) C. Kranig, 329 E. 89th st.  
464. (Ger.) R. Gorch, 442 Robbins ave.  
468. (G.) G. Doyle, 252 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
476. Sig. Schneller, 203 E. 86th st.  
478. E. C. Schoonmaker, 2148 Arthur ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.  
509. T. W. Hutton, 173 St. Nicholas ave.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 213 E. 5th st. care Jacobi.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
716. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.  
786. (Ger Millwrights and Millers) Henry M. ak  
339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
578. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 46 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.  
101. ONAWA—O. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—Chas. Zell, 73 Taylor ave.  
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 51 Hartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapple st.  
146. SENECASTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
STATE ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st.  
New Brighton.  
597. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 548.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) F. J. Ferry, 1103 Park st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 66.  
128. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
590. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooker, 8½ Curtis st.  
223. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, 249 River st., Sayre  
Pa.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of Dis  
trict Council, Geo. Bullock, 125 N  
10th ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st.  
bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.  
736. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

334. ASHEVILLE—J. M. Hamilton, Biltmore.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 213 Davis st.  
545. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLARE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
601. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.  
386. CHILLICOTHE—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.

2. E. Overbecke, 1928 Fairfax ave., Sta. D.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 892 Delta ave., Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Kohs st., Clifton Heights.  
681. Wm. Rehnke, 1650 1/2 State ave.  
685. J. K. Schwarz, 674 State ave.  
689. J. P. Bloomer, 1000 1/2 State ave.

92. J. P. LEEKEY—J. Broolin st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11

11. A. M. Blair, 26 Sayles st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weltrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhn, 21 Cloud st.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. H. A. Goddard, 269 N. 17th st.  
104. DAYTON—W. O. Smith, 930 Richard st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Glover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. F. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.

188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. O. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
636. IRONTON.—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. street.  
267. LIMA—J. Vanawerlingen, 712 S. Main st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
359. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 292.  
356. MARSHALL—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.  
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.  
708. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av.,  
Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

650. POMEROY—J. M. Fowler, Mason City W. Va.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 318 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Virden, 310 S. 6th st.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 203 W. Perry st.  
26. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
10th Ward.

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, 75 5th st.  
618. PENDLETON—Chas. Cole.  
50. FORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

**ALLEGANY CITY—**  
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Ilen st.  
447. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.  
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Kelm, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.  
738. CARBONDALE—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Elgby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
278. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
288. HOMETRAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
263. JOHANNETTE—J. E. Greenwalt.  
599. KANE—Herbert Spencer, Box 356.  
208. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.  
177. McKENNEYPORT—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.  
431. MANFIELD—Wm. McClarren, Carnegie, Pa.  
333. NEW KENNINGTON—C. W. Shaffer, Box 168, Philadelphia.

238. (Ger.) J. S. Oyer, 420 Baldwin.

359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.

**PITTSBURGH**—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Phillips, 5th ave. and Congress st.,  
care H. Erlamen.

142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Sherman ave. Ex.  
tension.

164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.

166. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.

230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.

402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 25 Wellsch Way, S. S.

336. **READING**—T. Kimminger, 1118 Greenwich st.

663. **ROBANTON**—Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.

484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 621 5th ave.

37. **SHAMOKIN**—H. A. L. Smink, 610 E. Cameron

268. **SHARON**—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.

767. **TAYLOR**—George Wicks, Box 45.

489. **UNIONTOWN**—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.

13. **WEINSPORT**—R. F. Andrews.

102. **WILKES-BARRE**—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.

266. **WILLIAMSPORT**—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.

191. **YORK**—Ed. Mickey, 19 N. Penn st.

540. CENTRAL FALLS--(Fr.) J. A. Bonvouloir,  
6 Illinois st.  
176. NEWPORT--P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
506. OLNEYVILLE--D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st.,  
Providence.  
342. PAWTUCKET--J. B. Parquet, Carpenter st.,  
Valley Falls.

62. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12  
Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) U. A. Thompson, 1523 East  
Tallor st.  
452. GREENVILLE—A. Jenkins, 1019 Buncomb st.  
601. " (Col.) T. T. Moore.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.  
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Bldg.  
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. Col-  
lege st.

300. AUSTIN—H. Roessler, 1912 Breckenridge st.  
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.  
871. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E Annie st.  
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council,  
Wm. Tootill, 3018 ave. P.

387. SAN ANTONIO—A. Brient, 1020 McCough st.  
460. " (Ger.) T. Jaurnig, 1111, E. Commerce  
717. " A. G. Wietsel, 135 Centre st.  
319. TERRELL—Godfrey Kaiser.  
623. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

## 529. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.



## VIRGINIA

182. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 592.  
 536. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.  
 619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
 428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 452.  
 8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
 Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

488. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.  
 485. LA CROSSE—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.  
 180. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
 Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.  
 80. (Ger.) Wm. Hublitz, 740 18th st.  
 338. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th ave.  
 622. Julius Radtke, 341 15th st.

## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

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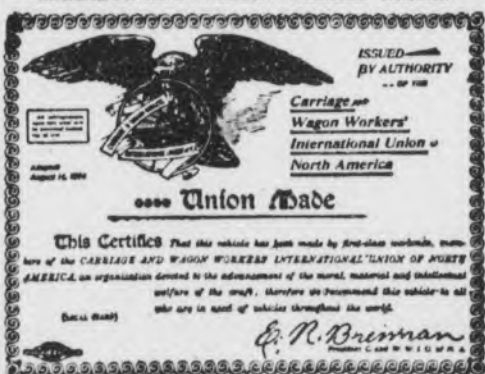
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	6 2	10 1 3-16	12 10 5-8	2 6 1-4
	6 4	10 2 7-16	12 11 7-12	2 6 5-8

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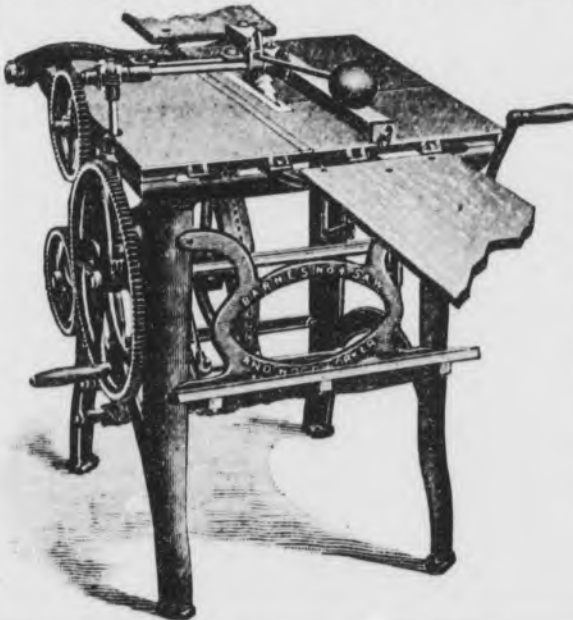
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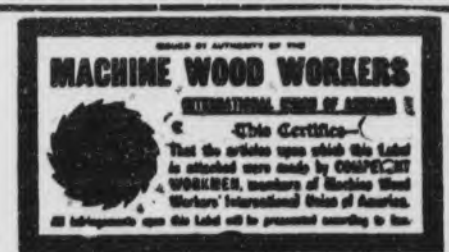
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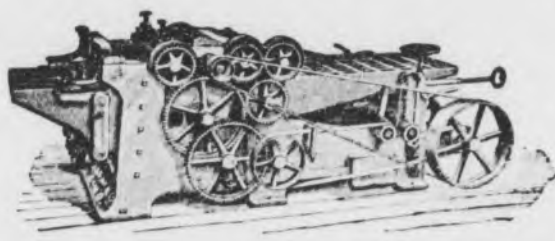
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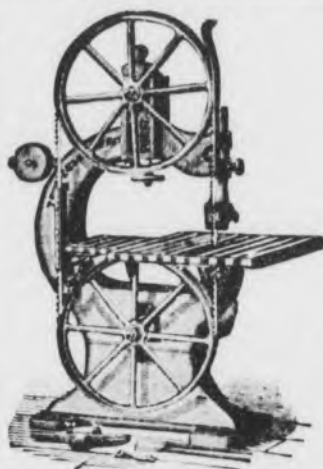
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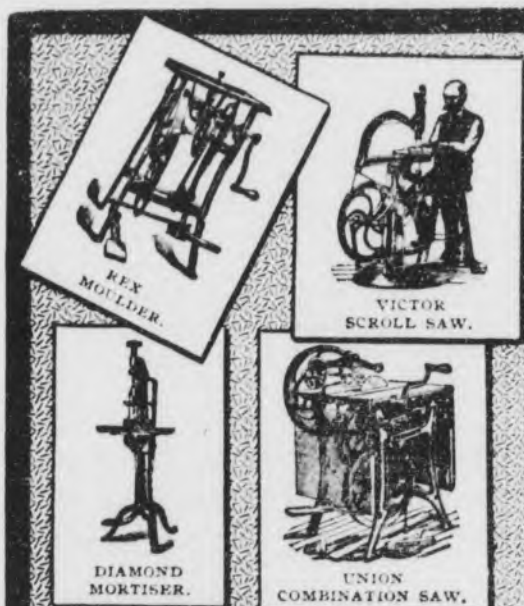
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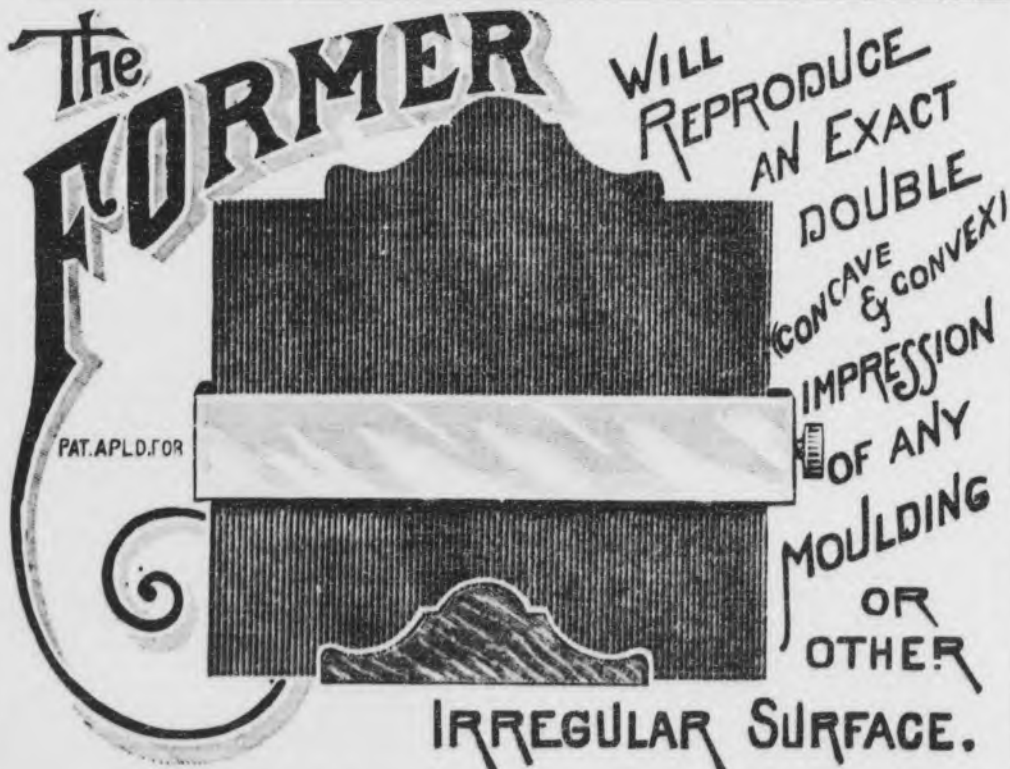
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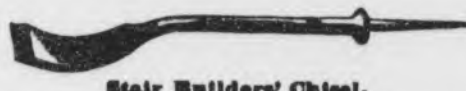
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VOL. XVI.—No. 3.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1896

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CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## PERSONALS

BRO. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Union 152, Utica, N. Y., member of the G. E. B., has been elected one of the Trustees, of the New York State Branch, of the A. F. of L.

SENATOR BENJ. TILLMAN, of South Carolina, tore to tatters the mantle of Senatorial dignity in that speech of his. And for the same he is roundly denounced by the daily press. Had he indulged in sugar coated words and honeyed phrases, palatable to the moneyed interests, he would be classed as a "great statesman." Now, forsooth, he is a "howling demagogue." Would that we had more plain talking men in Congress.

### Chicago All Alert!

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Carpenters' District Council has appointed an organization committee to work with a similar committee from each of the twenty local unions. The committees will endeavor to bring into the fold all members suspended for non-payment of dues, as well as those who never joined the organization. The council has appointed a strong committee, headed by Harry McCormack. The other members are: J. D. McKinlay, W. G. Shardt, A. Haugen and Roger Brannon.

Much uneasiness is manifested in building trade circles in consequence of the difficulty experienced so far by the committees representing the Carpenters and the Carpenters' and Builders' Association in arriving at an amicable agreement to cover the building season beginning May 1. The chief difficulty appears to be over the demand of the employers that Union carpenters shall refuse to work for employers who are not members of the Association. The carpenters have so far refused to assent to this proposition, and they are fortified with very good arguments in support of the position they have taken. It is hoped, however, that the two committees will find some way of settling the dispute without resorting to strikes and lockouts.

## OFFICIAL

DETROIT street car men are talking up an eight hour day for themselves as the horses work less.

THE Typographical Unions all over the country have the rule of eight hours a day where type-setting machines are used.

NONE but union mechanics and laborers will be employed on the Baltimore Exposition buildings. Baltimore is a thorough-going union city.

GENERAL SECRETARY KELLY, of the Electrical Workers, extends special thanks to the New York members of the U. B. for assistance given in getting the electrical workers back again into their National Brotherhood.

THE United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers has now 148 Locals and is making rapid headway. Its General Secretary is M. J. Connahan, 5123 Dearborn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### The Oldest Trade Union in England.

In Mr. and Mrs. Webb's "History of Trade Unionism," it is stated that no evidence is on record of the existence prior to 1700 of any continuous association of wage earners for maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment. The journeymen tailors appear to have been the first workers who formed a Trade Union, and, in 1720, the master tailors complained to Parliament of this combination in their trade on the part of the workers. The weavers of Wilts and Somerset combined in 1726 and petitioned the king against the cruelty of their employers, the clothiers. Among the earliest complete types of a Trade Union was the institution established by the cloth workers of Halifax in 1796. These early Trade Unions, however, were carried on under difficulties, as laws against combination were not repealed until 1825. It was not till 1869 that they obtained protection for their funds and property by a temporary act, and only permanently in 1871 by the Trade Union Act of that year. Trade Unions became very active between 1825

and 1850, and in the latter year the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the most perfect types of a Trade Union in the world, was established. Accurate statistical data of the Trade Unions of the United Kingdom is not obtainable, though the Board of Trade has, for several years, endeavored to obtain complete information on the subject. George Howell says there are 8,000 Trade Unions in Great Britain, with 1,200,000 financial members, and that they have an estimated income of \$10,000,000 annually.



George A. Parsons.

George A. Parsons, clerk of the Connecticut State Board of Mediation and Arbitration was appointed by Governor Coffin, July 9, 1895, for a term of two years. He is thirty years of age, and has been a member of Carpenters Union No. 43, Hartford, Conn., for a period of nearly ten years, having been initiated May 6, 1886. During that time he has twice been elected President of Union No. 43, and is at present Chairman of the Local Executive Board. Bro. Parsons was Delegate to the Convention of the Brotherhood, Detroit, Mich., in 1888, and has served two years as President of the Connecticut State Branch, American Federation of Labor, taking an active part in the legislative work. He represented the State Branch at the American Federation of Labor Convention, in New York city, December, 1895. He is a hard, zealous and efficient member of the U. B., and a true, devoted worker in the labor movement.

TO BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### W. S. Lilly's View on Socialism.

In an article in the *Fortnightly Review* Mr. W. S. Lilly thus vents his opinion as to Socialism:

"No system which the brain of man has ever devised carries that tyrannous repression so far as socialism. Liberty, let me repeat, means the power of a man to make the most and the best of himself; to develop fully his personality. This is his aboriginal, imprescriptible, inalienable right, its limit being that the corresponding right of others is not infringed. And private property is realized liberty. It is, in its first idea, the guarantee to an individual person of what has been wrought, through the exercise of his personality, by labor and abstinence. It is essential to the development and maintenance of personality in this work-a-day world. It is requisite for the very existence of the family. But socialism, even in its mildest type, means the confiscation of private property, the destruction of the family and the annihilation of individual freedom.

It proposes to remedy what it calls—not altogether without reason—the slavery of labor, not by vindicating the liberty of the laborer, but by establishing a system of universal servitude. This monstrous proposal the liberal party in England is bound to resist, even, if necessary, to the shedding of blood. And to the shedding of blood the matter is not unlikely to come in the long run. For socialism is rather a sect than a party. Its votaries are animated by a spirit akin to that of religious enthusiasm. They are largely of the stuff of which martyrs are made. Assuredly the privilege of sealing their testimony with their blood should be withheld from them as long as possible. But it may not be always possible. And, as assuredly, the preservation of the fair fame of civilization is of far more account than are the lives of a few fools and fanatics.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### Truth's Flag is Waving.

Who shrinks from marching to the fight?  
What coward lags behind?  
Who fears to battle for the right  
Is false unto mankind!  
He's but a knave, an abject slave,  
A thing to loathe and scorn;  
But men like you, who dare and do  
Are freemen nobly born!

Why should we bend beneath the yoke  
Of men the same as we?  
When by a bold, united stroke  
Our chains would shattered be.  
Arise you, then! from mount and glen,  
From city and from plain;  
Up men and do, it rests with you  
Your freedom to attain!

God made us all from common clay,  
The earth to all He gave;  
To one "Be lord!" He did not say  
To another, "Be a slave!"  
And so we swear, by earth and air,  
No more as slaves we'll plod,  
But freemen be on land and sea,  
As was ordained by God.

Truth's flag is waving in the air—  
The cross of our crusade—  
And gallant men and women fair  
Beneath it are arrayed!  
And they have sworn they'll wave it o'er  
A thousand fields of fight;  
Till crime be fled, and wrong be dead,  
And victor is the right.

J. RYAN.

### Colorado Not the Eldorado It is Pictured by Newspapers and Speculators.

Here is a copy of circular published by Carpenters' Union, No. 515.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jan. 19, '98.

In view of the fact that exaggerated reports concerning the prosperous condition of our State seem to be circulated in the East, causing a great many of our fellow workmen, both organized and unorganized, to turn their footsteps hither; and as we who are here know the facts, and wish to save those contemplating coming here under false impression that work is waiting for them at ample wages, from disappointment and sorrow; therefore the undersigned committee and officers were instructed by a vote of Local Union No. 515 to cause the true facts to be brought to the attention of those of our fellow workmen in the East who do not know the true state of affairs.

Colorado is prosperous, perhaps more so than any other State in the Union, but a great deal of it consists in the development of our mining industry, and to carry on which capital is needed more than labor at present, for the latter is here already in abundance for present needs. The leading industry, mining, had suffered severely on account of panic, financial legislation, etc. Many men here have been idle and have had hard times for the last two or three years, but happily this is past; but for the last two or three months, and especially the last thirty days men have been pouring in here far in excess of the demand, and especially is this true of mechanics as well as common labor.

There are now in this city at least two mechanics for every job, and as well as can be ascertained from this distance, many are now preparing and only waiting for spring to open to come here in swarms such as perhaps have not been witnessed since the days of Leadville's boom.

Now we would not by any means discourage any one who contemplates changing for reasons of health, or other reasons which may make a new start in a new country desirable, especially if possessed of the necessary means to carry one through a possible time of waiting for an opening, but if coming without means expecting to find work at good wages from the start, stay away, for there are scores of men walking the streets of this and other towns in vain seeking employment, tramping from job to job, following in one another's footsteps only to hear the stereotyped, "No more men wanted." We would wish that every one who is dissatisfied or out of employment in the East, could come and better his condition and prosper with us, but we would be failing in our duty to our brethren and fellow workmen did we hesitate to spread this information in other parts of our country, especially as there seem to be efforts made to misinform the public.

W. P. MOFFAT,  
J. I. LINN,  
ALBERT BOTTOMLEY,  
W. L. MITCHELL,  
Committee.

In order to strengthen the position taken by this Union in the above open letter, and to show more clearly if possible, the true conditions which exist, the above committee deemed it advisable to reproduce the following editorial from *The Colorado Mining Era*, published in Colorado Springs, which is the leading mining newspaper of the State. On January 27th it said:

#### "THE COMING MULTITUDE."

"The expected influx of people from the East is now well under way, and the arrivals are becoming larger every day. They include men from every walk of life, who have been attracted here by Colorado's growing fame as the greatest gold producing section on earth. President Jeffery, of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, estimates that if the travel this way during the next few months reaches anywhere near the present indications in the East, there are not enough cars on all the roads between Denver and Chicago to handle more than half the people who will come to Colorado.

"There is some question in the minds of conservative people as to whether so great an influx of people within a short time is not liable to prove more of a misfortune than of a blessing. We all realize that Colorado is a State of almost unbounded resources, but the development of them has practically only just begun, and while there is plenty of room for capitalists to put their money to good advantage, and assist in developing prospects into mines, to their own profit as well as to the advancement of the State, there is more than a little danger that there will be too great an influx of people in search of employment and that many of them will be disappointed in their expectations in that line.

"The labor market can be greatly overdone to the disadvantage of all concerned, and the surplus laborers are very apt to suffer materially from that cause. It is to be hoped that the laboring people who will have to depend entirely upon day's wages after they come, will take a common sense view of the situation and realize that they cannot expect to find employment in this State until capital has taken hold to assist in the development of the mineral resources in the new districts. After awhile the situation will change and there will be work for all, but at the present time they should not all come at once."

### Kickers Must Be Distinguished From Growlers.



HAVE you ever studied a real kicker? If you haven't it is worth your while, for you will find him a man you should encourage and admire. But the term "kicker" is often misapplied.

When a real kicker has a say he says it, for he is fearless and outspoken. But the growler may have a say and not say it; he keeps his mouth shut when it should be open and opens it when it should be shut.

He knows this, he knows that,  
Yet still has never a word;  
But when some other place he's at,  
'Tis then his shouting's heard.

Yes, this is the way of the growler; he goes sometimes to his meetings, but seldom takes part in the discussions. He does not kick he does not say anything; in fact, he doesn't seem to take an interest in any of the proceedings. But thunderation! When he gets out! Listen to him: "We were wrong;" "We didn't do it right;" "It made him tired, but he didn't care to bother." This is the way they usually talk. I like to hear him for his own sake. Poor fellow! he must get some ventilation. But then don't I jump on him!

The most absurd thing I see about the kicker is his name; it is a misnomer, a nickname, but whatever a man of his kind, who talks and fights for his rights, may be called, he deserves our support. What I want is to see us kick when kicking is in order—to talk and argue for our own rights and the rights of our fellows. It is manly; it is noble.

Perhaps I have been a little hard on the growler, but I don't hate him—I hate his fault. He is often good in other ways, and as long as he does his other duties and shows a loyalty he is not the worst kind by a long ways. And again too, we must remember that all kickers are not good, whereas some of our best members are quiet easy-going men, who never have much to say at any time. But I must say I like to see a man show his interest in his Union by talking for it and fighting for it in the proper place and at the proper time, of course.

We know that no man is right all the time, but when we know a man to be just we will have confidence in him and we will quickly forgive him if he should happen to make a mistake. A just and reasonable kicker will "call down" his nearest friend if he sees the friend wrong. Truth and justice are his guiding principles, and he wants to see everything conform to these principles. If he is ever wrong, and you show him his error he will give in gracefully, but he seldom errs—not a man like that. It is he that shows us many an error, makes many a good suggestion and helps to keep us in the proper course. To sum it all up he has an interest in his Union and he watches and protects that interest; but, strange, he is called a kicker! Yet, regardless of name does not a man of his kind deserve our admiration? So don't get in the habit of "sitting down" on your kickers. Give them a fair hearing and if they are right encourage them, if you are fair you will be convinced that that the kickers are your friends.—*United Association Journal*.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—There are two men here for every job, and still carpenters are coming in at the rate of twenty to thirty a day.

### The Albany Convention.

The convention of the N. Y. State Branch of the A. F. of L., opened at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14. Seventy-eight delegates were present, representing 94 separate organizations, 24 central labor bodies and 72,000 organized wage workers. This is the largest convention the State Branch ever held. Several important legislative measures in the interest of the building trades and other branches of labor were agreed upon. John Bogert was elected Organizer and he will soon make a tour of the State. Bro. Williams, of our G. E. B., was elected one of the Trustees.

### The Shop Reader.

In our travels in various cities we find a good wholesome custom in vogue in many shops, principally in the cigar making trade, and to some extent among the custom tailors. At one time this custom was found among the cobblers and shoemakers and in all the "quiet" industries where the employees could work and at the same time pay attention. The practice is to have one of the employees at stated hours, read aloud from the current newspapers of the day or from political and social works. In turn the employees recompense the reader for the time he thus occupies and oftentimes they all enter into a lively discussion of the subject matter read.

A writer from Tampa, Fla., writes us that in one of the cigar factories in that city an educated Spaniard occupies a kind of pulpit in the centre of a big hall, where 400 Cubans are at work making cigars. Each of the workmen pays a cent day to have the Spaniard read to them, and he reads for four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon. The news of the day, histories, stories, political essays, furnish the material upon which these workingmen are fed intellectually, and they are marvelously well informed.

### Machinists Grievances Given a Hearing Through the Power of Their International.

The International Association of Machinists has succeeded in an effort to secure the appointment of a commissioner by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the truth of charges preferred by the association against officials in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Neglect of duty, favoritism, and violation of the civil service laws are among the allegations advanced by the association. President James O'Connell received a telegram from New York yesterday stating that the taking of testimony had begun, and that forty typewritten pages of strong evidence had been filed by the association already in the nature of affidavits supporting the charges.

"A general incompetency such as no private corporation would endure exists," said President O'Connell. "Political influences are primarily responsible for this. Similar conditions are observable at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore and Newport News. We are also about to bring some test cases against contractors for Government work who violate the eight-hour statute, as it has been and habitually is broken. Complaints come to us also from the Rock Island arsenal, where workmen endure many unwarrantable hardships. The practices of promotion for talebearing and discharge for trivial offense are evils existing there, and we propose to probe them."



## City House Framing.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



THE above title has been suggested to me for an article on the ground that the modern style of timber framing in use on our city houses was worthy of a special article, and as there are many carpenters who will be glad of the information conveyed in the title I have prepared this article.

In the beginning I would state that wrought and cast iron and steel have almost entirely displaced timber as posts and columns, and in some cases floor beams, especially in cities and the large towns, where stringent fire laws make their absence conspicuous in office or warehouse buildings, but they are still used in dwelling houses and flats and in conjunction with iron, in warehouse and factory construction. With a view therefore of giving the carpenter and framer an insight of this work, the following will be found of value even if working from plans.

At Fig. 1, will be seen a very fair example of composite construction, which consists of cylindrical cast iron columns; cast with bases, and brackets the latter being used as supports or rests to carry on the basement columns, two 12-inch steel I beams bolted together and kept together, (to act as one) by cast iron separators. The ends of these I beams are bolted to lugs cast on the columns in the manner seen in the side view at Fig. 1.

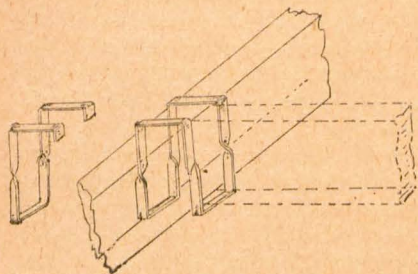


FIG. 2.—STIRRUP IRONS.

The first story columns, not having so much weight to sustain as those above, are generally made lighter in the metal and of better design, and have in this case but one I beam bolted to them. The sectional end of the I beam is shown on the front view, and the side as bolted to the column in the end view; timber floor beams may be placed on these, crossing them at right angles and spaced out at 12 or 16-inch centres, as desired according to the weight placed upon the floor. For ordinary stores or warehouses sustaining a weight from 150 to 250 pounds per square foot, the construction here given with the columns spaced 10 feet between centres will be sufficient; but care should be taken to design or lay out the work, not less than three times as strong as is really necessary. The old rule of making every construction;—"A little stronger than strong enough,"—is now obsolete and every structure must be carefully and accurately calculated, and put together so as to be in perfect equilibrium and free from liability of collapse. From the above description and a close study of Fig. 1, any intelligent mechanic will be able to grasp the details of this form of wood and iron construction.

Where well-holes for stairs, trap doors or hatchways, or sky lights occur according to the exigency of the plan, they have the header and side beams doubled, the headers and tail beams being mortised, tenoned and joggled together and hung in a *bridle* or *stirrup* iron seen in the engraving Fig. 2. This useful appendix in framing is a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " or  $\frac{1}{2}$ ", x 2" wrought

iron strap so constructed that it hangs, or hooks over the trimmer or headers and sustains the headers or tail beams so as to add to them additional strength to the beam. The writer prefers not to mortise the tail or headers beams, but to simply abut them against face of the beam and spike it solidly thereto, believing that the stirrup are sufficiently strong to support the beam without weakening that to which it is attached.

are wedged fast and being above the concrete cannot rot or be affected by shrinkage. The construction of this form can be clearly understood in a few minutes. Fig. 5, is the Flitch Plate girder made up of two or more timber beams, having a plate or rolled iron or steel sandwiched between them, the whole being solidly bolted together. This construction is not so economical as a steel or rolled iron I beam but can be employed in some cases.

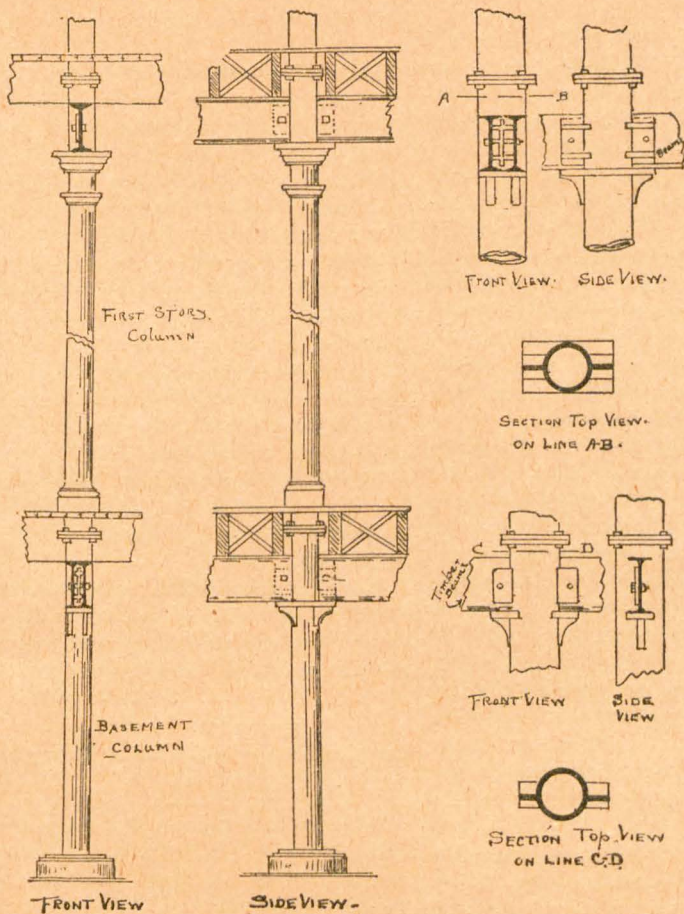


FIG. 1.—ELEVATIONS AND DETAILS OF WOOD AND IRON CONSTRUCTION.

The illustration Fig. 3, will convey to carpenters the method of laying sleepers on bearers in concrete laid on top of brick or terra cotta arches in fireproof floors. These floors are now entirely employed in so-called fireproof buildings, in the first floor of flats and in engineering structures. The 4 x 4 or 3 x 3 strips are set in the concrete above the level of the I beams. These must be set level and

RALEIGH, N. C.—Union 545 had a very interesting public meeting February 11, with rousing speakers. It resulted in bringing in some new members.

LOCKLAND, O.—We have an abundance of rail splitters and pumpkin huskers now in town working as carpenters for any price.

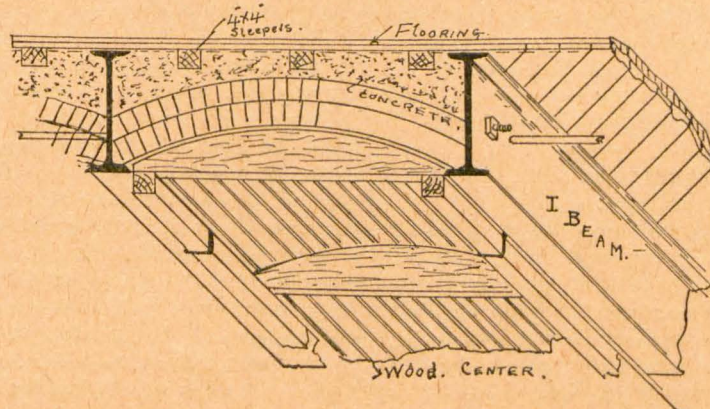


FIG. 3.—SECTION OF FIREPROOF FLOOR AND ITS CONSTRUCTION.

fair with a line and straight edge so the floor will be level. The writer is much opposed to this method, because even if the strips be dovetailed and set in the wet cement concrete, whereas they dry, they will invariably shrink and become loose. To this is added their liability to rot from absorbing the dampness in the concrete. For placing these sleepers or bearers the writer has adopted the method represented at Fig. 4, where they

WHAT are they going to do with all the labor that is now being "saved?" They will soon accumulate enough idle men to populate another planet, but alas, transportation is so dear.—*Toledo Union*.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Union 38 makes its meetings attractive by having a course of mechanical instruction in trade problems, with blackboard exercises by the members.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

TERRELL, Tex.—We propose to work up a sentiment through this State to prevail on the next session of Legislature to give us a better lien law, to secure mechanics wages.

MARLBORO, Mass.—Union 154 has had a smoker and had visitors from Hudson. It has aroused a lively interest.

BECAUSE the Union is not all you could wish, would you abandon it for a purely political organization? Try both—the Union and the political. Up to the present, according to some authorities, Unionism has a better record than politics.—*Brisbane Worker*.

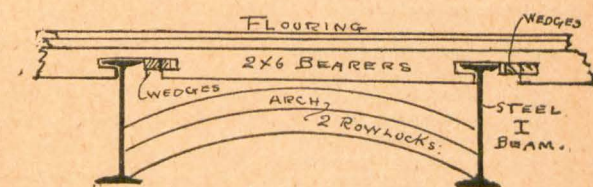


FIG. 4.—SECTION SHOWING METHOD OF WEDGING BEARERS.

## Gluing for Strength.

It is stated that in putting together quartered pine, or any other kind of wood in fact, greater strength and durability can be obtained by placing the grain of the wood at an angle of sixty degrees than can be obtained by crossing at ninety degrees. The reason for this is that as all wood expands and contracts more or less under the variations of moisture in the atmosphere, the pieces glued at an angle of sixty degrees can expand and contract to a certain extent without tearing themselves apart, as is the case when glued at an angle of ninety degrees. The sixty degree glue joint simply pulls the object out of place a little and disturbs its shape, while the ninety degree glue joint pulls things all to pieces in its effort to accommodate itself to climatic conditions.

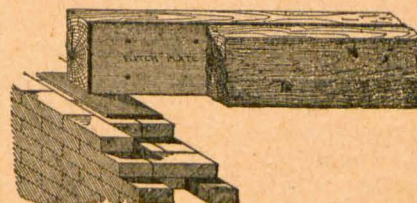


FIG. 5.—FLITCH PLATE GIRDERS.

## Tobacco Users Heed This.

The National Tobacco Workers' Union is striking back at the Tobacco Trust, which recently started a war against the Union. A boycott has been placed upon the following Trust products, which are largely sold in this part of the country: Plug tobacco—Battle Ax, Newsboy, Piper Heidsick, Something Good, Pedro. Cigarettes—Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

Smoking tobacco—Gail & Ax Navy, Honest Long Cut, Seal of North Carolina, Duke's Mixture, Ivanhoe, Greenback.

Avoid all other brands manufactured by the American Tobacco Co. Exchanges please copy.

Demand the product of organized labor. Refuse all others.



# THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1896.



TO BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Think of It.

Think of it laboring man,  
Now, while you're youthful and strong,  
Think— yourself old if you can,  
How will you then get along?  
If your taskmasters will give  
Now, but a dollar a day.  
How will you manage to live  
When you are feeble and gray?  
Think of it!

Think of it, laboring man,  
Now, while you're healthy and strong.  
Think—yourself sick, if you can,  
How will you then get along?  
If your scant wages will pay  
Now, barely living and rent.  
What will you do on the day  
When you're not earning a cent?  
Think of it!

Think of it, laboring man,  
Dupe of the cunning and strong.  
Think—yourself wise if you can,  
See why you don't get along!  
Look at your idol—base gold!  
Look at his priests—baser rich!  
Look at yourself—young or old,  
Body and soul in the ditch!  
Think of it?

Think of it, laboring men,  
Slaves of the selfish and strong,  
Think—yourself free and vote then  
So that ye shall get along!  
Henceforth the wealth ye produce,  
Let your own treasury hold—  
Stored up for every man's use,  
Whether well, sick, young or old!  
Think of it!

SIMON DURST.

### Japanese Wood Workers.

The Japanese make all the woodwork about a house by hand, and most of their houses are all wood. They are very skilful in all kinds of cabinet and joiner work, and very rapid. Their tools are well adapted for doing close work, and kept very sharp. Besides, they give a great deal of patience and labor to an article. You never see scratches from nicked tools in their planed work. They use very few nails, but mortise almost everything. It is usually so well done that it is difficult to detect the joints except by the grain, and it lasts forever. Some of their ships are made without a bit of iron in their composition. Everything is mortised. The Japanese are very skilful in handling machinery when once they learn how. They learn best by imitation. It is difficult to make them understand how to use a machine by explanation, but if they can sit by and see some one else do it they will learn very rapidly. And in copying machinery they reproduce the original with great exactness and fidelity, even to any blemishes or ornaments that may appear. I have seen some remarkable examples of their imitation. Usually the finish is a little rougher than the original, but the working parts are identical, and they get the work all right after a little experience.


## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### A Practical Weapon.



HE trade-union is a practical weapon with which to combat unjust conditions that employers are at all times ready to impose upon the unprotected and disorganized wage-earners. Consequently any departure from those well-tried methods that have so materially aided us in the past must not be permitted until it has been clearly shown that greater benefits will come through them than has heretofore been obtained.

Some of our friends in the labor movement would have us believe that the trade-union has outlived its usefulness and that the time has come that we must broaden out and change our tactics and instead of striving to force up wages, lessen the hours of labor, educating our members to their power when directed by intelligent and united action, we should set up a partisan political standard to which all trade-unionists shall subscribe. I cannot give better expression of my opinion as to the folly of this theory than by quoting the following from the *Tailor* :

"Political economy is as yet theoretical and not absolute or defined by data or experience as to what particular theory is absolutely correct, and for that reason every man and woman is entitled to hold such theories as appears to them correct, and it is not the province or right of the trade-union to deprive the individual of that right, and all attempts to do so retard the cause of real unionism and the ultimate solution of the labor problem."

True, trade-unionism is necessarily of slow growth. This is due to the fact that the average wage-worker is loath to take hold of any movement in which he does not find some immediate personal advantage, but experience teaches that as the necessity of combined effort gradually dawns on him it results in the building up of strong unions incapable of being sidetracked by every whim, theory and ism that is proposed.

**E. E. GREENAWALT.**

### From the Sunny, Sunny South.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Feb. 14, '96.  
EDITOR CARPENTER:

A majority of the carpenters of this city are experiencing good times if walking the streets in search of employment constitutes the zenith of their ambition. There is practically nothing doing in the building line, and the prospects for commencing any work that would be of material benefit to the large number of unemployed wood workers is very discouraging.

Possibly one-third of the members of Carpenters Union No. 856, of this city are at work, principally repair work, and as this work is of a transitory nature and uncertain, there is but little benefit derived from it.

Our two leading daily papers, *The State-Herald* and *The News*; two papers controlled by capitalists directly interested in securing for this district a surplus of mechanics in order to keep wages at as low a standard as possible in all branches

of industry, are the cause of distress and suffering to many whom they induce to come here by their flattering accounts of the prosperity of Birmingham.

Many worthy mechanics of other cities read the exaggerated accounts of Birmingham's great progressive movements in these papers, lose no time in disposing of their effects and joining the crowds of idle men on our pavements. While such strangers have money to meet their wants all is well with them, but as they have no work there comes a day when their means of paying board bills is exhausted and they have to vacate the apartments they occupied.

Then it is the agents of the Police Commission come to their rescue, (for Birmingham has city ordinances to be complied with,) and when they find a man without any visible means of support they supply the deficiency by affording him a comfortable (?) lodging and boarding house and a position at repairing the streets. By the time he has succeeded in working enough to pay a fine of seven dollars and a half and fifteen days extra for the crime of getting no work and having no money, after being induced to come here by cheerful accounts of prosperity given by our local press, he concludes he has enough of such humbugging and changes his location. Such instances as these have been of frequent occurrence in this city.

It is recommended that carpenters out of employment should direct their attention to some other locality and remain away from this district for the present.

J. A. VAUGHAN.

## Beneficial Features for Labor Organizations.

Many are the volumes that have been written about "high dues and more benefits," "ten cent organizations" and "dollar organizations." While the subject is old and perhaps threadbare, yet there are many new features and theories that are applicable to the principle involved, especially to organizations whose experience in beneficial features is limited.

In good times all labor organizations prosper; dues are promptly paid; there are few calls from distressed members, hence everything sails smoothly. The income meets the expenses, and as is usually the case, it is not considered necessary to take any thought of the morrow, laboring under the mistaken idea that every day should provide for itself. But when hard times, depressions and panics come upon us, we usually find the membership dropping off and expenses overbalancing the receipts.

Why is this? It is because there is no provision made for a "rainy day"; nothing laid up to meet emergencies. Experience has proven beyond a doubt that those organizations which make provision for beneficial features in time of need, are the ones which are the strongest and most able to resist the encroachments of monopolists, and as a rule, the corporations usually select the dull period for making encroachments on the already underpaid employe. It is then that the members of labor organizations look to their societies for relief and protection, and if the society be one of those ten cent kind, they will look in vain.

What members want in time of need, is benefits, not sympathy; sustenance, not promises; bread, not stones. When sick or disabled, members want *financial* benefits; when the widow and the orphan are mingling their tears at the grave of a husband and father, they want no promises, they need funeral benefits. When the fearful breath of the panic is abroad in the land, and every factory labeled with sign boards reading: "No men wanted," then we want "out of work benefits," so that our members may

not become beggars and tramps throughout the land. It may be asked how all these benefits may be had without creating a great strain on the membership. It can be done easily if the system is inaugurated in time and in the right manner.

It is true too, that these benefits cannot be had upon the payment of cheap dues and low capita tax. The theory that you can get something for nothing has been exhausted ages ago, and the man who with loud mouthings, assails the beneficial features of a labor organization, is an enemy of the true interests of labor. The only basis upon which these benefits can be inaugurated and maintained is upon the basis of dues equivalent to the benefits that are necessary for the welfare of the brotherhood. Therefore let our "slogan" be high dues and more beneficial features for our members.

*New York City.*

**TRUE BLUE.**

### Judas and Minuit were Slow.

THE PRINCIPLES OF "MODERN FINANCE"  
WERE THEN UNKNOWN.

[illegible]

To which Ignatius Donnelly tersely replies: "What a fool Judas was to go hang himself! He ought to have started a bank and established a daily newspaper. His descendants are better posted. They own most of the banks and the daily newspapers in the world to day."

On this subject the New York *Herald* recently said :

History tells us that 268 years ago, or in 1626, Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island from the Indians and paid for it \$24 in merchandise. It has usually been thought that Peter took advantage of the ignorance of the untutored savages and made an elegant bargain for himself. No doubt but that Peter thought it was a good trade, particularly when he considered the value of lots after the streets would be laid out. Central Park improved, Brooklyn bridge built, and the island had a population of 2,000,000; for Peter was a shrewd real estate speculator, and looked a long way ahead with a correct prophetic eye. Notwithstanding all of Peter's shrewdness and foresight he made the mistake of his life, and lost millions of dollars by his purchase. He didn't stop to figure interest. Since 1626 the rate of interest in the country, where money has always been in demand, has ranged from 6 per cent. up to highway robbery. It will be conservative to say that 8 per cent. is a fair average. Now, if Peter had loaned his \$24 at 8 per cent. compound interest, from then until this date, what would its value be compared with the value of Manhattan Island. At 8 per cent. compound interest money will double once in about nine years. Now, there have been 29 times nine years, and seven years more, since Peter made his purchase. Then, if he had loaned his \$24 he would have had nearly \$400,000 at the end of the first 100 years, and more than \$200,000,000 at the close of the second century, while in 1894 his principal of \$24 would have grown to be \$20,000,000,000—the value of Manhattan Island many times over. So, in fact the Indians got the best of the bargain, and no doubt they chuckled over the situation as they walked down through Baxter street with the \$24 worth of merchandise in their arms.



## Why I Am a Trade Unionist.

IN the *Machinists' Journal*, Grand Master Machinist, James O'Connell writes very ably on the above subject. His article has a piquancy and force which will be relished by our readers.

"In the period in which we live it is much more fashionable to deal with theories than it is to deal with facts. An ingenious hypothesis very often gets more attention paid to it than does a proven law, and conjecture occupies a higher plane in some minds than does induction. Wild speculations as beautiful, aye, and as unsubstantial as the filmy bubbles blown by a child with the aid of a tobacco pipe and some soap and water, find many who profess strong devotion towards them, while theories that have ceased to be speculative and are proven facts, to those same devotees have become humdrum and commonplace. It shall not be my province in this paper to deal with lofty and intellectual flights into the realms of speculative economics, but rather to deal with plain, matter-of-fact, every-day trade unionism, and as briefly as possible to give you my reasons 'for the faith that is in me.'"

"Why I am a trade-unionist." Why am I? Well, in the first place, it is the only thing that has been proven of real practical benefit to the toiling masses. I am aware it is not a panacea for all our economic ills, but it is the only remedy that has been tried and found to be beneficial. It is not of a stagnant nature; it advances as the people are ready for advancement, and the trade-union of to-day has very little outside of the name, in common with the trade-union principle as it was originally conceived. Trace the movement from its start up to now and you will find many, many monuments of its efficacy in ameliorating the condition of those who by their brain, sweat and muscle earn bread. It has been instrumental in having all the laws enacted that now exist, and tend to elevate the masses above the condition of serf or brutes; is still active in the same direction, and will continue until it succeeds—by law—in elevating labor to its proper level and abolishing wage slavery! It has succeeded in shortening the working day in a great many trades from sixteen and twelve to eight hours, and is still making an effort toward further curtailing excessive hours of service, and will do so until that plane is reached when no man shall need work more hours than is necessary—equitably necessary—to keep himself and family in decency and comfort.

It increases wages. Compare the wages of illy-organized or non-organized groups of men with the wages of those who are organized, and see what it has done in this particular. But, oh! some will say that it is only temporary relief. True, but if it was not for the Trade Union we would not even have that; and it is preparing the way for something better in the same direction.

It has built a bulwark between unscrupulousness on the part of the greedy employers and their employees, and will in time prevent the exploiting of labor altogether.

It teaches that equal pay shall be paid for equal services; regardless of sex; that women shall receive the same remuneration as man when she does the same work.

It says that the child shall go to school and prepare himself to take on the duties of citizenship, instead of going to the factory. It says that he shall enjoy childhood as a child, and not as a prematurely aged man.

It is the first school that teaches our interdependence on each other, and is gradually inculcating the doctrine of the brotherhood of man.

It says that no man shall behave in an inhuman manner toward his fellow man; that we are all God's children, and an injury to one is felt by all. It pledges the undivided support of its entire membership to combat the encroachments on the rights of a single unit of its organization against all oppressors.

It has been the most potent factor to the dissemination of economic knowledge among the working classes, inasmuch as it provides journals and magazines that devote the major part of their space to the discussion of economic subjects which in no small way is conducive to the recruiting of the ranks in the higher schools of thought. All subjects are handled; men are reached and set thinking that were never reached or had ever thought before.

The lodge-room of the Trade Union is a college to all workers—the great majority of whom never had the opportunity in their youth of receiving a high school education. Here they may learn something of every school of thought, get the nucleus of any "ism" that catches their fancy, and, if they have a mind, may develop it to the highest perfection. Trade unionism does not rob any of their intellectual or material liberty; it guarantees to all perfect freedom of thought; the majority—purely democratic—decide what shall be the action.

These, then, are my reasons for the faith that is in me. It is all summarily comprehended in the foregoing paragraphs, and if it does not convey as strongly as I should like the beauties of Trade Unionism the fault is mine and not the subject.

In conclusion it may not be out of place to mention that the Trade Union movement has in no small degree contributed to the healing of that wound that was made when the first gun was fired on Fort Sumpter. The Trade Union recognizes no North, no South, and knows no such dividing line as Mason and Dixon's.

## The Faith of the End of the Century.

Merchant.—Buy as cheap as you can and sell as dear as possible.

Manufacturer.—Make things, never mind their use, but make to sell at a profit. If the profit is small cut down cost of production by cutting down wages.

Journalist.—Write whatever and however the corporation wants, so you will hold your salary.

Minister.—Twist your texts so that the pillars of the church will provide the "stipendium."

Doctor.—Treat your patients so that they can further enjoy the pleasures of vice and animal living, then they will pay your fees with gladness.

Lawyer.—Look after the interests of the wealthy, and they will keep you in wealth.

Poet.—Write what will beguile the idle hour, for the idlers have got the money.

Artist.—Produce that which will please the rich, and preach no morals in your works, for that leads to the poorhouse.

Actor.—Play to the gallery, for on the applause of the vulgar hangs your salary.

Financier.—See that money is scarce, then interest will increase.

Capitalist.—Blessed be he who holds the money bag; for everybody shall bow down and worship him.

Workingman.—Stifle your grievances in beer and propagate your species, that all the others may enjoy life in peace and security.—*Exchange.*

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Legal Regulation of Labor.



ABSENCE of regulation in the life of the wage-earning class does not mean personal freedom. We who believe in factory legislation assert that fifty years experience shows that this legislation, far from diminishing individual liberty, positively increases the personal freedom of the workers who are subject to it. It is the law, in fact, which is the mother of freedom. The wage-earner does not, like the shop-keeper, merely sell a piece of goods which is carried away; it is his whole life which, for the stated term, he places at the disposal of his employer. What hours he shall work, when and where he shall get his meals, the sanitary conditions of his employment, the safety of the machinery, the atmosphere and temperature to which he is subjected, the fatigues or strains which he endures, the risks of accident or disease which he has to incur—all these are matters no less important to the workman than his wages.

Yet about the majority of these vital conditions he cannot bargain at all. We see, therefore, that many of the most vital conditions of employment cannot be made subjects of bargain, whilst, even about wages, unfettered freedom of individual bargaining places the operative at a serious disadvantage. But there is one important matter which stands midway between the two. In the most typical processes of modern industry individual choice as to the length of the working-day is absolutely impossible. Directly we get machinery and division of labor, directly we have more than one person working at the production of an article, all the persons concerned are compelled by the very nature of their occupation, to work in concert. This means that there must be one uniform rule for the whole establishment. The hours at which the bell shall ring must either be left to the autocratic decision of the employer, or else settled by collective regulation of some kind or another, to which every workman is compelled to conform. Now it is important to us to be clear upon one essential fact—namely, that both trade unionism and factory legislation are equally inconsistent with the so-called personal liberty of the individual workman to make his own bargain. We cannot understand this question without fully realizing that trade unionism, in substituting for the individual choice of the employer or workman a general rule binding on all concerned, is just as much founded on the subordination of the individual whim to the deliberate decision of the majority as any law can be. The common middle-class objection to factory legislation—that it interferes with the individual liberty of the operative—springs, in fact, from ignorance of the economic position of the wage-earner. We can now see that, far from diminishing personal freedom, factory legislation positively increases the individual liberty and economic independence of the workers subjected to it.—*Sydney Webb.*

## The Eight-Hour Campaign in Philadelphia.

ADDRESS OF THE AMALGAMATED COUNCIL OF BUILDING TRADES OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

To the Master Builders and employers of workmen in the construction or repair of buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity.

We respectfully ask your candid consideration of the following statements:

That the adoption of the nine hour working day was a benefit to everyone affected by it, whether employer or employee, is generally conceded.

That a still greater benefit would result from the adoption of an eight hour day is scarcely questioned by any intelligent person who has given the matter any thought. The movement for an eight hour working day is not local, it is more than National, it is nearly universal throughout the civilized world. It is legalized and enforced by the United States and other governments; it is sanctioned and used by the banks and other financial institutions, and by a large part of the great world of business generally, whose daily avocations do not involve severe and persistent toil, or exposure to weather or danger. The following are a few amongst the many benefits which would without doubt follow the adoption of a permanent working day of eight hours (say from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.) with one hour for noon.

It is unquestioned that shorter hours increase the general efficiency of the workmen. By putting them, in respect to hours, more nearly on the level with employees in the various mercantile pursuits, it has a tendency to increase their self-respect and so make them better citizens.

It would have a tendency to prevent so many from going into business on their own account and the consequent excessive competition.

It would offer a strong inducement to a better class of boys to enter as apprentices in the various trades, thus raising the general grade of mechanics—the early and long hours have more influence in keeping boys—(more especially educated boys) from learning trades than probably all other influences combined.

It would at once put a stop for very many years (perhaps for generations) to all further agitation of the subject, and would promote a feeling of harmony and good will between employer and employee, and would go far toward the settlement of any other vexations which may exist or arise.

It would be an incalculable blessing to the thousands of overworked women in the homes, whose day now runs from half past four or five o'clock A. M., to seven or eight P. M., by giving them an hour of much needed rest in the early morning. For these and other reasons which might be adduced, but which will doubtless suggest themselves to you, we ask you to cordially and heartily unite with us in establishing generally and permanently the eight hour working day from eight A. M. to five P. M., either by continuing the winter arrangement used by some trades and making it general, or at some future date, as might seem most feasible, and should you so do (as we believe you will) the movement is a foregone success and we are confident will prove itself an unmixed blessing. Please favor us with a reply.

CHAS. H. WILLIAMS,  
President.

W. F. EBERHARDT,  
Rec. and Cor. Secretary.  
2727 Fairhill Street.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### The Cry of the Toller.

All through the day I work and I toll,  
Planning and building for men,  
Rearing a shelter for greed-gotten spoil,  
Resting and tolling again:  
And I cry: Is there never an end  
To this building for others to keep?  
To this tolling and earning for others to spend?  
To this sowing for others to reap?  
Oh! this sowing for others to reap!

Was this land created to fill  
The purse of the haughty and proud,  
Who crush and oppress me and curse me at will,  
And who feast and are merry while loud  
From my poverished cottage arise  
The voices of hunger and cold!  
For my toll cannot stifle the famishing cries  
At the pitiful price it is sold—  
Oh! the pitiful price it is sold!

Oh! I toll and I work and I toll  
From dawn till the coming of night;  
For the rich and mighty I work and I toll,  
Adding on to their riches and might;  
While the pittance this tolling hand earns,  
At the price of the sweat that I shed,  
Back again to their gold-glutted coffers returns  
To buy a shelter and bread—  
For my loved ones a shelter and bread.

Do the years as they come and they go  
The home of the Orosius despoil?  
Ah no! but they bring a new sorrow and woe  
To the cottage of him who must toll;  
But our hopes are not smothered; they spring  
In our bosoms anew, and we pray  
That soon shall our toll its full recompense bring  
And oppression shall vanish for aye—  
Oh! forever and ever and aye!

GEORGE HARRISON CONNARD.

### Is There No Pity?

A TIMELY AND FORCIBLE ADDRESS FROM  
THE ELOQUENT ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

CONVENTION has filled the world with competitors not only of laborers, but of mechanics of highest skill. To-day the ordinary laborer is, for the most part, a peg in the wheel. He works with the tireless—he feeds the insatiable. When the monster stops, the man is out of employment—out of bread. He has not saved anything. The machine that he fed was not feeding him—the invention was not for his benefit.

The other day I heard a man say that it was almost impossible for thousands of good mechanics to get employment, and that in his judgment the government ought to furnish work for the people. A few minutes later I heard another say that he was selling a patent for cutting cloth, that one of the machines could do the work of twenty tailors, and that only the week before he had sold two to a great house in New York, and that over fifty cutters had been discharged.

On every side men are being discharged and machines are being invented to take their places. When the great factory shuts down, the workers who inhabited it and gave it life, as thoughts to the brain, go away, and it stands there like an empty skull. A few workmen by the force of habit, gather about the closed doors and broken windows and talk about distress, the price of food and coming winter. They are convinced that they have not had their share of what their labor created. They feel certain that the mechanics inside were not friends. They look at the mansion of the

employer—but have nothing themselves. The employer seems to have enough. Even the employers fail, when they become bankrupt, they are better off than the laborers ever were. Their worst is better than the toilers best.

The capitalist comes forward with this specific. He tells the workingman that he must be economical—and yet, under the present system, economy would only lessen wages. Under the great law of supply and demand every saving, frugal, self-denying workman is unconsciously doing what little he can do to reduce the compensation of himself and his fellows. The slave who did not wish to run away helped fasten chains on those who did. So the saving mechanic is a certificate that wages are high enough. Does the great law demand that every worker should live on the least possible amount of bread? Is it his fate to work one day that he may get enough food to be able to work another? Is that to be his only hope—that and death?

Capital has always claimed, and still claims, the right to combine. Manufacturers meet and determine prices, even in spite of the great law of supply and demand. Have the laborers the same right to consult and combine? The rich meet in the bank, club house or parlor. Workingmen when they combine gather in the street. All the organized forces of society are against them. Capital has the army and navy, the legislature, the judicial and executive departments. When the rich combine it is for the purpose of "exchanging ideas." When the poor combine it is a "conspiracy." If they act in concert, if they really do something, it is a "mob." If they defend themselves it is "treason." How is it the rich can control the departments of government? In this country the political power is equally divided among men. There are certainly more poor than rich. Why should the rich control? Why should not the laborers combine for the purpose of controlling the executive, the legislative and judicial departments? Will they ever find how powerful they are? A cry comes from the oppressed, the hungry, from the downtrodden, from the unfortunate, from the despoiled, from men who despair and from women who weep. There are times when mendicants become revolutionists—when a rag becomes a banner, under which the noblest and bravest battle for right.

How are we to settle the unequal contest between man and mechanic. Will the machine finally go into partnership with the laborer? Can those forces of nature be controlled for the benefit of her suffering children? Will extravagance keep pace with ingenuity? Will the workman become intelligent enough and strong enough to become owners of machines? Will these giants, these Titans, shorten or lengthen the hours of labor? Will they make leisure for the industrious, or will they make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Is man involved in the "general scheme" of things? Is there no pity, no mercy? Can man become intelligent enough to be generous, to be just, or does the same law of facts control him as controls the animal or vegetable world? The great oak steals the sunlight from the smaller trees. The strong animal devours the weak—everything at mercy of beak, and claw, and hoof, and tooth—of hand, and club, and brain, and greed—inequality, injustice, everywhere. The poor horse standing in the street with his dray, overworked, overwhipped and underfed, when he sees other horses groomed to mirror, glistening with gold and silver, scoring with proud feet the very earth, probably indulges in the usual socialistic reflections; and this same horse, worn out and old, deserted by his master, turned into the dusty road, leans his head on the topmost rail, looks at the

donkeys in the field of clover, and feels like a nihilist.

In the days of cannibalism the strong devoured the weak—actually ate their flesh. In spite of all laws that man has made, in spite of all advances in science, the strong, the heartless still live on the weak, the unfortunate, the foolish. True they do not eat their flesh or drink their blood, but they live on their labor, on their self-denial, their weariness and want. The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for his wife and children through all his anxious, barren, wasted life—who goes to the grave without ever having a luxury—has been the food of others. He has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child is slowly being eaten by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life—the failures, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man.

It is impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with this world as it is now. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellow men are in misery and want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm—one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.

In a world filled with millions and millions of acres of land waiting to be tilled where one man can raise the food for hundreds, yet millions are on the edge of famine. Who can comprehend the stupidity at the bottom of this truth?

Is there to be no change?

Are the laws of "supply and demand," invention and science, monopoly and competition, capital and legislation, always to be enemies of those who toil? Will the workers always be ignorant enough and stupid enough to give their earnings to the useless? Will they support millions of soldiers to kill the sons of other workingmen? Will they always build temples and live in huts and dens themselves? Will they forever allow parasites and vampires to live upon their blood? Will they remain the slaves of the beggars they support? Will honest men stop taking off their hats to successful fraud? Will industry, in the presence of crowned idleness, forever fall upon its knees—and will the lips unstained by lies forever kiss the robber's and imposter's hands? Will they understand that beggars cannot be generous, and that every healthful man must earn the right to live? Will they finally say that the man who has had equal privileges with all others has no right to complain, or will they follow the example that has been set by their oppressors? Will they learn that force, to succeed, must have thought behind it, and that anything done, in order that it may succeed, must rest on justice?

CHICAGO.—The powerful local Stone Cutters Union of this city has followed the example of the Bricklayers and joined the A. F. of L.

THE consolidation of Unions 23, 28, 73 and 162 into the present Union No. 10, Chicago, May 8, last, has taught a useful lesson. The consolidated Union started with \$6,777 in its treasury, and on Dec. 31, last, had \$408 added to its surplus, though over \$5,000 had been expended for sick benefits in that period.

### The New War on Trade Unions To-Day.



THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen is an organization of men engaged in engine service, an extra hazardous occupation and thus the *Journal* of said Brotherhood argues further: There are few insurance concerns that will assume such risks. Its members

are not recognized as skilled laborers from the fact that no apprenticeship is necessary in order to receive full pay as a fireman. Before this organization existed locomotive firemen were poorly paid, and the personal servants of the engineers in addition to being employees of railway companies. Through the efforts of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, no member of that organization has ever been totally disabled, since it assumed a prominent position in the labor world, without having received \$1,500, in the manner of a pension; no member has died without leaving a like amount to his widow and orphans, or the person named in his policy. The wages of firemen have been greatly increased by the influence of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, recognition of rights has been gained from engineers and railway companies, and many articles of agreement with railways have been secured which guarantee to the locomotive firemen a standing equal to any employee in the service.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers is an organization of men and women employed generally by railway companies, but sometimes by commercial telegraph companies. Insurance companies consider those engaged in telegraph service as desirable risks and make rates so low that the organization has not deemed it necessary to institute insurance features. This organization has done much to advance the interests of all railway telegraphers.

The Order of Railway Conductors is an organization composed of men who are well paid and can afford to adopt many expensive features which a fireman's salary would not permit. The same can be said of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the latter, however, is the pioneer of all railway organizations and has done more for its members than probably any other labor organization in the country.

The Boilermakers, Machinists and Blacksmiths have each a trade union, a majority of whose memberships is not engaged in railway service, and each has done much to advance the cause of labor.

The Trackmen's Brotherhood is a young and growing organization of men, who engages in track service and has a promising future.

In the building trades there are Bricklayers, Stone Masons, Carpenters Plumbers and Painters Unions. In the printing trades are the Typographical Unions, the Book Binders, etc., and in addition to these are the United Mine Workers, United Garment Workers Tailors, Lasters, Cigarmakers Unions and many others.

Nearly all Trade Unions not in the railway service are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Engineers, Conductors, Trainmen, Telegraphers and Firemen are associated in a Federation of Railway Employees.

In opposition to these trade unions associated in federations are the Knights of Labor and the American Railway Union whose only claim for existence is "Trade Unions have ceased to be useful or adequate."



Illustrating Roof Framing by the Aid of the Cube.

BY A. W. WOODS.



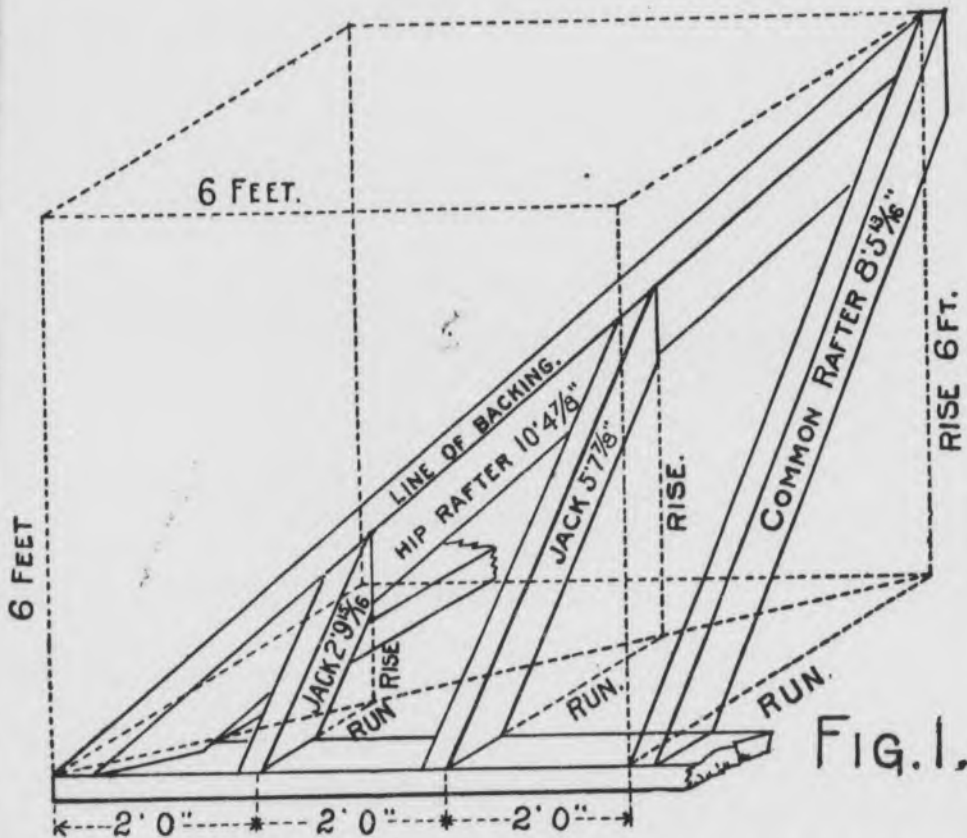
ROBABLY as simple a way as any to illustrate roof framing, is by the aid of the cube.

So far as we know the idea is original, and we give it to the readers of this paper for what it is worth.

There is only a few general rules to remember, and we believe by this system they can be more readily memorized than by any other method as it exemplifies why certain figures on the square gives correct results.

the seat and down cuts. The jack being a part of a common rafter the above cuts remain the same, but require an additional cut to fit against hip. If there were no pitch, 12 and 12 would give this cut but when a pitch is given the angle across the back of the rafter becomes sharper—the steeper the pitch the sharper the angle. Therefore we must take 12 and the length of the pitch or hypotenuse, the side of the square on which the larger number is taken gives the cut.

Fig. 8, represents two imaginary cubes with the square set on the inside with the tongue running diagonally through at the base of the lower cube, and is found to measure 17 inches which is the run of the hip or valley to a 12 inch run of the span. Therefore, 17 and the rise will



There are plenty of books on the market containing so-called easy methods but the majority of them only serve to lead the student into a problem that he has neither time nor patience to solve. We believe in the mechanic relying on his square for the cuts rather than by the common diagrams and level that require a change for each pitch.

Every part of a roof, cut or bevel is contained in some part of a cube.

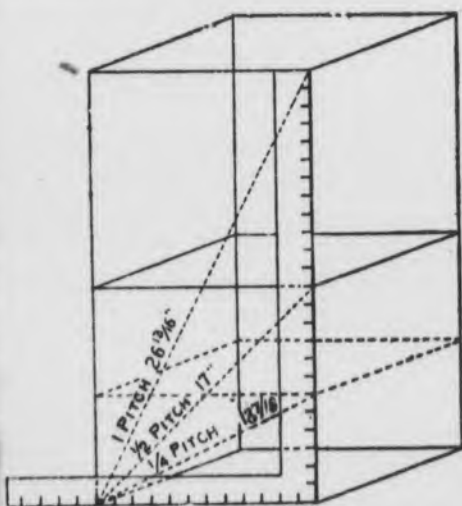


FIG. 2.

Fig. 1, represents a cube 6 x 6 x 6 feet square in which is contained a one half of a hip gable showing the hip, jacks and the common rafter for the one half pitch. The pitch regulates the height of the cube, a one fourth pitch the cube would only be half as high as shown.

To illustrate the cuts we will work on a basis of one foot. Now suppose we have two imaginary cubes, each one foot square. Now set one on the other as in Fig. 2, and place the square as shown and the pitches are found to pass over the face of the cubes and represents the common rafter, 12 and the rise gives

give the seat and down cuts of the hip or valley, 17 and the length of the pitch of the hip gives the side cut that fits against the ridge tree, 17 and the rise

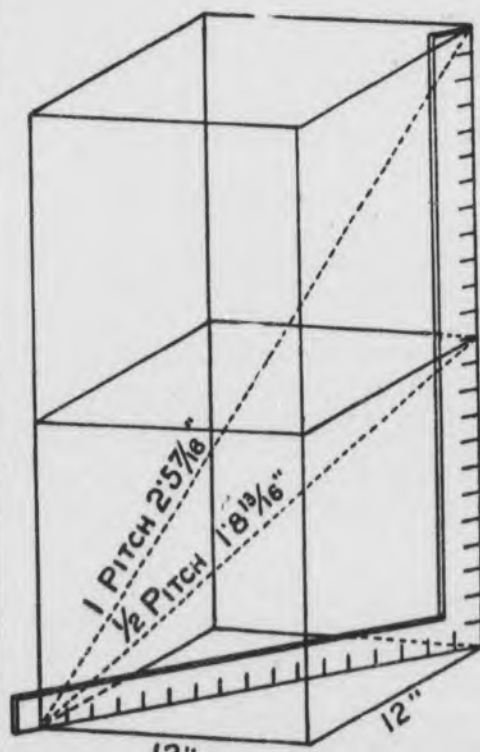


FIG. 3.

gives the bevel of the backing of the hip, the side of the square on which the smaller figures are taken gives the level.

Fig. 4, exemplifies the octagon.

We trust the reader has gained an insight as to the practicability of the above illustrations in fixing the general rules.

The learner must always bear in mind that he is working to a full scale of one foot.

(To be Continued.)

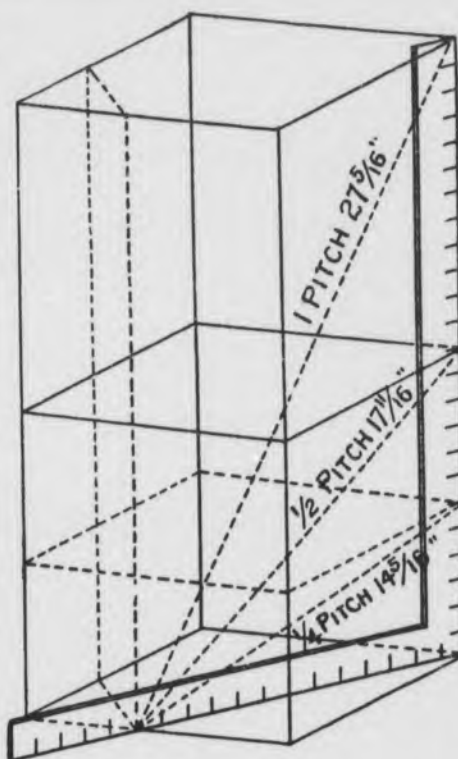
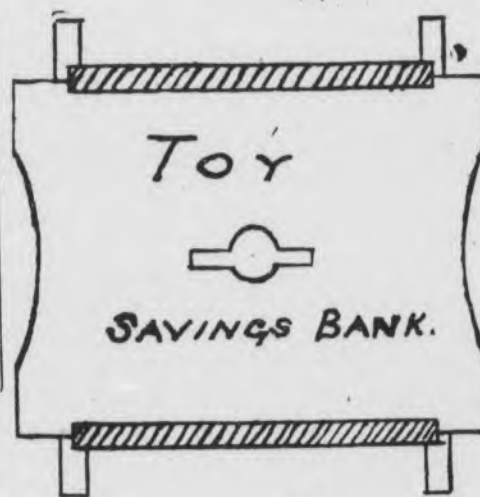


FIG. 4.

Two Interesting Pieces of Wood Work.

TOY SAVINGS BANK.

This bank must be made without glue, screws, nails or pins—nothing but the six pieces of wood. The boards for the bank should be of very thin stuff and neatly housed half through, spaced one thickness more than width of board used. The



last piece must be sprung in and when finished all sides will appear alike, all the ends projecting. Care must be taken in executing each of these puzzles to make them a neat successful job.

SECRET DOVETAIL PUZZLE.

The subjoined sketch of a secret dovetail puzzle, though old may still be new and interesting to many of your readers. The dovetail should appear alike on the four sides of a square piece of wood, any size, say 1 1/2 inches square. Each end should be of different wood, say pine and walnut or oak and walnut, so as to show it is made of two distinct pieces. When done properly it looks an impossibility.

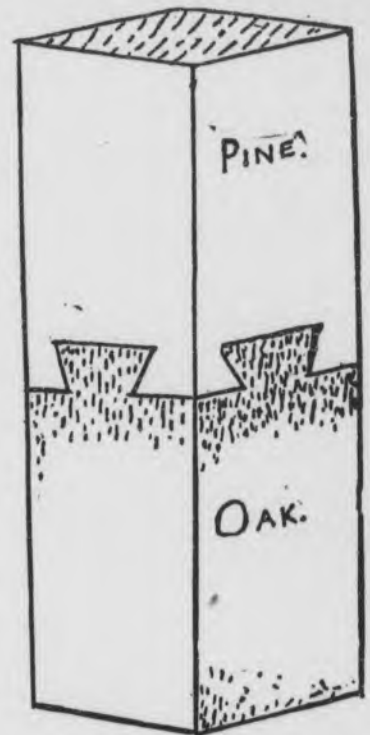


FIG. 1.

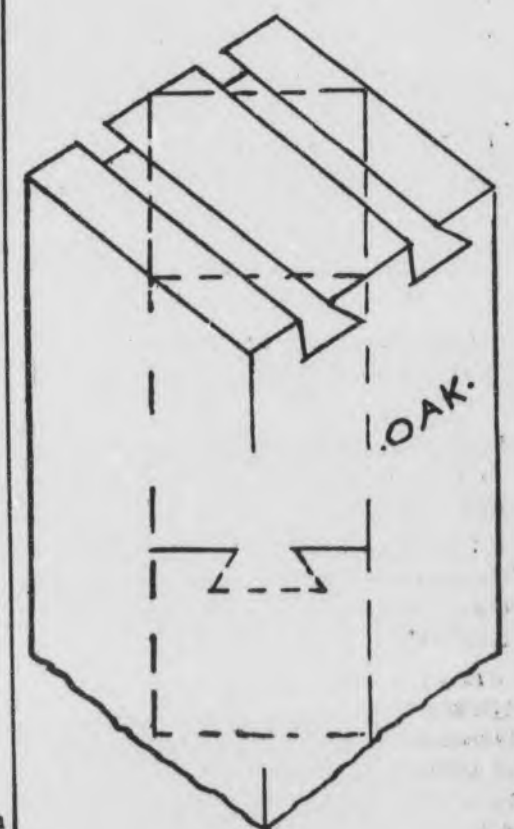
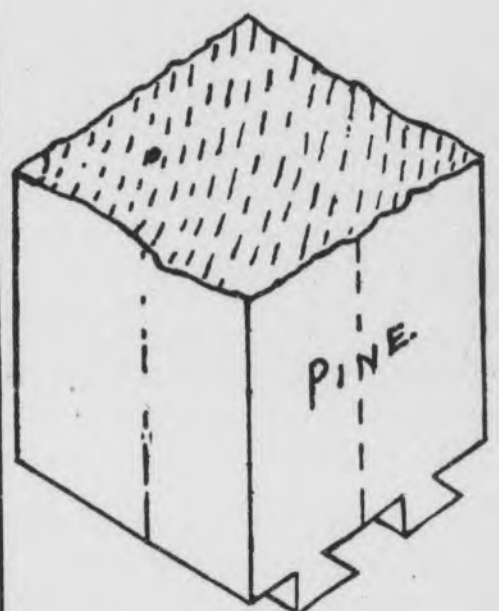


FIG. 2.

The diagram No. 2 below will explain how it is done. Run the dovetail straight through the larger square piece, but so divided as to come out right on small square when reduced. Glue and dry joints before reducing to small square to show dovetail alike on all four sides. A novel paper weight could be made of this dovetail piece when completed by loading with lead and have fancy turned knob on top.

W. T. BOWDLAN.

Washington, D. C.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1896.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day, May 1st,  
1896! Push the agitation for  
the eight hour day unceasingly.

## Ten New Charters.

In the past month we granted charters  
to eight new Unions, viz: No. 7, Min-  
neapolis, Minn.; 49, Meriden, Conn.;  
53, Orange, Tex.; 57, Irvington, N. J.;  
65, Perth Amboy, N. J.; 66, Atlantic City,  
N. J.; 71, Milwaukee, Wis. (Millwrights),  
and 802, Buffalo, N. Y. Two more char-  
ters were also issued to Consolidated  
Unions, viz: Union 47, St. Louis, Mo.,  
(formerly Unions 423 and 518); and  
Union 58, Chicago, Ill., (formerly Unions  
269 and 730).

## Strike in Buffalo Won.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—On February 13, over  
800 workmen, engaged on the Ellicott  
Square Building, went out on strike be-  
cause of the employment of non-Union  
carpenters and electrical workers, and  
Business Agent Neil of the carpenters had  
been denied admission to the building.  
On February 18, five days later, the men  
went to work, successful in every respect.

## Moving On for Eight Hours.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Union 284 proposes  
to start the eight hour day April 1st, next.

STONE MASONS International Union at  
its convention in Chicago recently decided  
to start the eight hour rule May 1st,  
next.

BOILER MAKERS and Iron Ship Builders,  
through their Brotherhood, have taken a  
general vote, and it is favorable to mov-  
ing for eight hours a day May 1st.

Get your City Councilmen and State  
Legislators to adopt an eight hour law for  
government employes and for mechanics  
and laborers on public works, and it will  
help on the agitation of this great move-  
ment.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Trades Council is  
hard at work to get the City Council to  
pass an eight hour ordinance on public  
work, and on the streets and highways.  
A large petition has been presented, and  
the measure is likely to pass.

A NUMBER of ship carpenters have  
made a claim against the Government for  
over time made while they were em-  
ployed at the League Island, Pa., Navy  
Yard. They were compelled to work ten  
hours, although the eight hour law was  
in force. The claim amounts to about  
\$12,000.

## Uniform Dues and an Enlarged Benefit System.



THE United Brotherhood  
must come to it sooner  
or later! The sooner,  
the better. We must  
have uniform dues,  
uniform initiation  
fees, uniform sick  
benefits and an out of  
work benefit for our  
unemployed members.  
At the U. B. Con-  
vention in Phila-  
delphia, in 1882, the  
system was proposed  
and came near being adopted. It was  
again urged at the Cincinnati Convention  
in 1884, but failed of passage by a few  
votes.

Then came the great eight hour agita-  
tion of 1886, and a tremendous increase  
of 17,000 gain in our membership that  
year. The agitation of the idea was then  
dropped for the time being to push the  
eight hour movement.

Now ten years have passed and gone  
and in that period wondrous changes  
have taken place. We have had rich  
experiences in that time. And so have  
all Trade Unions had their fruitful lessons.  
The past three years of depression have  
more than all taught us that Trade Unions  
must be founded on a strong financial  
basis to weather the storms of adversity.

Those Unions which offer their mem-  
bers the greatest number of benefits and  
have the highest dues, have increased in  
membership and power all through these  
dull times. They have taken the best  
care of their members in every respect.  
The Cigar Makers, the Amalgamated  
Carpenters, the German Typographia  
and the International Typographical  
Unions are notable instances of that fact.

Latest to come into this line is the time  
honored Iron Moulders Union of North  
America. At their Convention in Chi-  
cago, lately, they agreed on a uniform  
rate of dues at 25 cents per week, and  
inaugurated a system of uniform benefits.  
The Harness and Saddle Makers National  
Union in the last three months re-orga-  
nized on the Cigar Makers plan and are  
now thriving, where they were fast going  
to pieces previously.

Think of these facts! We propose to  
keep on hammering on this line until our  
convention next September deals with  
these all important measures.

## Complete Craft Unity the Watchword of the Day.

The work of uniting and consolidating  
the trade union forces of each craft is  
going on steadily year after year. It can  
not be stayed, for if there is any good or  
any virtue in a union at all, it ought to  
be a complete union of the entire craft  
all over the land. The day of petty  
local unions or so-called "independent"  
unions is past.

Recently, the Hat Makers and Hat  
Finishers National Unions, combined  
their forces in one body. So have the  
three great Unions of Glass Workers,  
viz: the American Flints, the Window  
Glass Workers and the Green Glass  
Workers have federated. Next the  
United Order and Progressive Carpenters,  
of New York City, should get into the  
U. B. and unite the entire craft. In-  
dividual members of both these Orders  
are coming in steadily, and we are proud  
to welcome them among us. It is a good  
sign.

CHESTER, Pa.—Union 207 is pushing  
to thoroughly organize this city and is  
waging a very successful campaign  
against non-union men. The new pub-  
lic building is strictly a Union job.

## Carpenters Hold Solidly To Eight Hours Wherever Gained.

The Brass Worker, the official organ of  
the Brass Workers National Union,  
makes an egregious error so far as the  
carpenters are concerned when it says:

"The policy of trying to establish the eight-  
hour day for one trade at a time has already  
been tried and found wanting. In the case of  
the carpenters, while the fight was nominally  
won at the time, yet at every recurring business  
depression carpenters in almost all the large  
cities can be found working nine and ten  
hours."

In reply to this we most positively de-  
clare that there is not a city where car-  
penters have secured the eight-hour day  
that our members can be found working  
nine or ten hours a day. We now have  
64 cities working eight hours a day, and  
that includes nearly half our entire  
membership working under that rule.  
It may be in a few exceptional cases  
some may be found violating the rule,  
but when they are discovered they are  
severely punished under our laws. We  
know of many cases, however, where  
our members—true blue Union men—  
have walked the streets idle, sooner  
than break the eight-hour rule.

Furthermore, wherever our men got  
the eight-hour day not one of those  
cities have gone back to nine or ten  
hours all through the present depression.  
And what is more, right through all  
these dull times we have kept on adding  
to the number of our eight-hour cities  
and will continue to do so.

## Debs Imprisonment.

Senator Call, of Florida, early last  
month, introduced a resolution in Con-  
gress calling for an inquiry into the im-  
prisonment of Eugene V. Debs for an  
alleged contempt of court. The Senate  
Committee on the Judiciary reported a  
substitute providing for an investigation  
into the law upon the whole subject of  
"contempt of court" as enforced by the  
Federal Courts, and to report if any addi-  
tional legislation is necessary for the pro-  
tection of the rights of citizens.

The imprisonment of "Gene" Debs was  
indeed a high-handed outrage, and has  
aroused the greatest popular admiration  
for Debs, not alone among the work-  
ing people but among all fair minded  
men and women. It was a huge piece of  
judicial despotism, and has placed Debs  
in the light of a martyr for his princi-  
ples.

Since his release from Woodstock Jail  
he has had immense popular ovations,  
and he is in great demand in every sec-  
tion of the country. He has made a tour  
of a number of cities, East as far as Buf-  
falo and through the South. His genial,  
lovable nature, his personal magnetism  
and goodness of heart, and, above all,  
his intense earnestness, makes him im-  
mensely popular wherever he goes.

While we cannot, and do not agree  
with some of his plans and methods as  
to labor organization, still we freely  
confess to a warm admiration for him  
personally, and stand shoulder to shoulder  
with him against the overwhelming power  
of monopoly, corporate wrong and judi-  
cial terrorism.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Plenty of outside  
help in here from nearby country towns.  
The "chips" are slow to join Union 155,  
though we have a staunch, influential  
body of men. Non-union men seem to  
like union wages, union hours and union  
rules, but don't want to pay for them.

To BUILD up the United  
Brotherhood to be a power, we  
must have uniform dues, uniform  
initiation fees, uniform sick bene-  
fits, and an out of work benefit  
for our members when unem-  
ployed. We must have higher  
dues and an equalization of funds  
annually. Then we will prosper.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

NEWPORT, R. I., February 18, 1896.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All Wise Ruler  
of the universe, to take from our midst, Bro.  
MICHAEL O. BOYLE; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Union 176,  
have lost an earnest worker, in the cause of  
labor and Unionism.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sym-  
pathy to the bereaved widow and family; be it  
also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be  
sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and  
also spread on the minutes of our Union, and  
that they be published in our official journal,  
THE CARPENTER, and that our charter be draped  
for thirty days.

JOHN J. GALLAGHER,  
PERRY B. DAWLEY, } Committee.  
JAMES M. LEDDY.

HAMILTON, O., February 10, 1896.

The following resolutions of regret were  
passed at the meeting of the Carpenters' Union  
last night:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the All Wise Ruler of  
the universe to remove from our midst, our  
esteemed Brother, JOHN HAACKE; and

WHEREAS, No tribute can be too great in re-  
membrance of him, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble  
submission to the will of the Most High, we do  
not the less mourn for the brother that has gone  
before.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of Local  
Union, No. 637, U. B. of Carpenters, be extended  
to the bereaved family in their affliction.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a  
period of thirty days, that these resolutions be  
spread on the minutes of the Union, a copy  
transmitted to the bereaved family, and that  
they be published in THE CARPENTER.

S. E. DAVIS,  
J. B. JOBE, } Committee.  
GEO. E. HAWK.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Jan. 27, 1896.

WHEREAS, Our Bro J. W. BROOKS having de-  
parted from this life Jan. 20, 1896, we feel the  
loss of a faithful member of our Union, one  
meriting respect of all who knew him.

WHEREAS, We fully realize our loss and his  
gain: Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we tender our heartfelt sym-  
pathy to his bereaved family, and be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread on  
the minutes of our Union, and also that a copy  
be sent to his family, also to THE CARPENTER,  
our official organ for publication.

W. A. HUDSON,  
GEO. W. WATKINS, } Committee.  
W. P. HARDY.

There is a moving of men like the sea in its  
might,

The grand and resistless uprising of labor;

The banner it carries is justice and right—

It aims not the musket, it draws not the sabre.

But the sound of its tread, o'er the graves of the

dead,

Shall startle the world and fill despots with

dread;

For 'tis sworn that the land of the fathers shall be

The home of the brave and the land of the

free."



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President—Chas E. Owens, Westches-  
ter, Westchester Co., N. Y.General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire,  
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All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
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Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day, May 1st,  
1896! Push the agitation for  
the eight hour day unceasingly.

Experience of the Cigar Maker's Union  
in handling an Out of Work Benefit.



NE of the most  
experienced la-  
bor leaders of  
the country  
some time ago  
penned some  
great truths  
when he said  
the following:

"The most successful trade unions are  
those which offer the larger number of  
benefits to their members. Though the  
benefit system in the several crafts differs  
somewhat in detail, there are certain  
essential features which are characteristic  
of all well disciplined trades unions. The  
most successful unions pay their members  
sick, death, strike, traveling and out of  
work benefits."

The Cigar Makers' International Union  
is better equipped in this respect than  
any other American trade union. Yet  
fifteen years ago, when it was just recov-  
ering from the panic of that time, it faced  
an empty treasury, reduced membership  
and a most discouraging lack of confi-  
dence on the part of those who remained.  
Led by Adolph Strasser the more thought-  
ful members then began to advocate  
high dues and a system of benefits. There  
was much discussion over the proposi-  
tion. Many members felt doubtful, as  
though it would retard the organization  
and keep cigar makers out of the union.  
Experience proved the contrary. The  
dues were raised from fifteen to twenty-  
five cents a week. The sick, death,  
strike and traveling benefits were made  
permanent features. In fifteen years the  
membership has increased from less than  
1,000 to 25,000 members. The out of  
work benefit was the latest and most im-  
portant development of the benefit idea.  
The more thoughtful members became  
impressed with the idea that long periods  
of industrial depression are a feature of  
our industrial system. At such time the  
members are unable to find steady employ-  
ment. Something must be provided to  
ride over such times. The out of work  
benefit is designed to meet this condi-  
tion.

The system has now been in operation  
five years among the cigarmakers. It can  
be safely asserted that it has passed the

experimental stage. In the past two  
years there has been industrial depres-  
sion more severe than that of 1876-'77  
and to-day, thanks to the out-of-work  
benefit, the cigarmakers have a larger  
membership than ever before. Other  
Unions, seeing the value of the idea,  
have adopted it locally, and will no doubt  
adopt it nationally in a short time. The  
benefit is not large enough to put a  
premium on idleness, and yet it will keep  
a man's family from starvation or the  
acceptance of doubtful charity. There  
are certain business safeguards placed  
around it, so that the privilege cannot be  
abused nor the money wasted. During  
the last five years the cigar makers have  
paid the following sums to unemployed  
members:

1890 . . . . .	\$32,760 50
1891 . . . . .	21,223 50
1892 . . . . .	17,460 75
1893 . . . . .	80,402 75
1894 . . . . .	174,517 25
	\$327,364 75

Notwithstanding these enormous ex-  
penditures, the International Union has  
lived up to all the promises made by its  
constitution, and has still a larger surplus  
in its treasury than any other Trade  
Union in the country. What the cigar  
makers have done is possible to every  
other skilled trade. In fact, the cigar  
makers face greater obstacles in their  
work than many other trades.

\* \* \*

An out-of-work benefit, or any other for  
that matter, is by no means a charity. It  
is simply an insurance fund which the  
members accumulate in good times to be  
used when employment or health fails.  
A good benefit system is one of the best  
means known for keeping the members  
together and bringing in new ones.  
Many a wage worker comes into the  
Union simply to take advantage of its  
good insurance features, and only dis-  
covers later the many educational and  
practical lines of work. The English  
Trade Unions have the benefit system  
better developed than we have in Amer-  
ica, and it is very successful.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers  
has paid a donation benefit since 1851.  
During that period upwards of \$10,000,000  
has been expended.

## The Last to Laugh.

Journalists laugh at Coxeyism. The  
laboring people sympathize, and in the  
end it is the latter who will prevail. We  
are not unfamiliar with similar petitions  
in boots in London. Lazarus showed his  
sores in Trafalgar Square, and the unem-  
ployed trampled their shoes off their feet  
in 1886-'87 demonstrating their desire for  
work. London newspapers with one or  
two exceptions, scoffed and flouted the  
agitators. The metropolitan police broke  
up the processions and cleared the Square  
amid the cheers of Dives and his myr-  
midons. John Burns and Cunningham  
Graham were flung into prison, and for  
a time there was peace—the peace and  
silence of the grave. But in two short  
years London elected its first County  
Council, and John Burns, fresh from  
prison, became the influential member  
of the new governing body. The men  
at Trafalgar Square became the rulers of  
Spring Gardens, and the greatest move-  
ment of our time in the direction of  
municipal socialism is being conducted  
at this moment in the name of the Lon-  
don Council by the representatives of  
the army of discontent which bivouaced  
at the base of Nelson's Column only  
nine years ago.—Review of Reviews.

## Interior Columns.



OLUMNS were used in  
the interior of buildings  
in ancient days to sustain  
the beams which sup-  
ported the ceiling. As  
both the beams and the  
entire ceiling were often  
of stone or marble, which could not be  
obtained in pieces of so great a length as  
wood, the columns were in such circum-  
stances frequent in proportion, not being  
more than about 10 feet or 12 feet apart.  
The opisthodomos of the Parthenon at  
Athens, as appears from traces in the  
remaining ruins, had four columns to  
support the ceiling. A common arrange-  
ment, especially in buildings of an oblong  
form, was to have two rows of columns  
parallel to the two sides, the distance  
from each side to the next row of columns  
being less than the distance between the  
row themselves. This construction was  
adopted not only in temples, but in  
palaces—i. e., in houses of the greatest  
size and splendor. The great hall of the  
Palace of Ulysses in Ithaca, that of the  
king of the Phaeacians and that of the  
palace of Hercules at Thebes are supposed  
to have been thus constructed, the seats  
of honor both for the master and mistress,  
and for the more distinguished of their  
guests, being at the foot of certain pillars.  
In these regal halls of Homeric era we  
are also led to imagine the pillars deco-  
rated with arms. When Telemachus  
entered his father's hall he places his spear  
against a column, and "within polished  
spear-holder," by which we must under-  
stand one of the striae or channels of the  
shaft. Around the base of the columns,  
near the entrance, all the warriors of the  
family were accustomed to incline their  
spears, and from the upper part of the same  
they suspended their bows and quivers on  
nails or hooks. The minstrel's lyre hung  
upon its peg from another column nearer  
the top of the room. The columns of the  
hall were also made subservient to less  
agreeable uses. Criminals were tied to  
them in order to be scourged or other-  
wise tormented. According to the de-  
scription in the "Odyssey" the beams of  
the hall of Ulysses were of silver fir. In  
such a case the apartment might be very  
spacious without being overcrowded with  
columns. Such, likewise, was the hall of  
the palace of Atreus at Mycenae. Rows of  
columns were often employed within a  
building to enclose a space open to the  
sky. Beams supporting ceilings passed  
from above the columns to the adjoining  
walls, so as to form covered passages or  
ambulatories. Such a circuit of columns  
was called a peristyle, and the Roman  
atrium was built upon this plan. The  
largest and most splendid temples en-  
closed an open space like an atrium,  
which was accomplished by placing one  
peristyle upon another. In such cases,  
the lower rows of columns being Doric,  
the upper were sometimes Ionic or Cor-  
inthian, the lighter being properly based  
upon the heavier. A temple so con-  
structed was called hypethral.

## CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for  
the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and  
insist on having it when they order any clothing  
from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the  
inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under  
side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the  
waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in  
black ink on white linen, with the words "Jour-  
neymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in  
the centre. \* It means a fair price for good work.

## Sound Trade Union Doctrine.

From the headquarters of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor at Indianapolis,  
a circular has been recently sent out to  
all affiliated bodies and it is well worth  
reading as a plain statement of the pur-  
pose of that body, viz:

The American Federation of Labor  
endeavors to unite all classes of wage-  
workers under one head, through their  
several organizations to the end: 1. That  
class, race, creed, political and trade pre-  
judices may be abolished. 2. That sup-  
port, moral and financial, may be given  
to each other.

It is composed of International, Na-  
tional, State, Central and Local Unions,  
representing the great bulk of organized  
labor in the United States and Canada.  
It gives to any organization joining its  
ranks recognition in the labor field in all  
its phases. It secures in case of boycotts,  
strikes, lockouts, attentive hearing before  
all affiliated bodies, and it renders finan-  
cial aid to the extent of its ability.

It is not a moneyed institution. It  
allows each organization to control its  
own funds; to establish and expend its  
own benefits without let or hindrance.  
It aims to allow—in the light of experi-  
ence—the utmost liberty to each organ-  
ization in the conduct of its own affairs  
consistent with the generally understood  
principles of labor. It establishes inter-  
communication, creates agitation, and is  
in direct and constant correspondence  
with a corps of representative organizers  
throughout the country.

It watches the interests of the workers  
in National Congress; it endorses and pro-  
tests in the name of labor, and has secured  
vast relief from burdensome laws and  
government officials. It is in communi-  
cation with reformers and sympathizers  
in almost all classes, giving information  
and enlisting their co-operation.

It assembles once a year all classes of  
wage earners, in convention, to exchange  
ideas and methods, to cultivate mutual  
interest, to secure united action, to speak  
for labor, to announce to the world the  
burdens, aims and hopes of the workers.  
It asks—yes, demands—the co-operation  
of all wage-workers who believe in the  
principle of unity, and that there is some-  
thing better in life than long hours, low  
wages, lack of employment, and all that  
these imply.

Its existence is based upon economic  
law, to wit: That no particular trade can  
long maintain wages above the com-  
mon level. That to maintain high  
wages all trades and callings must  
be organized. That lack of organization  
among the unskilled vitally affects the  
organized skilled. That general organ-  
ization of skilled and unskilled can only  
be accomplished by united action.

Therefore, federation. Again we main-  
tain that no one particular locality can  
long maintain high wages above that of  
others. That to maintain high wages all  
localities must be organized. That this  
can best be done by the maintenance of  
of national and international unions.

That any local union which refuses to  
so affiliate is inconsistent, non-union,  
and should be "let alone." That each  
national or international union must be  
protected in its particular field against  
rivals and seceders. Therefore, Federa-  
tion. That the history of the labor  
movement demonstrates the necessity of  
a union of individuals, and that logic  
implies a union of unions—Federation.

Fraternally,

SAM'L. GOMPERS, President.

AUG. MCCRAITH, Secretary.

Headquarters: Indianapolis, Ind.



CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### True Manhood.

Though we break our father's promise, we have nobler duties first.  
The traitor to humanity is its traitor most accursed;  
Man is more than constitutions; better not beneath the sod,  
Than be true to church and state while we are doubly false to God.

We owe allegiance to the state, but deeper, truer, more,  
To the sympathies that God has set within our spirit's core;  
Our country claims our fealty; we grant it so, but then  
Before man made us citizens, great nature made us men.

LOWELL.

#### The Trade Union Sphere.



Y all appearances in these fin-de-siècle times the wheel of progress is an eccentric, not concentric, circle. After revolving in gradual and regular measure for nearly a hundred years it looks as if the world were to be suddenly thrown forward into a new era. The usages, customs and forms of thought of men, which have hitherto progressed spirally, as Buckle puts it, are to make a straight ascent in the last years of the century. The year 1899 is to witness the last of the horse, the steam engine and good old Walker's locomotion, degenerate art, oppressed woman and professional politics. These are to be replaced by the flying machine, sane art, woman's rights and patriotism. In short, we are to press the button, shake the skirts of the old era and don the bloomers of the new with the stroke of the bell on New Year's Day, 1900.

Of course, in the general hara-kari of the century, trade-unionism must move on, too. Eccentric progress is no respecter of age, or anything else, so that venerable institution must shake off "pure and simpledom" and "go into politics." The old fossils, labor misleaders, demagogues and vest-pocket politicians will be relegated to the limbo of cast-off petticoats and superannuated homedflesh, and the "new unionism" will arise with a proclamation of independence in one hand and a ballot-box in the other. The strike and boycott will be only pathetic incidents of the dark ages, for, the State being the only boss, and a purely patriotic one at that, there will be no need of those boomerangish weapons. Labor Day will be election day, and on that occasion the giant Labor will march proudly to the polls and record his unanimous vote for the representative from the ranks. The great and only strike of the year will be made on that day and all the rest of the time will be given over to productive industry and healthful recreation. All this in the year 1900, or shortly thereafter, according to appearances.

However, appearances are proverbially deceptive, and, so far as the Trade Union is concerned at least, the result is likely to be another proof of this rule. Appearances in that case are the result of strabismus, a habit of looking with one eye at the Trade Union and the other at the political club and mixing the identities. Those who assume that a Trade Union may be used alternately and coincidentally in the economic and political spheres are liable to be deceived by appearances. This mistake grows out of a misunderstanding of the Trade Union, which is really the antithesis of the political club.

The Trade Union is essentially an organization of one particular craft, the members of which thoroughly understand each other in all matters appertaining to their interests as craftsmen. The purpose of the organization is to conserve the rights of the individual members in the matter of hours, wages and workshop rules. For this purpose the Trade Union is the best form of organization hitherto discovered. The concerns of the craft are personal matters with the members of the Union, matters which the members thoroughly understand and upon which they can act as a unit and without prejudice. On the other hand, the political club deals with the affairs of citizenship, the interests and government of society at large. Admitted that these concerns are no whit less important than the craft interests of the Trade Unions, it is undeniable that they are not as clearly understood nor as closely felt by the individual. Hence arises the element of prejudice which prevents unity of political action among members of particular trades, as they are found in the Trade Unions. Men of particular political views may act unitedly in the furtherance of them, but they must organize for that purpose. Whatever is possible in the political sphere depends for its accomplishment upon organization on the same principle as the Trade Unions, i. e., common interests and common understanding. It is well known that the common interests and understanding of the Trade Unionists, as such, do not extend to political affairs. On the contrary, the firmest unity in craft affairs is often accompanied by the most radically opposed views upon political affairs. For that reason the Trade Union which goes into politics destroys whatever efficiency it may have in the regulation of craft affairs and accomplishes nothing in a political way. The effect is precisely the same as if a political club were to make issue upon the raising of the wages of certain of its members.

Those who judge by appearances point to the effects of machinery and the coming millenium as reasons why the Trade Unions should go into politics. These people lose sight of the fact that the Trade Union is not an unemployed movement and that its chief duty is to those who are still employed, not to the disemployed. Again, no possible change in the construction of society will obviate the necessity for the organization of craftsmen to regulate conditions which in the nature of things can only be understood by the men engaged in the respective trades. The Trade Union sphere is separate and distinct from politics, and, we might say, the more important of the two. It can be filled better by the Trade Union than by any other form of organization, and it can be filled best by confining the Trade Union to its own business. There is abundant testimony of this in inference, analogy and fact. The workers themselves feel it, either by reason or instinct, and that is why, no matter what may happen to women or horses in the near future, Trade Unionism won't fly off the handle.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

#### Combination the Note of To-Day.

Now what is the note of to-day—here you all will agree with me—it is combination. Larger combinations and more combinations are inevitable. This is the manner of talk of the Rev. W. S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, New York. No doubt in the end the result to the whole will be good, but times of growth and change are times of pain and danger, and disturbance and unsettlement only imply that inevitable change is making way.

But how shall the principle of combination—this inevitable principle—how shall it have fair play among all our people? Only by its application to all. Let part combine, let the strong and wealthy combine, as they are doing, and let opportunities for combination be grudgingly afforded or denied altogether to the poorer or weaker elements in our nation, and the unrighteousness and wrong of this will not fail to produce widespread evil and disaster.

I am alluding to no fancied danger, but to a very real danger at our door. I speak with greatest plainness. I hold it to be the duty of the Christian church and of the Christian bishops and clergy everywhere to help and encourage the poor people of this land to continue in and to develop their labor unions. Only by these will they educate themselves, only through them, or rather chiefly through them, will they become truly American. Labor unions will do more to break up the multi-nationalism than all the churches can do.

Let us have the American flag in all the public schools, let it stand for what it means; but when the boys and girls leave school let us help them to recognize that they have no chance whatever to assert themselves and develop their own education and prosperity in the future, but by recognizing the law—and it is God's law—of association. I repeat again, if the rich and the strong find it necessary to combine, it must be evident to all that there is further and more pressing need for the poor and the weak to do so.

#### A Fair Summary of the Question.

The fact that disputes as to wages are involved in the majority of strikes forces into recognition the fundamental aspects of the problem. Production is the result of the combined resources of capital and labor. Two distinct classes, whose interests would seem to be in the main identical, are engaged jointly as employer and employed. The one owns the instruments of production, the tools and machinery; the other performs the work. Thus the machinery of capital augmented by the labor of the workingman renders a given product. Directly the question obtains as to the relative share of each factor in that product. Before the era of strikes this question was not a pertinent one. Then industrial forces were not to be set off in two divisions for the men who owned the tools performed the work. There were no wage disputes, for the employer was himself the employed.

To-day two separate classes contribute to the product of industry, and the equitable division of that product is a matter of vital concern. Obviously the question is not so much, do strikes pay, and how may violent outbreaks against social order be suppressed, but, rather, how much of justice is there in the demands of labor and the protests of capital, and what measures will best conserve the interests not alone of one class or another, but of society as a whole.—*The Chatauquan*.

#### Craft Problems.

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

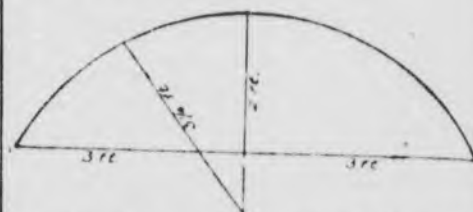
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

#### Scribing Low, Wide Arches or Ellipses.

LEADVILLE, Col.

EDITOR CARPENTER:—

In answer to your call for tips I thought I might give a point in scribing low, wide arches or ellipses. It has the merit of being short and practical and that is what I was after when I worked it out for I have never seen any precedent for the rule though the principle is as old as the sun.



Rule.—The squares of half the transverse and half the conjugate axis of an ellipse added and divided by twice the half of the conjugate axis or to reduce it to an arch rule, the square of half the arch in width (half the transverse axis) added to the square of the vertical rise of the arch (half the conjugate axis) and the sum divided by twice the vertical rise of the arch at centre point.

For an arch 6 feet wide and 2 feet high—the square of 3 is nine and square of 2 is four, and their sum is 13, divided by twice 2 which is four, gives a quotient of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  feet and a string or batten with two nails that distance apart, one for scratchawl and the other for pin, on vertical line will scribe ellipse. For an arch 8 feet wide, 3 feet high.  $4 \times 4 = 16$  and  $3 \times 3 = 9$ —sum 25, divided by twice 3 = 6. Quotient  $6\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

ALF. POMEROY.

#### Instruction for Carpenters.

The Company of Carpenters of London, says the *English Mechanic*, have decided to devote a large proportion of their income this year to the carrying on of educational work. They have not only arranged for weekly lectures in their own hall at London Wall, and for examination in carpentry and joinery, building and sanitary construction, but also for lectures at University College and Kings' College on technical subjects, as well as classes for practical instruction. At the Stratford Institute they have established a science day school, the subjects taught in which include mathematics, machine construction and drawing, building construction, geometry, chemistry, free hand and model drawing, and workshop instruction. In October and November next an exhibition of works in wood and wood carving is to be held. This Company of Carpenters is not strictly a Trade Union; it is rather a relic of the ancient guild of carpenters.

No GREAT political improvement, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in any country by its rulers. The suggesters of steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers who discern the abuse and denounce it and point out how it is to be remedied. But long after this is done, even the most enlightened governments continue to uphold the abuse and reject the remedy. At length, if circumstances are favorable, the pressure from without becomes so strong that the government gives way, and the reform being accomplished the people are expected to admire their rulers, by whom all this has been done.—*Buckle*.



## Practical Hints for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

**C**ONCERNING the laying of flooring. I have lately noted there might be much said on this important detail of building construction. First, as to commencing to lay. I would suggest that the first course be laid perfectly straight, being composed of perfectly straight picked boards, and laid to a line or straightened through from end to end with the eye, and it should be firmly nailed down before commencing to drive up the second course. Second, flooring should go together comparatively easy; that is to say, the tongues and grooves should fit snugly, but not so tight as to necessitate bruising up all the tongues of each succeeding board, or line of boards, by banging it to splinters with a hammer or axe. Third, the running joints should be driven together tight by using a block of hard wood and a heavy maul, so that the flooring board will not recoil or spring out. If it be rounding or hollow one man should drive it to a tight joint and hold it there while the other nails it solidly to the beam below. Fourthly, heading joints should be absolutely tight and might be bevelled a little under in the sawing, in order that the face of the board may be tight, and no two joints should be on the same floor beam not closer together than the spacing of two beams apart, nor should two joints be on any one beam with only one through course between. There should be always two or more between. The heading joints should likewise be well scattered to avoid their being conspicuous, and not, as is often done, all grouped in one, two or more places. All the above suggestions are, however, subject to modification, in order to suit the stuff, so as to use it without waste or loss of time. All head joints rising too high above the surface of the floor must be planed off. Nailing should be done carefully, and without splitting the tongues off.

A word as to the ordinary mortise and tenon joints on framing. From close observation the writer has found that it is necessary for a carpenter to study the nature of his stuff closely, in order to construct work of this class so that it will remain a level surface without warping, especially when the framing (as in the case of a framed or panelled door) is suspended or so placed as to be subject to change from not being fixed or nailed in position, as is wainscoting, jambs, soffits, back-linings, etc. If, in laying out, the stuff be not considered and matched so as to warp in the proper direction, the result will be a useless job. To exemplify this, I would say that very often the stiles of a door will warp one to the inside and the other to the outside of the door, leaving it hopelessly in wind, and this could be avoided in the laying out, reversing the stiles so as they would both work in the same direction, and thus keep the door comparatively level. This is, of course, entirely unnecessary in the case of veneered doors, as I now refer to pine and whitewood or poplar doors where the varying grains occasion so much trouble as to render some of the timber unfit for use. In fact, so much is this evident that the writer has often had occasion to find that it is often more profitable and satisfactory to make pine doors with cores and veneer than out of the solid stuff.

Let me draw attention to the fact that much more care than is usually evinced might be taken by carpenters when nailing part of framing together, especially at the abutting ends of studding, on the top and bottom cuts of rafters and such like. As a rule I find that many of the

pieces are split out by careless or insufficient nailing, which is done so as to split or splinter off the stuff and lessen its holding capacity. This could easily be avoided by entering each nail more carefully. Another thing is to be sure and straighten all studding, flooring, beams and roofing timbers through from end to end, so they will be set rigid and upright, in order to gain their utmost strength. If any timbers be warped they should be straightened up or bridged in some way so they will not twist more. The foregoing I would especially apply to hemlock and spruce, as many pieces are warped and need a little care.

## The Square Root Delineator in the Art of Framing.

BY A. W. WOOD.

**I**N order that the readers of this paper may fully understand my framing chart I herewith produce two pitches, viz:  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  or an 8 and 9 inch rise to one foot run.

Much of the calculations cannot be exemplified here for lack of space to show the connection with the full-sized diagram of the square.

The run, rise and pitch constitute a right angle triangle, and by extracting the

the common difference. Proceed in like manner for any other space desired. The cuts are contained in this table as follows: The runs and the rise (see the figures in the second and third spaces under run and rise) will give the seat and down cuts for the rafters to the right.

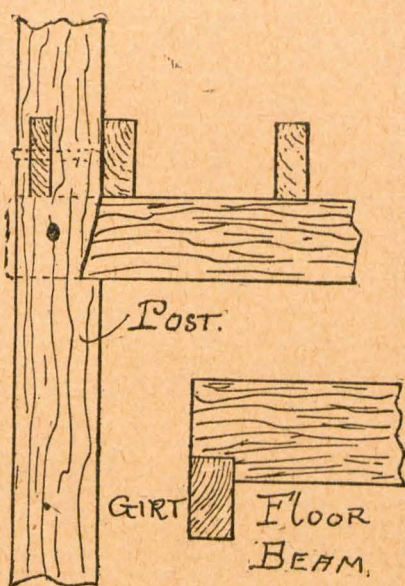
Any run and its rise will give the cuts for the common rafter, but not for the hips and valleys, because their runs are more than one foot to a foot run of the span, and when other figures than those referred to above are used they must always be in that proportion.

Any run taken on the tongue and the length of the common rafter for that run taken on the blade gives the side cut

PITCH	RUN	RISE	NAME.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	DECIMAL.
$\frac{3}{8}$	12	9	RISE . . .	1.3	1.6	2.3	3.	3.9	4.6	5.3	6.	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.	15.0000
	13		COM. R. . .	1.3.10	2.7.7	3.11.5	5.3.3	6.7.1	7.10.10	9.2.8	10.6.6	11.10.4	12.6.1	13.9.	15.	15.8113
	17		HIP OR V. R.	1.7.3	3.2.6	4.9.8	6.4.11	8.0.2	9.7.5	11.2.8	12.9.11	14.5.1	16.0.4	17.7.7	19.2.10	19.2353
$\frac{1}{3}$	12	8	RISE . . .	1.2	1.4	2.	2.8	3.4	4.	4.8	5.4	6.	6.8	7.4	8.	14.4222
	13		COM. R. . .	1.2.5	2.4.10	3.7.3	4.9.8	6.0.1	7.2.6	8.4.11	9.7.5	10.9.10	12.0.3	13.2.8	14.5.1	14.4222
	17		HIP OR V. R.	1.3.3	2.6.6	3.9.10	5.1.1	6.4.4	7.7.7	8.10.10	10.2.1	11.5.5	12.8.8	13.11.11	15.3.2	15.2643
				1.6.9	3.1.7	4.8.4	6.3.2	7.9.11	9.4.9	10.11.6	12.6.4	14.1.1	15.7.11	17.2.6	18.9.6	18.7882

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A very good wrinkle I saw recently used by a city carpenter was a wax box or grease bored in the end of his hammer handle. This he used in driving wire nails into hard wood, especially in hazel and white mahogany trim, and it saved him a lot of time boring, for the larger nails, but I noticed he carefully wiped off the grease from the face of his hammer before commencing to drive the next nail.



In the above engraving readers will obtain full information in regard to the manner of placing a framing together, posts and girts in barn or other heavy framing so as to obtain great strength. Pins should be of oak always.

In reply to many inquiries received lately asking how the steel square could be applied to my roof-framing problems, I would say that the method is very simple:—All my roof diagrams are laid out to a scale as all plans are and usually must be, so that if any carpenter finds for example, that any rafter or number of rafters rises, say 10 feet on the plan and has a run of 15, 18, or 20 feet as the case may be, all he has to do is to assume every inch on the steel square to be equal to a foot or 1 inch scale, and take 10 inches on the tongue and 20 inches on the blade, the blade angle will give the bottom cut, and the tongue the top or peak cuts. I have followed this simple method in working from plans and it has never failed yet.

Our only resources, and an ample one for any emergency—treasury notes bot-tomed on taxes.—Thomas Jefferson.

square root of the squares of the run and rise, gives the length of the pitch which has been done up to the twelfth run. (See the table.)

The first space gives the pitch. The second and third gives the runs and rise in inches to one foot run of the span.

The fourth designates the rafters whose lengths are given in the twelve spaces following which represent the run in either feet, inches or twelfths of an inch. The last space contains the decimal.

The reader will notice three columns of figures in the spaces, which should be read as follows: Say we want to find the lengths of rafters for a six foot run with a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch. Look under the sixth run and we find 4, which represents the rise in feet. The second figures are 7, 2, 6 which represents the length of the common rafter as  $7' 2\frac{6}{12}''$ .

The third figures 7, 7, 7 are the octagon hip as  $7' 7\frac{7}{12}''$ . The last figures in the spaces are 9, 4, 9 and are for the hip or valley as  $9' 4\frac{9}{12}''$ .

Now suppose we want to find the lengths for a six inch run with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch, then we read the figures as inches, twelfths and fractions of a twelfth of an inch.

Again, if we wish to find the lengths for a  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch run these same figures take another change, the first figures become twelfths, the remaining figures are now so reduced that they may be dropped.

Now to show how simple we can handle odd runs we will combine all of the above examples which would make the run  $6' 6\frac{1}{2}''$ .

## COMMON RAFTER.

6' run =  $7' 2'' 6$   
 6' " =  $7' 2 6$   
 $\frac{1}{2}''$  " =  $7 2$

Ans.  $8' 0'' 3 8$

## HIP RAFTER.

6' run =  $9' 4'' 9$   
 6' " =  $9' 4 9$   
 $\frac{1}{2}''$  " =  $9 4$

Ans.  $10' 2'' 11 1$

When the run exceeds twelve feet find the lengths of the rafters of any two or more runs whose sum will equal the desired run, that is the lengths of a ten and a five foot run will equal the lengths for a fifteen foot run.

The jacks being a part of the common rafter, their lengths are found on the same line. Thus the jacks for the  $\frac{3}{4}$  pitch and on two feet centers, we find their lengths under the even numbers of the run, as follows:  $2' 6''$ ,  $5' 0''$ ,  $7' 6''$ , etc., but suppose they are to be on sixteen inch centers, then go to the eighth run and double the lengths found there, viz:  $10 \times 2 = 20''$ , which is the length of the first jack, or

of the jack. The blade giving the cut.

Having contributed other articles on the subject of cuts, we will not take up any more space here.

The board measure is also contained in this table. Let the rise represent the length of the board, and the figures in the run the width, and the figures that give the rise for that run will be the contents of the board.

Example.—What is the contents of a board nine feet long and ten inches wide?

Answer.—Seven feet six inches.

We trust we have produced enough of the chart to show its value and simplicity. Certainly most any carpenter knows how to run the square, but he is not sure of absolute correctness, while with the chart he has a ready reckoner, and can proceed with a feeling of confidence.

On the chart the lengths are given same as in this table for every inch rise on the blade. The lengths for one foot run of each half inch rise. Also the decimal for many steep pitches.

The fractions are expressed in full instead of one figure, as in the above table.

The instructions on the chart are sufficiently plain for any one at all familiar with the arts of framing; but, in order to place it in its simplest form, we give with each chart an illustrated book of 36 pages, fully covering the subject of roof framing, besides other useful matter

Owing to the close times we have reduced the price from \$.300 to \$.200. All orders should be sent to THE CARPENTER.

## Claims Approved in February, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3436.	A. G. Fitzgerald . . . . .	1	\$200 00
3437.	Mrs. R. Kallin . . . . .	5	50 00
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3463.	C. A. Pickford . . . . .	604	50 00
3464.	J. Fields . . . . .	169	228 50

Total . . . . . \$3,128 5



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### The Modern Pirates.

In days of old  
The pirate bold  
Clung to the rolling seas.  
On the vast expanse  
Where the billows dance  
He felt him most at his ease.  
When he scuttled a boat  
Or cut a throat  
'Twas quite convenient then,  
To be up in the "Roaring Forties,"  
Or down on the Spanish Main.  
At least it was so in the days of old,  
When rogues were timid and honest men bold.

The sea is swept clean  
From the robber's spleen;  
The black flag flutters down.  
One may sail away  
By inlet and bay,  
For the pirate has come to town.  
He has doffed his boots  
And outlandish suits,  
He is dressed like the upper ten;  
Disguise and weapons he needs no more  
For fishing the purse of the citizen.  
For these are not the days of old;  
The good man is timid, the rogue has grown bold.

Instead of the sea  
The city must be  
The fount whence fortune flows;  
He will pocket a street  
In a fashion so neat,  
Without ever coming to blows.  
In a big combine  
He will intertwine  
Himself with a resolute few,  
Who are keen and strong for work ahead.  
And can go with a rush straight through,  
Since they know that gone are the days of old,  
When rogues were timid, and honest men bold.

The people asleep  
Poor count may keep  
Of tricks that are played by your crew;  
But the people awake  
A turn may take  
Sterely to reckon with you.  
To wrong and greed  
Right at last may succeed,  
And of outraged Justice the sword  
May be lifted at length  
To smite and slay  
The enemies of the Lord.  
Then our day shall be as the days of old,  
With the rogues grown timid and honest men bold.

HERBERT WELSH.

### Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G. S. one month are published in the next month's Journal. Money received can not be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post Office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft as required by the Constitution. The G. S. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.

### RULES REGARDING APPRENTICES.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for each number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

### OUR PRINCIPLES.

#### UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-mark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

#### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically encourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

#### FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

#### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

## MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

### FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1896

February receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1--\$168 40		143--\$ 3 60		319--\$ 4 00		507--\$ 5 60	
2--28 00		144--10 05		323--1 80		509--24 75	
3--6 20		147--1 10		326--5 20		511--4 40	
4--21 60		149--3 00		336--10 30		515--22 80	
5--2 00		151--22 60		337--7 00		518--18 60	
6--2 80		154--6 00		338--7 15		519--3 60	
7--26 50		156--11 20		339--3 40		520--3 80	
8--51 00		158--11 20		340--2 80		521--1 40	
10--185 20		160--8 00		342--41 00		522--6 70	
11--26 60		162--5 00		343--3 60		526--39 60	
12--13 50		164--4 00		344--3 60		533--22 10	
13--4 40		165--4 40		346--6 00		534--2 20	
14--1 80		166--7 00		348--8 40		536--1 40	
15--26 40		167--30 80		349--5 60		540--6 10	
16--47 20		168--11 40		340--1 00		544--5 60	
18--3 90		169--12 40		342--10 20		545--5 60	
20--11 20		170--2 80		343--15 55		547--17 75	
21--23 80		171--10 60		344--4 60		550--4 80	
22--293 40		173--4 00		346--6 60		551--4 00	
23--2 50		175--18 75		349--7 40		554--15 00	
24--11 80		176--18 60		352--3 60		556--8 80	
25--12 60		179--1 75		355--31 60		557--2 20	
26--2 60		181--105 40		359--15 00		563--51 20	
27--9 60		186--4 50		360--10 50		564--7 85	
28--54 00		188--3 40		365--4 40		567--17 60	
30--13 40		189--12 30		367--5 20		568--3 40	
31--2 85		190--4 20		369--3 00		575--4 00	
33--131 00		191--10 71		371--2 00		578--13 80	
34--1 00		192--3 74		374--40 80		580--4 00	
35--5 20		193--4 20		375--144 80		588--4 60	
36--56 80		194--2 40		376--13 60		591--5 20	
37--3 40		196--3 70		378--8 40		592--2 40	
38--6 20		198--13 90		381--19 90		593--9 60	
40--5 60		199--8 00		382--58 00		599--4 60	
42--12 20		201--1 80		384--20 75		601--2 40	
43--103 00		203--18 30		386--15 00		603--4 50	
44--10 60		206--3 60		390--8 10		604--4 90	
45--1 40		209--16 20		391--7 80		606--4 75	
46--3 20		211--27 60		393--3 40		608--7 00	
50--2 80		214--3 20		394--3 80		611--13 00	
51--43 55		215--24 85		399--4 40		612--3 00	
53--10 00		221--13 05		400--4 80		617--1 60	
54--12 40		222--7 00		401--5 00		618--2 60	
55--13 20		225--4 40		402--1 80		619--5 40	
56--16 40		226--8 00		406--5 40		622--11 20	
60--4 20		229--3 40		407--28 15		626--2 80	
61--28 90		230--4 40		409--3 20		628--12 00	
62--41 20		232--2 00		416--20 80		629--5 80	
63--45 95		233--1 80		421--9 70		633--11 00	
64--28 00		235--3 60		424--1 60		638--10 20	
67--12 05		236--3 00		427--3 20		639--10 20	
68--2 40		237--11 50		428--10 20		640--3 00	
69--2 85		238--11 20		431--4 40		647--3 40	
70--8 80		239--13 20		433--19 80		650--7 60	
72--28 40		240--13 80		434--6 10		650--8 40	
74--10 95		242--10 80		437--3 00		664--6 20	
75--11 40		243--6 40		440--53 50		667--6 40	
80--7 00		244--4 13		442--3 00		676--7 10	
82--4 80		246--3 16		444--26 60		678--23 60	
83--50 247		247--22 20		446--2 60		681--7 80	
84--2 60		248--6 25		449--11 10		687--6 20	
87--12 40		249--3 80		451--17 60		692--7 60	
88--27 80		250--5 40		453--18 60		696--6 40	
89--6 70		251--7 00		457--24 60		699--14 20	
92--7 30		253--7 40		459--5 10		701--1 50	
93--1 80		256--45 20		460--9 40		702--6 80	
94--25 20		257--46 40		462--5 00		704--7 20	
96--17 40		258--14 00		464--14 00		707--7 40	
97--3 20		260--7 80		466--4 80		712--8 60	
99--3 00		265--2 20		467--6 80		714--9 40	
100--6 60		267--1 80		468--24 30		715--33 30	
101--6 60		268--6 20		470--4 80		716--11 60	
102--7 00		269--59 80		471--27 40		723--3 40	
104--7 50		270--27 00		473--30 20		726--15 40	
108--57 00		273--14 80		474--7 00		728--1 70	
109--80 60		274--15 40		476--3 10		730--24 60	
112--36 40		277--7 20		478--19 90		736--1 80	
114--21 80		280--4 00		479--3 20		738--4 00	
116--5 85		284--2 60		481--10 40		739--9 20	
118--4 40		286--11 60		482--9 75		740--1 40	
119--17 80		287--5 40		483--194 60		746--2 80	
121--11 00		288--10 10		484--8 90		750--9 60	
122--13 80		294--1 40		486--7 60		752--5 00	
124--3 40		295--2 60		487--2 40		756--2 00	
125--28 60		300--8 20		490--7 00		757--4 60	
127--3 40		301--17 30		493--23 80		758--5 00	
130--6 40		304--15 40		497--37 80		759--6 70	
132--3 25		305--81 40		499--3 60		758--3 20	
134--4 40		308--3 20		500--2 00		758--5 40	
136--5 40		309--177 40		501--4 80		759--10 10	
137--7 00		315--9 10		502--2 80			
142--11 60		317--16 40		506--4 00			

Total received, . . . . . \$6,576 04

## EXPULSIONS

EDWARD DEMARE, from Union 43, Hartford Conn., for stealing tools and money from brother members. He was convicted in the police court for the offense.

FRED. H. OTTE, from Union 10, Chicago, for retaining money for his own use belonging to the Union.

S. W. E. VIELE, from Union 479, Seneca Falls, N. Y., for misappropriation of money belonging to said Union.

### For Our German Readers.

#### Eine klare Einsicht.

Einigen unseren Freunden in der Arbeiterbewegung, welche uns eine Aenderung der bis jetzt befolgten Taktik vorzuziehen wöllen, indem sie uns raten, anstatt einen kürzeren Arbeitstag und höheren Lohn zu fordern, unseren Mitgliedern die Lehren einer selbstständigen politischen Partei beizubringen, zu welcher alle Mitglieder gebunden werden sollen, kann ich nicht besser antworten, als daß ich folgende Stelle aus dem Journal der „Tailor“ wiederhole: „Politische Deonomie ist nur eine Theorie, die bis jetzt noch nicht durch Erfahrung zur Gewissheit geworden und ist darum Jedermann zu seiner eigenen Meinung betreffs dieser Theorien verpflichtet, und hat die Trades-Union kein Recht dem Individuum diese Berechtigung abzuspochen. Alle Annahmen der Union dieserhalb können nur den Rückgang der Trades-Union zur Folge haben.“ Das Wachsen der Trades-Union geht langsam vor sich, und kommt daher, daß der Durchschnitts-Arbeiter größtentheils nur an augenblickliche, persönliche Gewinne denkt; allein die Vergangenheit lehrt uns, daß wenn ihm eine organisierte Bewegung einleuchtet, eine Union zu Stande gebracht werden kann, die sich nicht durch jede vorgeschlagene Theorie und „ism“ auf Seitenwege leiten läßt.

E. E. Greenwalt.

#### Achtstundengesetz in Australien.

In dem Gesetzgebungskörper von New-Südwales ist kürzlich auf's Neue ein Entwurf eines Achtstundengesetzes eingebracht worden. Er bestimmt, daß acht Stunden eine gesetzliche Tagesarbeit bilden solle, doch soll Niemand angehalten sein, acht Stunden zu arbeiten, wenn eine kürzere Arbeitszeit vereinbart wurde. Ueberzeitarbeit ist erlaubt in folgenden Fällen: 1. Um eine bestimmte Arbeit fertigzustellen, für die ein Mann nicht länger als einen Tag für den Arbeitgeber arbeitet; 2. wenn eine Person eine gewisse Kontraktarbeit verrichtet und wenn es am letzten Tage nothwendig wird, länger als acht Stunden zu arbeiten, um die Arbeit fertigzustellen; 3. wenn ein entsprechender Abzug von der Arbeitszeit an anderen Tagen gemacht wird, so daß die Wochenarbeit nicht mehr als 48 Stunden beträgt; 4. bei Unglücks- und Dringlichkeitsfällen. Die Strafe für Uebertretung des Gesetzes soll gleichmäßig auf Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer fallen. Sie soll von nicht weniger als 4 Shillings bis zu nicht mehr als 40 Shillings oder 5 Pfund Sterling betragen und für den ersten Uebertretungsfall betragen und für jede weitere Verletzung des Gesetzes soll eine Geldstrafe von 40 Shillings bis zu 5 Pfund Sterling oder Haft bis zu fünf Tagen vorgeesehen werden. Der Arbeitgeber soll für jeden Arbeiter, der in seinen Diensten das Gesetz übertreft, einzeln bestraft werden.

— Kollegen! Beachtet die Union-Labels! Wiederholt wurden die Arbeiter aufgefordert, beim Einkauf von Waaren, besonders Cigarren, darauf zu achten, daß die Kisten mit dem blauen Label der Cigarrenmacher International Union versehen sind. Viele Unions haben bereits diesbezügliche Beschlüsse gefaßt und wurden dadurch auch schon ziemlich gute Erfolge erzielt. Da jedoch noch eine Anzahl Klagen, wo Arbeiter verkehren, keine Union, sondern nur Scab-Cigarren verkaufen, so sollten vor Allem die organisierten Arbeiter ihr Solidaritätsgefühl beweisen, indem sie dafür sorgen, daß überall wo sie verkehren, Cigarren und sonstige Waaren, die mit Union-Labels versehen sind, gehalten werden, um dadurch den Kampf gegen das Scabthum zu fördern und den betreffenden Unions hilfreich zur Seite zu stehen. — Dasselbe gilt auch beim Einkauf von Brod. Kauft nur solches Brod, welches mit dem Label des Int. Bäcker-Verbandes versehen ist. Weibet das Poolbier — trinkt nur Unionbier!





## Verkürzt die Arbeitszeit!

Nicht ein phantastischer Agitator, nicht ein Sentimentalist, sondern Henry James, der während mehrerer Jahre Professor der National- und politischen Ökonomie an der Universität Cambridge, England, war, sagt das Unentzehlende; — ein Mann, der viele Jahre dem englischen Parlamente angehörte; ein Mann, der Mitglied des englischen Kabinetts war, da er für eine Reihe von Jahren den Posten des General-Postmeisters des englischen Königreiches bekleidete; ein Mann, der als einer der fähigsten und gewissenhaftesten Literaten hinsichtlich der jetzt bestehenden sozialen und industriellen Verhältnisse angegeben wird, nämlich:

„Möglicherweise ist nichts mehr zu bedauern als wie der Umstand, daß die außerordentliche commercielle Prosperität und eine unvergleichliche Anhäufung von Wohlhabenheit bisher so wenig dazu beigetragen haben, die Arbeitszeit des Arbeiters zu verkürzen. Es ist unvernünftig, anzunehmen, daß die moralischen Eigenschaften, welche in der Natur eines Menschen schlummern, erweckt und entwickelt werden, wenn das Leben nur eine Reihe monotoner Arbeit ist. Wir werden beständig daran erinnert, daß die Schönheiten der Natur auf den Menschen veredelnd und erhebend einwirken; daß die Wunder, welche die Wissenschaft hervorbringen vermag, anregend sind und daß durch das Studium von Kunst und Literatur sich der Geist stets weitere Bahnen zu brechen sucht. Aber ein nicht unbeträchtlicher Teil der hartarbeitenden Schaar wird von früherster Kindheit bis zum hohen Alter in so viel Elend und Kummer aufgezogen, daß ihm das Leben, wenn es keine Literatur und keine Kunst gäbe und die Natur nicht freiwillig ihre herrlichsten Gaben und Schönheiten enthüllte, kaum mehr als langweilig und erdrückend wäre. Die zu lange Zeit, welche die Männer gewohnt sind, zu arbeiten, ist, soweit solches verschiedene Branchen der Industrie betrifft, eine entschieden falsche Politik. Es ist in manchen Fällen unzulässig, daß Männer nicht nur mehr, sondern auch bessere Arbeit erzeugen würden, wenn ihnen mehr Gelegenheit für die Pflege des Körpers und der Gesundheit zuträglichere Erholung gegönnt wäre. Ein nicht geringer Teil der Unmännlichkeit, dessen die Arbeiter beschuldigt werden, ist auf die übermäßige Arbeit zurückzuführen. Wenn die Kraft nachläßt und der Körper erschläft ist, dann entsteht häufig ein nahezu unüberwindliches Verlangen nach Stimulanten.“

## Gerichtlicher Despotismus.

Ich fordere hiermit die Welt auf, eine Ursache anzugeben, weshalb ein Richter, der sich durch einen Eid verpflichtet hat, die Verfassung aufrecht zu erhalten, in einem der Gerechtigkeit gewidmeten Tempel der Magna Charta amerikanischer Freiheit im Interesse von Korporationen den Todesstoß versetzen darf oder soll, damit die Arbeit ihrer unantastbaren Rechte beraubt wird und diejenigen, welche ihre Berechtigung für Gerechtigkeit verteidigen, eingesperrt werden als ob sie Verbrecher wären.

Analysieren Sie solche Akte von Despotismus auf das Allergenaueste; spüren Sie den Motiven nach; spüren Sie das Gehirn und legen Sie das klopfende Herz offen; wenn Sie die Aufgabe vollendet haben, so werden Sie in jedem Schnitt, den Sie mit dem Sezirmesser gemacht haben, eine Zunge finden, welche das Wort „Rechtsgefinde!“ ausspricht. — Eugene B. Debs.

— Die Plutokratie beherrscht Alles, und ein freies und intelligentes Volk sieht mit offenen Mäulern zu und sagt: „Das ist ein freies Land!“

Wenn die Welt so ist, wie wir sie gesehen haben, so haben wir keine Ursache, auf die Erfolge besonders stolz zu sein, da die unwürdige Zivilisation nur der Plutokratie und den Politikern zum Vorteil gereicht.

## Sind Strikes erfolglos?

Ueber dieses Thema wollen sich die durch den Jahresbericht des Bundes-Arbeits-Kommissars ausgetragten Gemüther unserer „guten Freunde“ von der kapitalistischen Presse immer noch nicht beruhigen. Auch ist es zweifellos, daß der eine oder andere Arbeiter sich von den Salbadereien dieser Sorte Lohnschreiber beeinflussen läßt und schließlich mit einstimmig in die Klageklieber von den fruchtlosen Opfern in den vielen Kämpfen und der Weisheit derer, die sich geduldig fügen in ein unvermeidliches Geschick. Es ist deshalb geboten, daß das Thema von unserer Seite aus stets auf's Neue und mit möglicher Klarheit erörtert wird. Was ist ein Strike in Wirklichkeit? Warum werden solche unternommen und was soll durch dieselben bezweckt werden? Man muß die Arbeiterbewegung näher als nur vom Hörensagen kennen, um die Frage beantworten zu können.

Auf das Anrathen sog. „Verführer“ und Heher werden die Arbeiter schwerlich riskieren, daß sie nebst ihren Familien der Noth ausgesetzt werden; zum Vergnügen thun sie es auch nicht. Es muß demnach in allen Fällen ein ganz triftiger Grund dafür vorhanden sein, den „unsere Freunde“ entweder nicht kennen, oder den sie uns nicht sagen. Und da liegt gerade der Hase im Pfeffer. Würden jene guten Leute, unsere lieben Zeitungsknechte, die wahren Gründe angeben, dann würde das Kapital seine wohlthätige Hand von ihnen abziehen und es wäre um ihnen geschehen.

Der Grund aller Strikes liegt in der maßlosen Gier der bestehenden Klasse, derselben Klasse, deren Mundstücke, wie leicht ersichtlich, sich gegen die Strikes ausprechen.

Strikes entstehen aus bestimmten Ursachen, die in der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise begründet sind und es ist geradezu lächerlich, wenn man die Arbeiter für dieselben verantwortlich machen will. Entsteht ein Strike in Folge von zu geringen Löhnen, von zu langer Arbeitszeit oder auch um einen mit allen Vorzügen eines modernen Sklaventreibers ausgestatteten Vorman zu beseitigen, oder aus einem anderen Grunde, liegt die Schuld am Arbeitgeber, nie oder doch nur in den seltensten Fällen an den Arbeitern. Doch selbst bei verlorenen Strikes ist nicht Alles verloren. Strikes Bäcker oder Fleischer, dann ist es allerdings der Fall, daß das Quantum Arbeit, welches für sie während eines Ausstandes verloren geht, verloren bleibt.

Das ist aber bei den Industriellen, die auf Lager arbeiten, nicht der Fall. Wenn Schuhmacher, Tischler oder Cigarrenmacher striken, werden deshalb nicht weniger Schuhe, Möbel oder Cigarren verbraucht. Das, was während des Strikes verbraucht wird, wurde einfach vom aufgearbeiteten Vorrath genommen und nach dem Strike wieder ergänzt. Kommt noch hierzu, was häufig der Fall ist, daß selbst wenn der Strike resultatlos für die Arbeiter verläuft, der Fabrikant sich in Zukunft zweimal bestimmen würde, ehe er es auf einen zweiten Strike ankommen ließe, und ferner was dadurch gewonnen wird, daß der Fabrikant überzeugt wird, daß er es mit Männern, und nicht mit willenlosen Sklaven zu thun hat, die seine Anmaßungen nicht geduldig hinnehmen, so ist selbst ein verlorener Strike ein Gewinn für die Arbeiter. Strikes sind so wenig zu verfluchen wie Gewitter. Beide haben ihre natürlichen Ursachen und diese müssen gekannt sein, um die Wirkung zu begreifen.

Doch während wir bestimmt glauben, daß es immer Gewitter geben wird, weil der Mensch deren Ursachen nicht beseitigen kann, so sind wir ebenso sicher, daß die Strikes aufhören werden, sobald ein Wirtschaftssystem eingeführt ist, bei welchem der Arbeiter den Vollbetrag seiner Arbeit erhält, ein System, welches die Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen nicht kennt und bei welchem selbst den heutigen Nichtsthuern und Tagelöhnen Gelegenheit geboten wird, mit ehrlicher Arbeit ihr Pflänzchen zu fristen.

Wir betrachten den Strike einerseits als notwendiges Uebel, als Mittel im Kampfe zwischen dem Erzeuger der Werte und dem

Ausbeuter seiner Arbeitskraft. Wir betrachten denselben aber auch als ein vorzügliches Mittel zum Erkennen der sozialwissenschaftlichen Missethate, als Agitationsfaktor; und wir dürfen mit ziemlicher Gewißheit behaupten, daß zum Mindesten drei Viertel der in der fortschrittlichen Arbeiterbewegung stehenden Arbeiter durch Strikes auf die Bahn der Erkenntnis ihrer Rechte getrieben werden, die jetzt über Strikes ebenso wie wir denken und der Ansicht huldigen, daß nur durch die Beseitigung des Lohnsystems das Strike selbst ein Ende nehmen kann. — Bäder-Zeitung.

## Warnung für Arbeiter.

Reist nicht nach Colorado, denn dort ist der Arbeitsmarkt überfüllt!

In verschiedenen Staaten, namentlich in den östlichen, ist in den Zeitungen von Kapitalisten und Landbesitzern bekannt gemacht worden, daß Colorado ein Eldorado für Arbeiter ist und daß dort Jeder Beschäftigung bei hohen Löhnen erhalten kann. Wie nun in einer Sitzung der Trade and Labor Assembly von Denver festgestellt wurde, sind diese Angaben nicht wahr und es wurde betont, daß durch die rosenfarbigen Schilderungen der Spekulanten über die Goldminen in Cripple Creek und anderen Bezirken man nur die Arbeiter im Osten veranlassen will, ihre Plätze aufzugeben und nach Colorado auszuwandern, um die Beute gewissloser Spekulanten zu werden. Die Assembly nahm eine Resolution an, worin betont wurde, daß in Colorado durchaus kein Mangel an Arbeitern ist, daß in Denver und anderen Städten viele Arbeitslose in den Straßen umherirren und die Löhne, die jetzt in Colorado bezahlt werden, in manchen Fällen um 50 Prozent niedriger sind als vor einigen Jahren. Alle Arbeiter werden gewarnt, nach Colorado auszuwandern, da dort der Arbeitsmarkt überfüllt ist und Leute, welche den Lockungen der Kapitalisten und Spekulanten folgen, nur dem Elend entgegengehen.

Der Verlust der Regierung und der Gewinn der Bankiers bei dem letzten Bondgeschäften betrug \$1,822,930. Das nennt man höhere Finanzpolitik zur Wahrung der Ehre der Nation — Verwaltung der Interessen des Volkes! Seht Ihr jetzt ein, wer „gute Zeiten hat“?

Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaften vereinigen sich, ebenso Gas-Gesellschaften, Eisenbahn-, Fabrik-, Telegraphie- und Straßenbahn-Gesellschaften. Gut, laßt sie gehen! Nach und nach wird sich auch das Volk vereinigen! Aber dann paßt auf, dann wird ein kapitalistisches Saratoga dem anderen folgen — und zuletzt ein großes Siegesfest.

Wie entstand das Kapital? Wißt Ihr es? Bemühen sich die Arbeiter, eine Antwort auf diese Frage zu finden? Glauben sie, daß das Kapital nur so aus dem Boden gewachsen sei? Oder daß sich das Kapital selbst geschaffen habe?

Ein Verbrechen an der arbeitenden Klasse ist es, wenn man Strikes oder sonstige Gewaltmaßnahmen herausbeschwört, von welchen man schon im Voraus überzeugt ist, daß dieselben unpraktisch und undurchführbar sind.

Arbeiter! Schließt Euch den betreffenden Organisationen an. Nur durch die Gewerkschafts-Organisationen kann man sich eine bessere Lebensstellung erzwingen.

Der zweite Congreß der Gewerkschaften Deutschlands ist auf den 4. Mai 1896 nach Berlin einberufen worden. Als Tagesordnung ist vorläufig vorgesehen: 1. Geschäftliche Angelegenheiten. 2. Rechenschafts-Bericht der General-Commission, Anträge, betreffend: a) Agitation; b) Lohnstatistik und Arbeitslosenstatistik; c) Strikeunterstützung und Strikestatistik; d) Correspondenzblatt. 3. Die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung. 4. Die Arbeitsvermittlung als gewerkschaftliche und communale Einrichtung.

Ein Pessimist (Schwarzseher) kann niemals ein gutes Mitglied einer Gewerkschaft werden. Der Glaube an die zukünftige Manneswürde und die Intelligenz der Arbeiter trägt dazu bei, enthusiastische Befürworter der Arbeiterrechte in die Reihen der organisierten Arbeiter zu drängen, da sie zu der schließlichen Emanzipation der Lohnsklaven unerfüllbares Vertrauen haben.

Die internationalen Unions der Möbelerbeiter und der Holzarbeiter haben sich verschmolzen und bilden vom 1. Januar ein geschlossenes Ganze. Die neue Organisation umfaßt 62 Lokalvereine, doch sollen sofort Schritte gethan werden, dieselbe weiter auszubehnen. Als General-Sekretär wurde Mr. Kibb in Chicago, der bisherige Sekretär der Holzarbeiter, gewählt. Ein offizielles Organ in Deutsch und Englisch soll monatlich in Broschürenform herausgegeben werden.

Unter vielen sonst ganz wohlmeinenden Personen herrscht die Ansicht vor, daß eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit nicht dem Arbeiter und seiner Familie zu Gute kommt, sondern dem Wirtschaftshausleben. Ein Rückblick auf die vergangenen Jahre demonstriert zur Genüge, daß dem nicht so ist. Durch eingehende Untersuchungen ist festgestellt worden, daß in allen Branchen der Industrie eine Verminderung der Arbeitszeit meistens eine Erhöhung des Lohnes im Gefolge hatte und der Prozentsatz der Trinker um ein beträchtliches abgenommen hat. Durch die Verminderung der Arbeitszeit ist dem Arbeiter Gelegenheit geboten, sich geistig fortzubilden, und außerdem trägt die Ruhe dazu bei, das Verlangen nach Stimulanten einzuschränken. Ein achtstündiger Arbeitslag ist ein Segen für den Arbeiter, seine Frau und Familie.

Viele Zweigvereine der Deutsch-Amerikanischen Typographia werden unweifelhaft eine Festlichkeit am 1. Mai veranstalten, um zwei Errungenschaften in würdiger Weise zu feiern, welche vor zehn Jahren durch den Verband eingeführt wurden. Diese Errungenschaften, auf welche die deutschen Schriftsetzer verbittertermaßen stolz sein können, sind: die achtstündige Arbeitszeit und die Alphabetsberechnung. Dieselben sind von tief einschneidender Bedeutung für das ganze Gewerbe.

Ein reicher Bewohner von Kolomo, Ind., ist im Begriffe, nach Peoria, Ill., überzusiedeln, und wird sein Haus, dessen Bau ihn \$60,000 kostete, mitnehmen. Dasselbe soll sorgfältig abgedrohen, Stück für Stück nach Peoria transportiert und dort genau so wieder errichtet werden, wie es in Kolomo gestanden hat.

## The True Attitude of the Church.

The Rev. W. G. P. Bliss, pastor of the Church of the Carpenter, of Boston, says the church must support the trades union and eight-hour movement. The trade union movement is religious to-day, in spite of the church. The church must recognize this, and aid it to become more religious, especially must the church aid the eight-hour movement. The right to leisure is as divine as the right to work. By work man lives in the body; in leisure man lives in the soul. Short hours of the factory man means long hours at home, in the library, in the church. The short hour movement is the prerequisite to character among workingmen. Were Christ on earth to-day, he would preach work for the unemployed; short hours for the workers. Then when labor is organized, and hands have developed heads, the church can teach the world the path to a divine socialism. Land belongs to God alone, and must be held by the people, as God's family. Capital must obey love, which means co-operation, not for little competing groups, but for all God's children. So shall the world grow through a trades unionism ever new, towards the co-operative commonwealth.





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

### ALABAMA

556. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughan, 718 25th st. N.  
59. MOBILE—T. Springs, 103 St. Joseph st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 781 St. Louis st.

### ARKANSAS

536. MAMMOTH SPRING—J. A. Rhodes.  
533. TEXARKANA—J. W. Hayles.

### CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
832. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
86. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdes st.  
236. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
L. D. Gordon, 115 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wendell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
804. (Ger.) B. Bauer, 220 Third st.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.  
516. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
85. SAN RAPHAEL—R. Scott, Box 673.  
236. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 1426 Costello.

### CANADA

544. BROOKVILLE—Wm. P. Driscoll.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 109 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
184. MONTREAL (Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st.,  
8d Flat.  
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louise st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doldge, 234 Harris.  
543. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

### COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRGS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.  
547. Cripple Creek—W. P. Handy, Box 726.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.  
633. LEADVILLE—I. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
584. VICTOR—C. M. Pollard.

### CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.  
49. MERIDEN—S. Dolan.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 408 Washington st.  
187. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
200. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, 19 Ridge st.

### DELAWARE

40. WILMINGTON—W. C. Field, 935 Spruce st.

### DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

### FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
127. " A. B. Pettway, 312 E. Chase st.  
606. TAMPA—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.

### GEORGIA

499. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
138. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Phillip st.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

### ILLINOIS

438. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON—J. B. Goyer, 2088 Joseph st.  
603. CAIRO—J. W. Popper, 88 W. Vine st.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Asa Hodgman, 7183 Lexington ave.  
L. W. G. Schardt, 130 W. Lake st.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.  
31. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mas, 978 W. 19th st.  
181. E. Hengborg, 43 Norwood ave.  
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
269. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.  
416. Jos. Taylor, 648 Fairfield ave.  
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3288 Oakley ave., near  
53d street.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-118th st., sta. T.  
821. (Ital.) Gust. Hansen, 298 Austin ave.  
730. H. Friedrich, 30 Heine place.  
295. OAKLAND—Jos. Vultech, Lock Box 471.  
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 513 Illinois av.  
244. ELKHART—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, P. O.  
Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 60th st.  
817. EVANSTON—W. E. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
800. GALEN—F. F. Swanson, 18 N. Whitesboro st.  
141. GED OROSHING—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
449. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
424. KENNESAW (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 428 115th  
Sta. T, Chicago.  
260. LAKE FOREST—E. W. Dean, Box 66.  
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
563. LINCOLN—B. P. Poe, 527 6th st.  
732. MONMOUTH—Geo. Neely, 517 So. Main st.  
89. MORRIS—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinsie st.  
245. MORRIS—R. W. Shuch, 480 North st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Besser, 1308 Vine st.  
803. ROCKFORD—H. L. Wynkoop.  
156. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trankenschub, 732  
18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023  
Edwards ave., Sta. 8, Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Friend, 1813 S Grand ave.

### INDIANA

573. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
592. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 89 E. Butler st.  
90. EVANSVILLE—J. F. Wirth, 1415 E. Oregon st.  
479. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.  
725. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South

157. HAUGHVILLE—J. H. White.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council  
—G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.  
60. " (Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
281. " H. E. Travis, 274 Brookside ave.  
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 183 Union st.  
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 180 W. 8th st.  
756. RICHMOND—F. S. Rice, 205 S. 14th street.  
629. SOUTH BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S.  
Franklin st.  
48. THREE HILLS—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
558. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

### IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

### KANSAS

499. LEAVERWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av  
153. TOPEKA—A. M. Clawdy, 408 Tyler st.

### KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampen, 218 W. 12th st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
7. LOUISVILLE—Thos. Reagan, 834 E. Market  
103. " H. S. Huffman, 618 Twenty-fourth st.  
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Hrent st.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.  
60. PADUCAH—W. B. Williams, 707 S. 10th st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

### LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. O. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. F. Duhrop, 4636 Annunciation st.  
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

### MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—N. O. McDonald, Box 80, S.  
Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

### MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1187 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 506 N. Wolf st.

### MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary Jas.  
Calhoun, 113 Howard ave., Roxbury.  
33. BOSTON—H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st.  
Roxbury.  
56. " (Jewish.) N. Drooker, 16 Morton st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 103 W. 6th st., S.  
Boston.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 98 Green st.  
380. GLOUCESTER—J. McCallum, 8 Oliford Ct.  
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 118.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
116. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 175 Lawrence st.  
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
121. MARLBOROUGH—O. H. Smith, Box 907.  
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.  
492. NANTUCKET—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
109. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolser, Box 789.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROCKSBURY—Jas. McGregors, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALER—J. E. Brown, 28 Boardman st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P.  
Mittineague.  
222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 105 Franklin street.  
420. WYTHAM—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Flako, 730 Main st.

### MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 437 Beaufait ave.  
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
331. KALAMAZOO—H. O. Standish.  
602. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SARASOTA—Sec. of D. C.—O. E. Oraglan, 1420  
Germania ave.  
163. O. C. Boynton, 112 S. 10th st. E. R.  
248. (Mill) L. Maier, 181 Barnard st., W. S.  
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.  
468. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave., E. S.

### MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Healey, 415 6th ave. W.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 428 Rondo st.

### MISSOURI

160. KANSAS CITY—J. B. Gerard, 2723 Perry ave.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
I. N. Northrop, 3224 Page ave.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Bertron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) H. P. Schmidt, 2831 N. 20th st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and  
Gravois ave.  
118. James Rhine, 4347 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wambhoff, 1908 Hogan st.  
297. T. Moyser, 231 S. Jefferson ave.  
970. John Duncan, 2508 Clara ave.  
578. (Stair Bldg.) J. Wenz, 2507 N. 23d st.  
604. (Millwrights)—Aug. Ernst, 3737 Texas av.  
699. W. W. Houser, 2624 N. Taylor ave.  
784. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

### MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 506.  
56. BELT—A. P. Barnaby, Box 43.  
332. BOZEMAN—C. J. Horning.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
285. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
24. HAMILTON—C. O. Harmon.  
230. KALISPELL—W. J. Woolf.  
28. MISSOULA—Henry Pick.

### NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2118 Grant st.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thome, 85 Douglass st.

### NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897  
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.  
121. BRIDGEFORD—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 337 Mechanic st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av.  
So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 395.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleier, 109 Garden st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Stevers, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—Dewitt Smith, Hilton, N. J.  
482. JERSEY CITY—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.  
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS)—John Handorf, North st. and  
Boulevard.  
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237,  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
306. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 15 Willard place.  
638. MORRISTOWN—O. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Beader, Box 183 Orange Valley.  
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 311½ Orange st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 324 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—S. Jenkin, 273 Washington st.  
173. PATERSON—J. Baker, 158 E. Main st.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—John Feeny, Division st.  
899. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry  
and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
185. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 613.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109  
Willow ave., Hoboken.

### NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council  
Nich. Colling, 15 Osborne st.  
274. Thos. McNeil, 16 Partition st., E. Albany.  
639. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 480 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Linsburgh, 890 Gates ave.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 35 Van Buren st.  
291. (Ger.) C. Thiemsen, 886 Broadway.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 8th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 356 8th st., Jersey  
City.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
W. H. Wreggitt, 66 Trinity st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 66 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) E. Luene, 118 Rose st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 458 Fargo ave.  
440. Donald Glass, 939 Virginia st.  
803. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. OROHIO—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLINGS POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and  
11th st.  
315. ELMTON—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market  
323. FISHKILL—ON HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. L. John Martin.  
229. GLEN FALLS—R. S. Waters, 13 Gage ave.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 157.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangen, 529 Garden st.  
493. MT. VERNON—J. Heardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 W. William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.  
507. NEW YORK—L. L. John Hiller, Corona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Doyle, 283 E. 26th st.  
51. E. A. Rodd, 1348 Chisholm st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 341 E. 65th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 801 W. 37th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E. 120th st.  
309. (Ger. Oak. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 324 1st ave  
340. A. Watt Jr., 105 W. 108th st.  
376. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140  
E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 1800 2d ave.  
457. (Scan.) C. Kranig, 329 E. 89th st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 283 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 9th ave.  
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.  
478. E. C. Schoonmaker, 2148 Arthur ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.  
609. T. W. Hutton, 173 St. Nicholas st.  
513. (Ger.) E. Kuehl, 213 St. Nicholas st. care Jacobl.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.  
716. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak,  
339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 428.  
101. ONTARIO—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—Chas. Zell, 73 Taylor ave.  
72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 81 Hartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
479. SENECA FALLS—C. E. Doty, 79 Chapple st.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 325 Craig st.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
O. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 288 Jersey st.  
New Brighton.  
587. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 548.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) F. J. Ferry, 1103 Park st.  
73. TROY—Robt. Lawrie, Box 65.  
128. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 340 Dudley ave.  
540. WATERBURY—F. A. Tooker, 8½ Curtis st.  
233. WAVERLY—A. L. Smith, 240 River st., Sayre,  
Pa.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of Dist.  
Council, Geo. Bullock, 123 N.  
10th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
503. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st.,  
bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YORK—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.  
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street.

### NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. M. Hamilton, Biltmore.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 313 Davis st.  
545. RALEIGH—J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

### OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAVILLE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
601. BUTTE—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.  
386. CLEVELAND—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.

- CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Walnut  
Hills.  
2. E. Overbecke, 1923 Fairfax ave., Sta. D.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
451. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 393 Delta ave., Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 14 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st., Clifton Heights.  
681. Wm. Reinko, 1630 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.  
692. J. F. Luckey, 7 Bloom st.

- CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
11. J. M. Bowers, 20 Phelps st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 46 Jewett st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhn, 21 Cloud st.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. H. A. Goddard, 289 N. 17th st.  
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 930 Richard st.  
345. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant  
ant st.  
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 328 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
636. ISONTON—A. D. Neumeyer, 125 R. R. street.  
267. LIMA—J. Vanawerigen, 712 S. Main st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 202.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevere st.  
735. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.  
706. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av.,  
Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—O. J. Tompkins 623 Sherman  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 925 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
10th Ward.

### OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, 75 5th st.  
618. PENDLETON—Chas. Cole.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

### PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLIANCE CITY—  
211. O. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.  
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.  
531. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 511, New  
Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W.  
Bethlehem.  
550. BRADFORD—O. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.  
733. CARBONDALE—Fred. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 235 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
298. HONESTY—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
253. JANNETTE—J. E. Greenawalt.  
599. KANE—Geo. W. Arnold.  
308. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.  
177. McKENNEY—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.  
431. MANFELD—Wm. McClaren, Carnegie, Pa.  
333. NEW KENNESAW—O. W. Shaffer, Box 168.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
8. O. E. Hardican, 1815 Moore st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 420 Bainbridge st.  
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia Way, Alleg.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
166. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 25 Welch Way, S. S.  
386. READING—T. Klaminger, 1113 Greenwich st.  
583. ROBERTSON—Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
484. S. ROBERTSON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron  
268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 36 A st.  
787. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
489. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.  
13. WEIRSPORT—R. F. Andrews.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

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176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 1 names st.  
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 118 Hendrick st.,  
Providence.  
842. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley  
Falls.  
9



## VIRGINIA

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 598.  
 236. OLAKESBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.  
 619. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
 428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 452.  
 3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
 Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

583. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.  
 335. LA CROSSE—Geo. Otto, 1231 Adams st.  
 130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.  
 MILWAUKEE—Secretary of District Council  
 Chas. Heuer, 501 25th st.  
 30. (Ger.) Wm. Hubbits, 740 18th st.  
 71. (Millwrights) T. Erlinger, 430 Ninth st.  
 233. (Ger.) R. Meyers, 620 17th ave.  
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## CONSTITUTION FOR BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

## ARTICLE I.

**SECTION 1.** This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

**SEC. 2.** This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

**SEC. 3.** In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

**SEC. 4.** The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

**SEC. 5.** The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, no shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

**SEC. 6.** The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE II.

**SECTION 1.** The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

**SEC. 2.** The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

**SEC. 3.** All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE III.

**SECTION 1.** No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

**SEC. 2.** All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

**SEC. 3.** Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE IV.

**SECTION 1.** Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE V.

**SECTION 1.** It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

**SEC. 2.** It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VI.

**SECTION 1.** All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VII.

**SECTION 1.** On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

**SEC. 2.** Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

**SEC. 3.** Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

**SEC. 4.** All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE VIII.

**SECTION 1.** When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE IX.

**SECTION 1.** No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE X.

**SECTION 1.** Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

**SEC. 2.** It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

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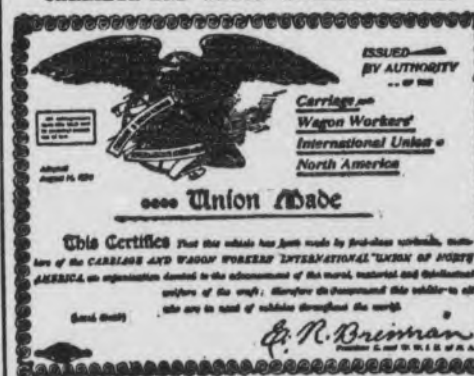
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	6 2	10 1 3-16	12 10 5-8	2 6 1-4
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## PATENTS

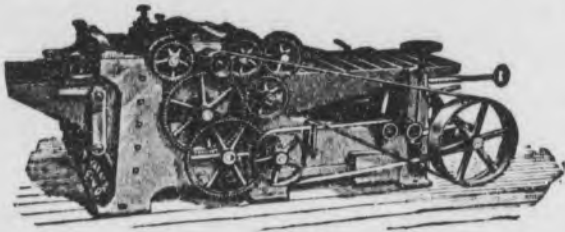
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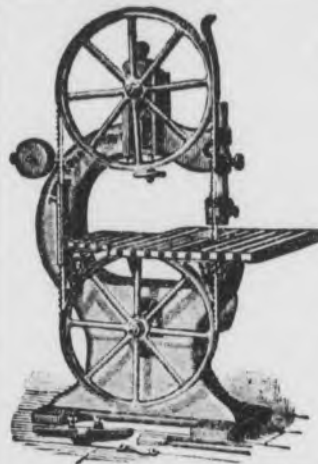
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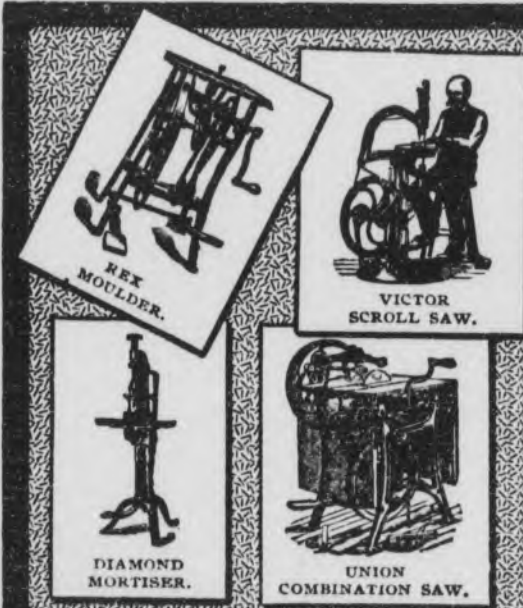
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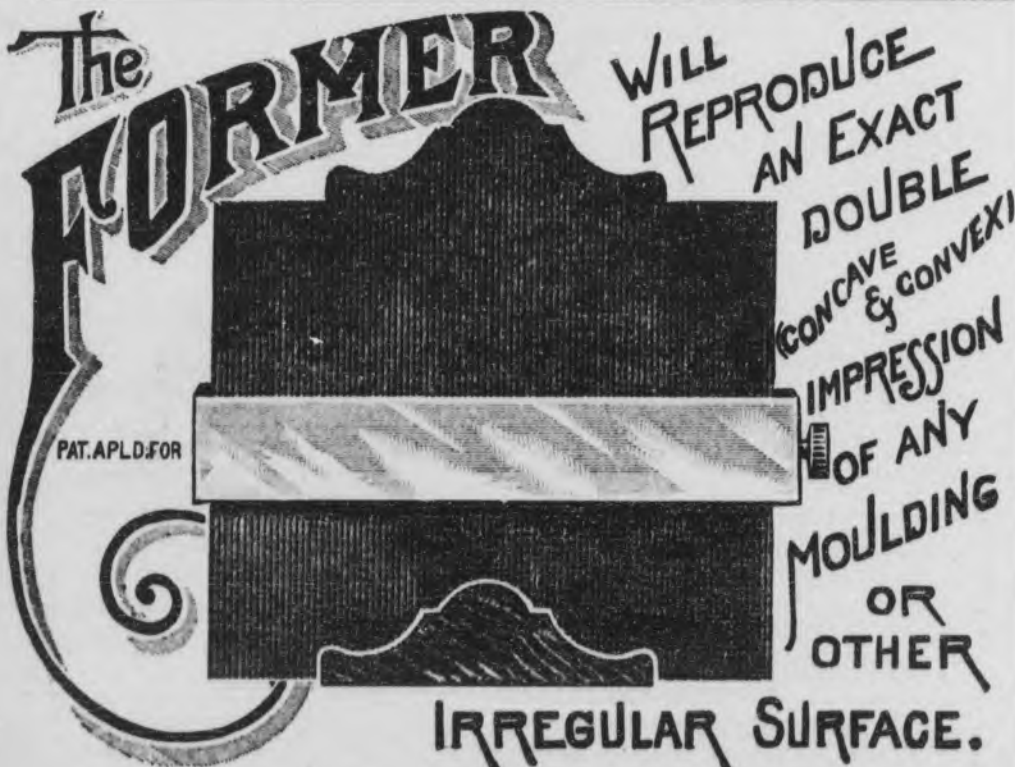
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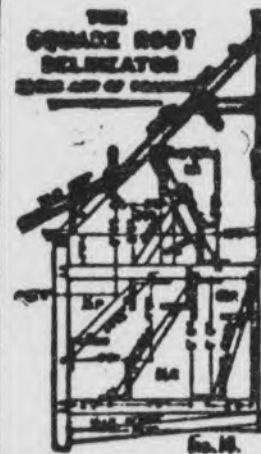
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VOL. XVI.—No. 4.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1896

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**CARPENTERS.**—Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

## Chicago Carpenters on Strike.

Monday March 30th, the Carpenters of Chicago went on strike for the enforcement of the eight hour day, and 35 cents per hour as the minimum scale. The Carpenters and Builders Association and the Carpenters Executive Council came to an agreement on the above terms. The strike is against the individual contractors outside of the Association who have not signed the agreement. It is a detailed strike and not altogether general, but may become so at any moment. The men are determined and well organized, and they insist the terms they ask are simply those which prevailed prior to the panic.



F. P. MAYFIELD, Kansas City, Mo., and Chas. Schadt, San Francisco, Cal., have been appointed District Organizers.

GENERAL Secretary-Treasurer McGuire got a Union under way in Atlantic, N. J., with 85 charter members last month and now it has nearly 200.

HARRY LLOYD, Union 33, Boston, Mass., is doing effective work for the U. B. in the "Hub" and vicinity by addressing public meetings.

J. HUGHES, Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., went to Minneapolis, Minn., last month and by a thorough canvass among the "chips," got Union No. 7 of that city under charter with over 50 members to start.

VICE-PRESIDENT Tossey, of Detroit, Mich., partly at the expense of the Michigan State Federation of Labor and partly at his own expense, in February last visited Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson and Ann Arbor, and did good organizing work for the U. B. and for all branches of labor. He delivered a public lecture in each of these cities.

## Strike in Brooklyn Won.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—On March 7th Contractor R. B. Ferguson paid off his carpenters at \$3 per day—25 cents per day less than the scale. On the following Monday morning the men, 50 in number, went on strike. He quickly agreed to pay the union scale, but the following pay day he paid only \$3 a day. On March 16th the men again came out, and at the end of the week Ferguson came to terms, after a trial of scabs. He laid off the scabby crew and put all the union men back to work.



An Upholder of Cheap Bosses and Low Wages.

HIRAM WORK-AS-LONG-AS-YOU PLEASE.—"These pesky unions tire me. This is a free country. A man has a right to work for any price. If wages are low let us work longer hours to make up."

## Look Out for Geo. D. Clemmons—the Bare-faced Fraud.

DAYTON, O.—Union 104, by unanimous vote, expelled Geo. D. Clemmons for rank fraud and embezzlement. He defrauded Union 104 of \$5.50; he robbed the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city of \$195, part proceeds of Labor Day picnic. He embezzled \$10 charter fee, etc., of the Bicycle Wheel Makers Union, which money he should have sent the A. F. of Labor. He beat several other parties out of sums of money amounting to several hundred dollars. He is a skin and dead beat of the worst kind. When last heard of he was in Buffalo, N. Y., claiming to be organizer of the Brotherhood of Bicycle Workers. There is, however, no such organization.

## Carpenters' Strike in Atlantic City, N. J.

Carpenters Union 66 now has nearly 200 members. It warns all carpenters to stay away from Atlantic City, N. J. Though organized a little over a month, the men went out April 13th for the nine hour day and union rules. Most of the builders and contractors gave in. But a few still hold out.

CARPENTER work is extremely dull in Davenport, Iowa, Alexandria, Ind., San Francisco, New Orleans and Buffalo, N. Y. Newspaper booms of an alluring character are flooding these places with men who, when they get there find plenty of carpenters ahead of them and out of work.

## The Eight Hour Campaign.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Union 273 is strongly for the eight hour day and proposes to move for it this season.

54,250 members of trade unions in New York State are working eight hours a day. So says the State Labor Bureau.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—On February 28th last a stringent eight hour ordinance went into effect to cover all public work in this city.

BOSTON, MASS.—On Feb. 27th, a delegation of the Carpenters Unions waited on the bosses and were received favorably as to the general adoption of the eight hour day.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Our Carpenters District Council has out a committee with special resolutions to present to the City Council to pass an eight hour ordinance for city employees.

CLEVELAND, O., is rousing up in great shape. Business Agent John Connelly is bringing in members by the dozen each week. We are going for the eight hour day this summer.

CARPENTERS Unions in Anaconda, Mont.; Springfield, Ill.; Fairmount, W. Va.; S. Bend, Ind., and Rochester, N. Y., have asked trade demands this month from the contractors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Carpenters Unions of this city are treating with the contractors to hire none but union men and to strictly enforce the eight hour day. We must treat with them individually, as the panic broke up their association.

THE Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago has a live committee out insisting on strict compliance with the eight hour law on all public works of the city. The City Council has given assurances the law must be carried out to the letter.

DETROIT, Mich.—Carpenters are waking up. Union 421 holds open meetings weekly with good results. New members are coming in rapidly. We have met the contractors and asked the eight hour day and a minimum of 25 cents per hour, to go into effect this spring.

THE eight hour movement in Australia was begun by the building trades in 1853, and it took them three years to win for eight different branches. To-day over sixty trades enjoy the eight hour day in that country, or about three-fourths of the laboring population. Since the hours were reduced the number of arrests for intoxication has decreased from 23.17 to 8.3 per thousand.

EIGHT hours as a day's work is being pushed hard this spring by the Carpenters Unions of Salem, Peabody, Beverly, and Boston, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; the upper Harlem District and Westchester County, N. Y.; Buffalo; Lincoln, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, O.; Houston, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis; New Orleans; Indianapolis; Leadville, Col., and San Francisco.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### For Humanity.

Men, who hear the children's cry!  
Men, who hearken woman's sigh!  
Pledge once more your purpose high  
For humanity!  
Now's the day and now's the hour!  
Would ye listless shame your power?  
Would ye craven, shrink and cower!  
Choose ye liberty!

Unto you the ages call!  
Will ye helpless die in thrall!  
Up! for freedom, one and all,  
Strike the bloodless blow!  
Not by strife on battlefield,  
Not by clash of sword and shield;  
Mightier arms has truth to wield  
O'er relentless foe!

By the chain that bound us long,  
By the past of shame and wrong,  
We have vowed our manhood strong  
That we shall be free!  
See the front of battle lower!  
Fear ye evil's dying power?  
God's own hand has struck the hour  
For humanity!

Up! our heritage to claim!  
Up! in love and honor's name!  
Hearts that falter, would ye shame  
Trust our father's gave?  
Once again in belfry swings  
Freedom's bell above us rings;  
Falter not with baser things;  
Rest—but in the grave.

FRANCES MARGARETH MILNE.

#### The Referendum.

It will simplify laws.  
It will control monopoly.  
It will purify the ballot.  
It will supplant violence.  
It will broaden manhood.  
It will prevent revolution.  
It will make people think.  
It will accelerate progress.  
It will banish sectionalism.  
It will sever party bondage.  
It will simplify government.  
It will wipe out plutocratic dictation.  
It will reduce taxation to necessity.  
It will prevent the bribery of our lawmakers.

It will establish home rule in all municipalities.

It will restore to the people their natural rights.

It will give us a government by the people and for the people, whose corner stone is equal and exact justice to all.—  
*The Loyal American.*

#### Trade Unionism in Germany.

The general commission of the trades of Germany, a central body very similar to the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following figures as to the strength in organization of the German workers on trade union lines: There are fifty-two national organizations and seven local unions affiliated with the general commission, having a membership of 245,500. The furnishing and wood-working trades, with 51,216 members, are the best organized; next come the metal and shipbuilding trades, with 38,127; building trades, 33,016; mining and quarrying, 26,968; printing and kindred trades, 24,892; liquor and luxuries, 20,654; leather trades, 20,073; clothing trades, 14,063; textile trades, 10,302; seafaring, dock labor and transport, 4,351, and food producers, 2,328.—*Information.*

#### Senator Tillman's Peroration.



HE closing passages of Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman's speech in the United States Senate are remarkable for their forceful and warning language. These words of the Junior Senator from South Carolina have long ere this found lodgment in the minds of many Americans:

The money changers are in the temple of our liberties and have bought the sentinels on guard. It may be too late. God grant it be not so, but this great republic can only be saved from the miseries of revolution and internecine strife in the near future by its citizens casting aside blind allegiance to party and marshaling themselves under the banner of Jefferson's democracy and Lincoln's republicanism, determined to restore the republic to the form in which it was left to us by the fathers and since consecrated by the blood of brothers shed in civil war, engendered and brought about by just such statesmanship as we have here. The encroachments of the federal judiciary and the supineness and venality—corruption, I may say—of the representative branches of the government are causes of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations and the supreme court by one corrupt vote annuls an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich.

Sir, the struggle from 1861 to 1865, which drenched this fair land in blood, was to emancipate 4,000,000 black slaves. We are fast approaching a condition which will place the collar of industrial bondage around the necks of ten times that many white slaves. I would not predict revolution or war if I did not feel that relief must come either by the ballot or that an effort will be made in a few years to obtain it by bullets. You may look upon me as an enthusiast, an alarmist or an anarchist, but with the sober convictions of common sense I tell you that the teaching of all history is belied, and we must surrender the belief that like causes produce like effects if men expect that the millions now out of employment and the other millions who are working out a hopeless existence of toil year in and year out, the men bearing their hopeless burdens of debt, all directly traceable to bad government, will not some day have a reckoning.

You all remember Macaulay's prediction that some day a government would be put in charge of this country by the commune. When that time comes, God have mercy on you millionaires who have stolen so much of the people's money!

I say to the Senator from Maine and to the other Senators who stand here as exponents of the creed which would enslave the American people by the consummation of the scheme to which they are committed: The Armenians are here at your doors. In every city and hamlet and county of these United States they can be found, and I warn you they will not be held down for all time by the Turks who now oppress them.

A day of reckoning will come unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and, when it does come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people. The present struggle is unfortunately too like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing states of the north and east, those which have grown inordinately

wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the south and west, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. The old slaveholders of the south were not more arrogant or more determined. "The sordid despotism of wealth," to use the apt phrase of Justice Brown, is already felt throughout the land.

The representatives in Congress from those states, without regard to party affiliations, are solidly arrayed under the banner of monopoly and the gold standard. Greed and self interest seem alone to actuate them. Self preservation and patriotism should bind the south and west in equally strong bonds of union. We cannot afford to longer put party above country.

You have already been told in glowing language by the eloquent Senator from Missouri that the conflict is "irrepressible," and it is easy to see from the temper and feeling of the equally distinguished Senator from Colorado and other western Senators that the struggle for the new emancipation has begun. And the new Mason and Dixon's line which is drawn, not by the surveyor, but by the denial of the natural and inalienable "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to a large majority of citizens, will sooner or later bring together in the bonds of union the toiling and now downtrodden masses of the cities and the equally desperate masses of the country. Agrarianism and communism will join hands.

There are millions now on the march, and they tramp, tramp, tramp—tramp the sidewalks hunting work and tramp the highways begging bread. Unless relief comes they will some day take a notion to tramp to Washington with rifles in their hands to regain the liberties which have been stolen from them or which their representatives have sold, and the hitherto conservative force of the republic, the well to do agricultural class, will lift no hand to stay the march, but join it. God grant that our country may be spared the enactment of such scenes as were witnessed in Paris in 1789.

But the fair flower of liberty, planted by Jefferson in the immortal Declaration of the 4th of July, 1776, watered by the blood of our Revolutionary sires under Washington, cannot be uprooted or smothered by the noxious weeds of monopoly and class privilege without bloodshed, and a cataclysm which will give us a military despotism or leave the republic redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled is just as sure to come as yonder sun shines in the heavens, unless we do our duty here and take the hands of these conspirators off the people's throats and give them an opportunity to breathe, to work, to live.

#### It is Logically Correct.

Let no man become frightened, discouraged or pushed off the track. The historic past fully demonstrates that the trades-union movement is logically correct. No matter how much we would all like to reach a better industrial state in one bound, the conditions that plainly confront us, coupled with the past development of the labor movement, plainly indicate that the surest way to reach better and permanent conditions is along the trades-union route. The plan also has the advantage of obtaining the amelioration of the condition of the members, as we unitedly hope and struggle for final emancipation.—*Cigar Makers' Journal.*

PENDLETON, Oregon.—All our members are at work. We have quite a number of strictly union jobs and the outlook for next season is fair. Union 618 is pushing ahead nobly.

#### Insurance Against Non-Employment.

Professor Dewey, of Boston, in a lecture delivered at John Hopkins University, on "Insurance Against Non-Employment," said:

"In Germany Trades Unions are not so numerous as in England, and accordingly we do not find insurance under the form of out-of-work benefits so highly developed there. Less is expended for out-of-work benefits than for travelling benefits, i. e., for assistance to members in travelling for the purpose of finding work. Analogous conditions prevail in Austria. But the chief interest centres around the compulsory insurance in Germany, about which so much is said these days. What is known as workmen's insurance since 1883 is no new Socialistic legislation, as is commonly supposed, but has existed in some form since 1789. In 1883, the Government, thinking that insurance was not general enough, and desiring to overcome the odium which it had incurred by the repression of socialism, inaugurated general compulsory insurance against sickness of workmen. Two-thirds of the expense must be borne by the workmen, and one-third by the employers. The amount paid by the former was about 1 per cent. of their wages. Compulsory accident insurance followed in 1884, and old age insurance in 1889.

"In America the amount of insurance furnished by Labor Unions through out-of-work benefits is not large. The most important is the Cigarmakers Union. The amount of out-of-work benefits distributed by all the cigarmakers in the country for four years is as follows: In 1890, \$22,760; in 1891, \$21,223; in 1892, \$17,460; in 1893, \$89,402. In New York City the Typographical Union paid its members \$31,000 in one year. The lecturer said that the public little realized how much good service those Unions rendered their members in this way."

#### Equality Before the Law Largely Imaginary.

There is no question but that every intelligent working man is keenly alive to the fact that the equality before the law, which he is said to possess, is largely imaginary. He has not come to this conclusion through any manner of false reasoning, nor has he confounded his ideas of personal liberty with those of special license, but he has formed his opinion on the basis of legislation against his interests and the misinterpretation of the little law that has been enacted for his benefit. As the working people have it in their power to make and unmake their rulers, they should take advantage of the fact, and select for their governors such men as will protect their interests. But in order to do this understandingly, the workers must first gain a knowledge of what is needed in the way of remedial legislation and unite in a demand for its enactment. Labor has been much divided on this question, and before any decided advantages can be attained there must be a unanimity of opinion concerning what is needed.

It will be seen that an education on political lines is necessary—that all questions pertaining to the science of government must be understood by the voter, and as labor organization thus far has been the leader in the amelioration of the condition of the workers, so must it be the pioneer in the political education of the people. The labor organizations must take up the question of government and weigh well all matters pertaining thereto, avoiding carefully any allusion to party.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal.*



## A Plain Hip and Valley.



PLAIN hip and valley, each covering a space 8 feet square.—Rise of roof 6 feet, the same lines answering in lengths and bevels to suit each position.

Let A B L O represent the square of 8 feet. Draw the line B O, the seat of hip or valley, and from O describe the arc B E, from E draw E F, the rise of roof square to O E, join F O, the hip rafter, then on the line A B make A C, the rise of roof, and join C O, the common rafter, produce A B and make A H equal to C O, from O describe the arc F H and join H O, which is equal in length to the hip rafter. Produce the line E F to G, equal in length of hip rafter F O and use the side bevel at G, and the plumb bevel at F to form the joint of the hip or valley rafter at the ridge. For the points of the jacks with the hip or valley use the side bevel at H and the plumb bevel at C; observing that the valley jacks join the ridge in the square and plumb cut and the hip jacks join the plate by the square and level cut.

The valley rafter is cut to its full length, but if the hip rafter is cut to its full length and not backed, its upper edges will project beyond the edges of the wall plate, and also above the plane of the roof; therefore to avoid backing, square across the back and make the level cut, to fit on the plate, then measure the length and again square across the back, mark the plumb bevel on the sides, and the side bevel on the back from each side intersecting the centre and make the cut to fit around the corner of the ridge—thus the rafter is shortened the distance from the square across full length mark, to the point of intersection of the side bevels.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—We are having public meetings in every section of this district, with excellent local speakers. The "chips" are arousing from their long sleep. J. Clark & Son, Chicago contractors at the Park building here, are lately paying only 20 cents per hour and a few men, 25 cents per hour. Small wages and persecution are stirring the men. Only one half of the carpenters at work.

## Postal Savings Banks Would Save Millions of Interest Now Paid to Banks.



It seems somewhat remarkable says the Spokane *freeman's Labor Journal*, that in the general discussion of financial measures for the relief of the government as well as the prevailing stringency in the money market, so little has been said of the postal savings bank system.

In the official report of the Comptroller of Currency at Washington, D. C., he says there are 1017 savings banks, with 4,875,519 depositors and \$1,810,597,023 of deposits which is \$371.63 per capita for each depositor.

In its present financial embarrassment the government is borrowing \$100,000,000 at 4 per cent. interest in gold for a term of 30 years, during which long period the interest will amount to \$120,000,000, with an annual tax of \$4,000,000, and then the principal, \$100,000,000, will still have to be paid. However, the premiums paid for the bonds may reduce the interest, if we reckon nothing for the use of the \$4,000,000 paid in annually for 30 years, to about the same sum as the principal. Now, if the administration had proposed and secured the establishment of a postal savings bank system and had offered 4 per cent. interest on deposits, with absolute security to the depositors, this rate of interest to run for one year or more, as the needs of the treasury might justify, and thereafter at 3 per cent interest, does any sane man suppose that, with over 18 times the \$100,000,000 just borrowed in the private savings banks and over five times the \$100,000,000 subscribed for, the government could not have obtained deposits to double the amount of the loan, or \$200,000,000, which is less than one-tenth of the money in the savings banks and that offered for the bonds which are now to be issued?

There is every reason to suppose that with a postal savings banks system in full operation all over the country, with 3 per cent interest paid on deposits, the government would speedily have on hand not less than \$1,000,000,000 (one thousand million dollars) and could loan the whole sum at 4 per cent., the one per cent. paying all the expenses of making the loans and conducting the business. This would fix the rate of interest so low that private savings banks could not afford to pay 3 per cent. interest on deposits and declare large dividends, and hence in due time the government would have nearly two thousand millions in deposit to loan to the people at 4 per cent. As the capital of private savings banks is a mere trifle compared with the amount of the deposits, the bankers would employ their capital in useful industries and become producers, while the revenue from the postal savings banks would greatly lighten the burden of the national expenses.

The growth of the private savings banks system is an evidence of its great advantages to those who engage in the business of receiving deposits at a low rate of interest and loaning them at a higher rate of interest. In 1820, there were 10 savings banks with \$1,138,570 in deposits; in 1860, there were 278 savings banks, with \$149,277,504 in deposits; in 1890 there were 921 of these banks, with deposits amounting to \$1,524,844,506; five years later, in 1895, they had increased to 1017 in number, and the deposits were \$1,810,597,023.

The advantage to depositors to a government system of postal savings banks are seen at a glance. First, they never fail; secondly, their doors are never closed because people in alarm make a run on the bank; third, depositors can

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

always get their money when they want it. These are considerations which appeal to the good sense of any one who has intelligence enough to earn money and save a portion of it.

But there is another side of this subject worthy of serious consideration. It is the fate of those who borrow money from private savings banks. They are constantly losing their property by foreclosure of the bank mortgage at one-half of the property value; and one bank never lends money to the borrower from another bank; the borrower must go under. This never happens under the postal or government system of savings banks if the borrower by extension of time on his loan can pay the interest.

No demand has ever been made in any country that has adopted the postal savings banks system to have it abolished. It suits both the people and the government.

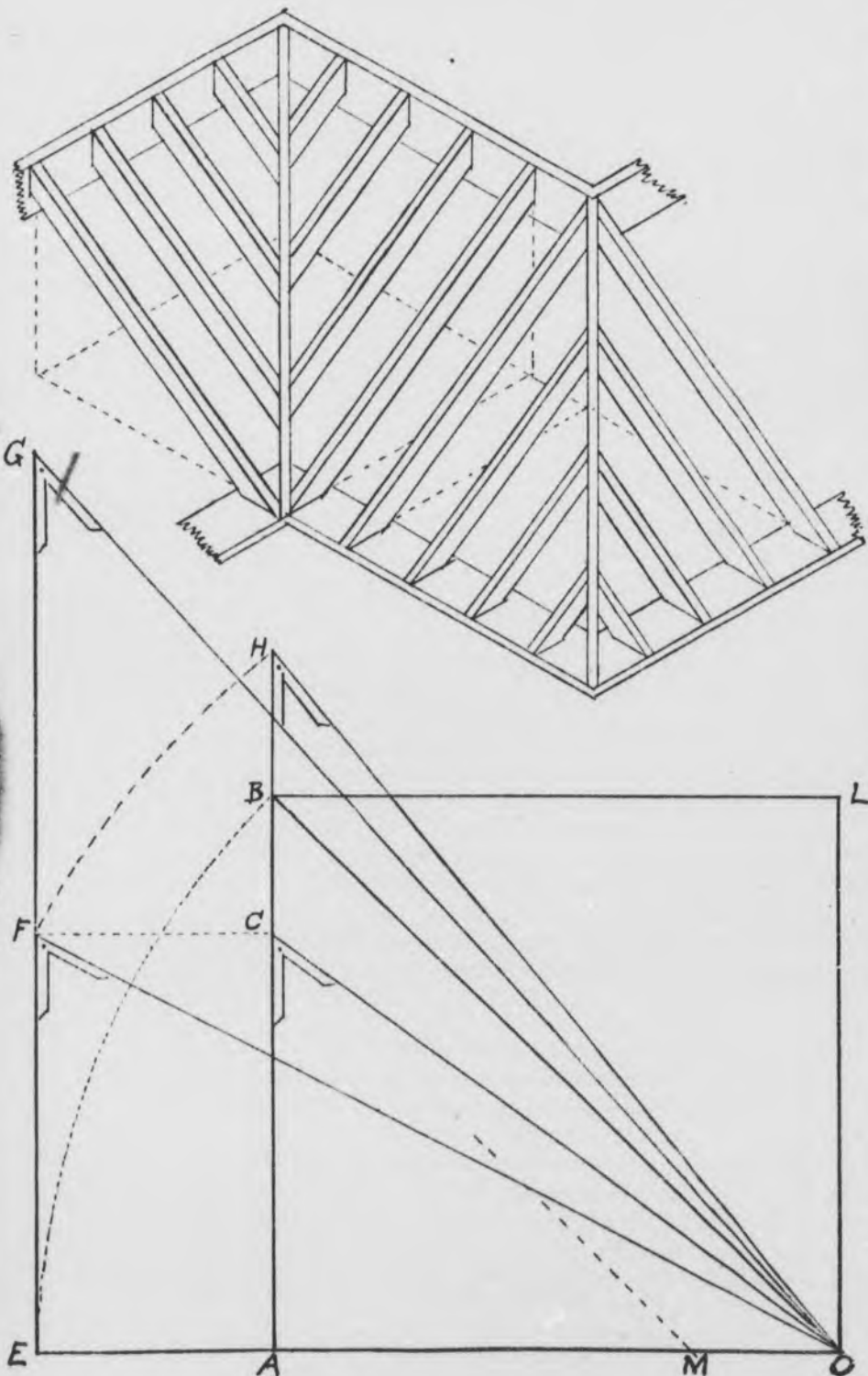
## Rival Trade Organizations.

According to the ethics of trade unionism, only one organization should represent each trade; each individual workingman should ally himself with the union representing his calling, so writes the *Locomotive Fireman's Magazine*, and all trades should unite in a federal union for purposes offensive and defensive. Were these purposes carried to their legitimate conclusions there could be no antagonisms within the ranks of labor; an absence of the adoption of these principles has led to antagonism, and has prevented a perfect unification of the working people.

Dual organization is but another name for opposing or rival organizations. That two organizations should represent the same branch of labor without clashing of interests is an accepted fact, but that two organizations never have represented the same branch of labor without clashing of interests is also a fact. A labor organization is a recognized benefactor of working people, but working people who have remained unorganized are more fortunate than those undergoing the strife and fratricidal warfare incidental to a struggle for supremacy between two influential labor organizations, of one trade or craft.

Trade unionism reduces this cause of dissension to a minimum. Should petty jealousies or precocious ambition lead to the launching of a rival trade union, the ruinous effect is restricted to that particular trade; but should the same cause lead to the institution of a universal organization, one founded on the "great brotherhood" or French Republican system, immediately is heard the rattle of musketry from the extreme right to the extreme left, and labor despairingly witnesses a battle royal between contending forces. The new organization is not only the rival of particular trade unions, but of all trade unions, whose calling the new organization assumes to represent. The struggle is for supremacy between the old and the new. The old calls into service every resource at its command for self-preservation, the new leaves no act undone, no abusive word unsaid that will secure acquisitions of membership and territory.

THE wage-system is a slave-system, it is true. But there are degrees of slavery, and Trade Unionism tends to lessen the degree till it becomes imperceptible, except as a theory.—*Ex.*



In measuring the length of each jack, make an allowance for one half the thickness of stuff in the hip or valley. To find this allowance, set one half the thickness of hip or valley rafter on the dotted line parallel with B O, and at the point where this line strikes the line A O, at m, square up intersecting the line H O, at n, the distance m n, in inches, to be subtracted from the length of each jack.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Union 802 is a healthy two months' infant. First meeting in March, they initiated sixteen and now are close on to one hundred of a membership.

Union 440 had an entertainment and hop February 25th, with large attendance. This Union has given several of the kind and they are "dandies." The United Trades and Labor Council has been doing good organizing work this winter.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1896.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## The Labor-Saving Machine.

BY R. S. LAMPION.

I had a job, said a workingman,  
And got a dollar a day;  
Then came a labor-saving machine  
And took my job away.  
Only a workingman, I know,  
"Only a workingman," they said:  
But still I begged for another job  
To give my children bread.

I told my wife I'd lost my job;  
She said, "Who's come between  
You and the boss? I told her 'twas  
A labor-saving machine.  
Only the wife of a workingman—  
Who cares for the tears she shed  
When I told her I had lost my job,  
And that she must beg for bread?"

I gathered my children about my knee,  
Mary and Rob and Jean—  
Poor babes, could they not understand  
The labor-saving machine?  
Only the child of a workingman—  
O mercy! my brain is wild,  
For the labor machine has come between  
The workingman, wife and child!

I said good-bye to my darkened home,  
The scene was black despair;  
The children sang a Sunday-school song,  
And Mary offered a prayer.  
Only the home of a workingman,  
Dark and dismal and damp;  
The labor machine has got my job,  
And, brothers, I'm a tramp!

—Labor World.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Union 48, through Business Agent Wals, has secured an agreement with Mr. F.C. Tozier, that none but union men shall be employed on his large new building, Park and Broad streets. We have recently secured another job under same conditions.

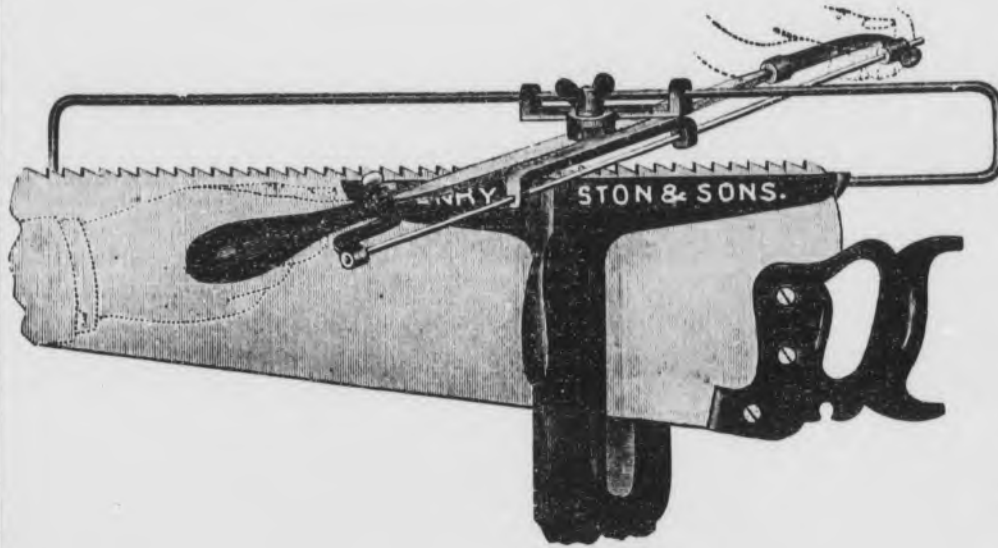
DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Union 554 warns all carpenters to stay away. Newspapers are working up a fictitious boom and humbugging workmen to come here. Our streets are full of idle carpenters; trade dull, and wages down to corn-cob diet.

BUSINESS Agents have recently been chosen by the Carpenters Unions in St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Scranton, Pa., and West Chester County, N. Y.

## Disston's Improved Saw Clamp and Filing Guide.

This filing guide is especially designed to assist those not skilled in the art of saw filing, to file a saw correctly.

Select a tooth of the correct shape and size to suit your work, and let the file down into it; tighten set screw in handle and proceed to file every other tooth. When one side is filed, reverse the saw and the filing guide and file the other side as before. For rip saws, place file at



right angles to the saw and file every tooth. Always keep the file as near horizontal as possible. There are three marks on one of the hubs of the swivel attachment and one on the other, which will give the correct positions for filing each side.

This filing guide is sold only attached to our No. 3 improved clamp or vise illustrated above, and not sold separately. We recommend this as the best saw clamp on the market, being quickly and easily adjusted and not liable to get out of order.

## No List of Officers.

Below is a list of Unions whose Recording Secretary has not sent in the list of officers elected last December. It is now four months and ought to be sent in long before now. The officers and members of these unions are requested to poke up the R. S., viz:

Union 6	193	399	618
19	196	420	636
24	215	456	664
25	273	467	692
39	288	501	723
45	294	503	725
64	308	544	786
69	329	584	
89	381	599	
177	385	601	
189	394	612	

LEXINGTON, Ky.—If carpenters want to starve, have them come here. Streets full of unemployed.

CINCINNATI, O.—Our D. C. has placed Bro. Jas. Frazier in the field as Business Agent. There is a general revival of interest among ex-members and prospects are bright for a large increase in membership.

TERRELL, Tex.—Non-Union men are going around this State in gangs of six to ten and taking work at any price to get a job. The Superintendent of the High School gave a good lecture on "Organized Labor," March 13th, before Union 319.

## Don't Heed Circulars or Delegations Calling for Financial Aid Unless Approved by this Office.

Our Local Unions lately have received numerous circulars of all sorts asking financial aid for strikes, etc. Don't heed these circulars unless they bear the endorsement of Gen. Sec.-Treas. McGuire. They must first have approval of their National trade head and sanction of the A. F. of L. A delegate or delegates making an appeal to any Local Union should be called on to produce credentials as above. There is a man named McLuckie, formerly of Homestead strikefame, now in New York City, making the rounds of the New York unions, and he has no authority to do so. He claims to be in need of money to show up the armor plate frauds of the Carnegies, and makes divers appeals.

## Secretary Carlisle in Chicago.

Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle spoke in Chicago, April 15th, on the silver question. The meeting was arranged in the name of "the Trade Unionists of Chicago."

Mr. Carlisle's opposition to the re-monetization of silver is well known. His hostility to bi-metalism or a double standard, since he became Secretary of the Treasury, is very pronounced and at variance with his former record on the subject. That he is now wedded to the interests of Wall street must be generally conceded.

Yet how strange that he should be called to speak in the name of "the Trade Unionists of Chicago!" And all the more so that each successive convention of the American Federation of Labor the past three years has declared unanimously in favor of silver.

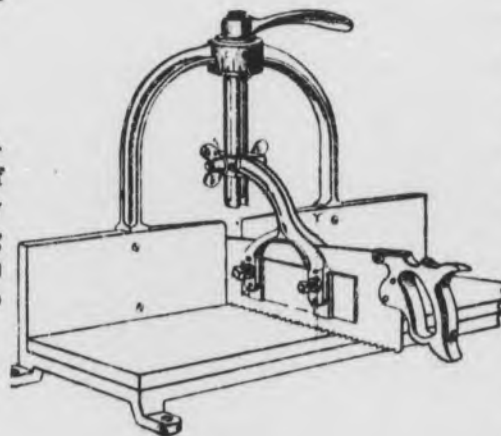
The "Trade Unionists of Chicago" could be engaged in a much better work than in giving such distinguished consideration to Mr. Carlisle. They might have asked him why, as Secretary of the Treasury, he does not enforce the O'Neil eight hour law in the construction of Federal buildings! They might have asked him why he does not investigate the violations of the eight hour law which have been brought to his notice! Yes, they could have asked him a good many pertinent questions.

They could with propriety have asked him where is the great revival of business we were promised if the Sherman Silver Purchasing Act was repealed, and the tariff revised! These two measures are now embodied in our laws and still business languishes.

Party politics may have had something to do with this Chicago Carlisle meeting. At any rate, a veto of a most emphatic kind should be put on all such schemes. Trade Unionists cannot afford to have their fair name dragged into such malodorous prominence.

## A New Mitre Box.

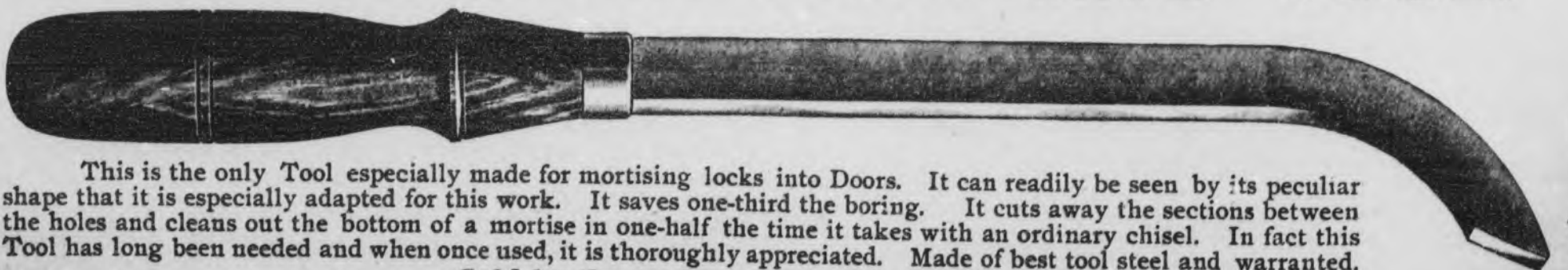
Below is a cut of a new mitre box now being placed on the market. It is highly spoken of by all who have seen it. Simple in construction, easily adjusted to any angle or degree with perfect accuracy. It has an up and down adjustment for any width, from 9 inches down. Unlike some other mitre boxes it does not



require any special saw. Any saw will do, as the saw guides are adjustable to any thickness of a saw blade.

It is made strong and durable, and is neat and light to handle. The above cut is only a rough sketch in a crude way. For further particulars and circulars of the improved machine, address John Karrer, Star Manufacturing Company, 180 East Fourth street, Canton, O. Mention THE CARPENTER.

## THE FOX LOCK MORTISING TOOL.



This is the only Tool especially made for mortising locks into Doors. It can readily be seen by its peculiar shape that it is especially adapted for this work. It saves one-third the boring. It cuts away the sections between the holes and cleans out the bottom of a mortise in one-half the time it takes with an ordinary chisel. In fact this Tool has long been needed and when once used, it is thoroughly appreciated. Made of best tool steel and warranted.

Sold by the trade or sent postpaid for \$1.00.

P. L. FOX &amp; CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.



## Points of Measurement on the Rafter.

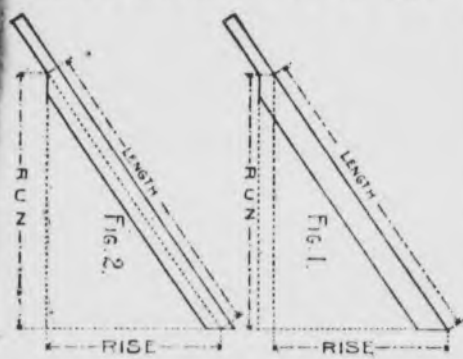
BY A. W. WOODS.



On several occasions we have been asked where the points of measurement exists on the rafter when a projection is left to form the cornice.

Our answer is from a point directly over the outer edge of the plate to the comb.

If the measurement be taken on the upper edge of the rafter, proceed as follows: Apply the square and lay off the seat and down cuts as though there were no projection, then square down from the toe of the seat the desired depth to form the cornice and through this point lay off the true seat as shown in Fig. 1.



If the measurement be taken on a line along the side of the rafter as shown in Fig. 2, apply the square to this line to obtain the cuts.

The amount squared down in Fig. 1 for the projection will be found to be left at the top in Fig. 2. This extra space should not be counted a part of the rise, as the pitch, run and rise remain the same whether a projection is given the rafter or not.

## Geometrical Figures in Roof Framing.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The subject of roof framing furnishes an interesting study for the builder, but few realize the many beautiful figures that it contains. The least change in

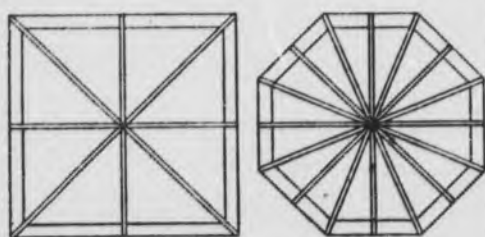


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

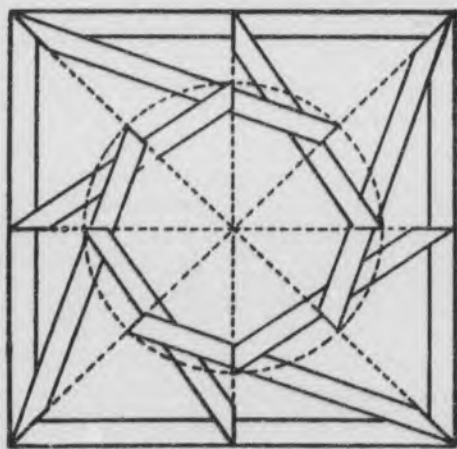


FIG. 3.

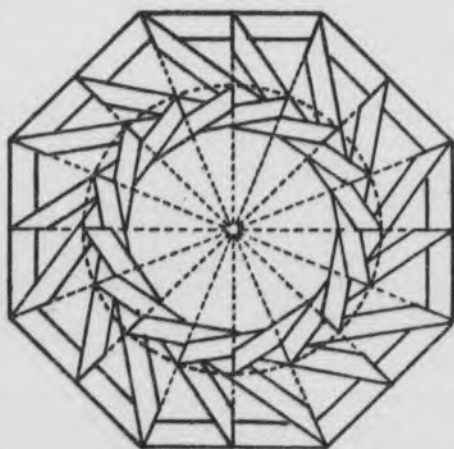


FIG. 4.

the rise changes the cuts and bevels and for that reason complicates the work in the minds of many otherwise good mechanics. We herewith submit a few geometrical figures in different forms, but in doing so we do not present them with any pretense of their being of any special value, as it is not necessary that

the builder know anything about what kind of a geometrical figure he is constructing in cutting the several rafters so long as he uses the right figures on the square, the rest will take care of itself. Figs. 1 and 2, show top view of roof for a square and an octagon tower. The point of sight is directly from above, and these diagrams never change, regardless of what the pitch may be.

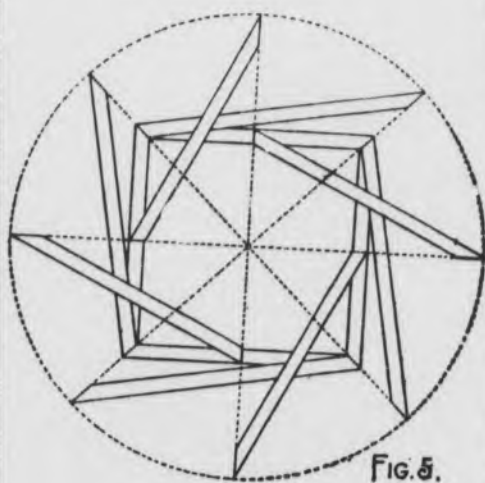


FIG. 5.

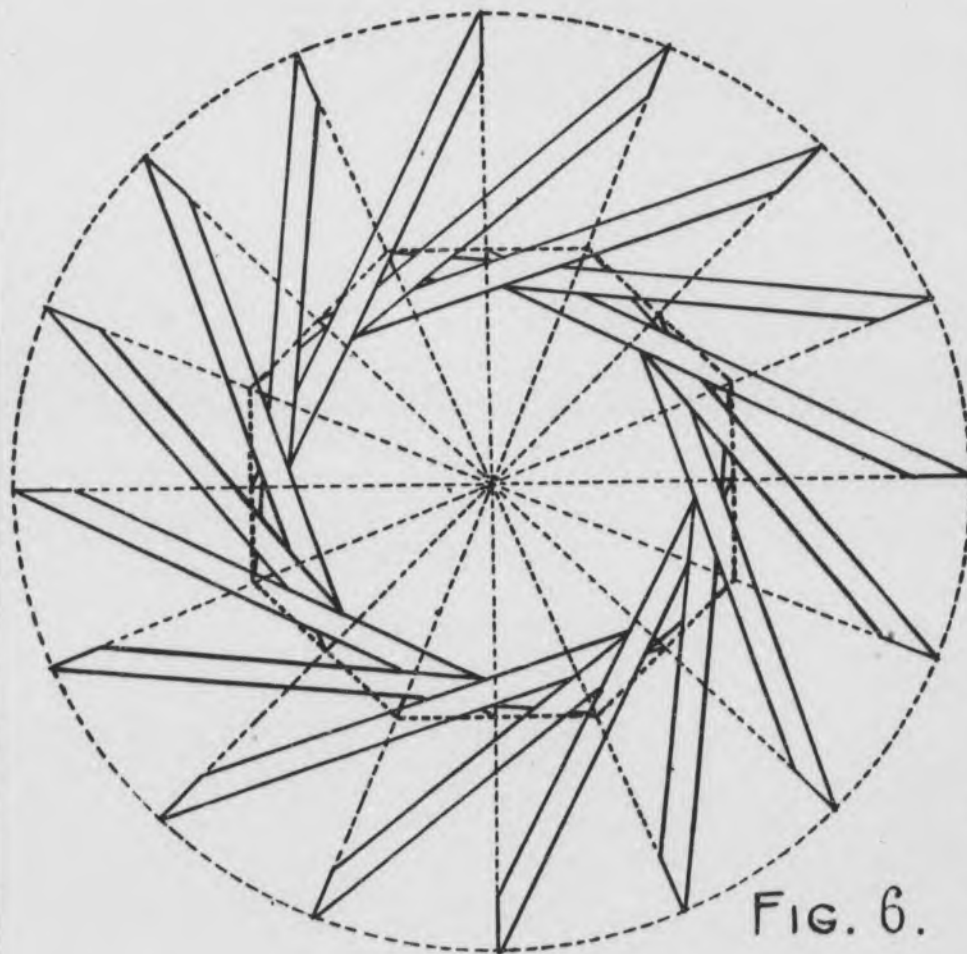


FIG. 6.

Figs. 3 and 4, show the same roofs as in 1 and 2, with rafters cut for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch laying down with the foot of each resting in place.

Figs. 5 and 6, represent the same as in 3 and 4, but cut for the one or whole pitch.

The radius of the outer circles represents the rise. If we could raise the rafters, their points would all come to a common centre, and would show as in 1 and 2.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

In Mr. A. W. Wood's article last month on "The Square Root Delineator" the addition of the lengths of the common rafter should read 7' 10" 8, instead of 8' 0" 3. In his other article, same issue, in two instances the word "bevel" is made to read "level."

NEW YORK CITY.—Union 478, on March 10th, had a reunion and reception, largely attended. Refreshments and cigars with musical entertainment whiled the merry hours away.

## EXPULSIONS

JOSEPH DAINTRY, from Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y., for pawing borrowed tools and for petty larceny, for which he has been convicted and sent to jail.

HERBERT BAGLEY, from Union 478, New York City, defaulter, and deserted his wife.

GEO. D. CLEMMONS, from Union 101, Dayton, O., general dead beat, fraud and embezzler.

G. IBERG, from Union 611, Galveston, Tex., for scandalous conduct.

## Boycott Warner's Malt.

All Carpenters Unions and organized labor generally should boycott Warner's Malt. C. M. Warner, the wealthy maltster of Syracuse, N. Y., is opposed to trade unions. He has shown his enmity to Carpenters Union 15, of Syracuse, and to the United Brewery Workers. This boycott should be endorsed and pushed by every Central Labor Union and central body. Every trade union should take it in hand. The A. F. of L. is going to push it.

BURLINGTON, Iowa.—Union 584 has tripled its membership the past two months by the energetic work of the members.

TAMPA, Fla.—Too many Northern Union men come down here "for their health" in winter time and work for less than Union wages. They hide away and don't come to the Union for fear of being "fired." Such men are a pretty mean class.

VINCENNES, Ind.—Union 658 is pushing ahead at a lively gait. We have issued with good effect, a circular to the public, giving the names of contractors who employ members of Union 658 exclusively. Some contractors claimed to hire union men when they did not.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—We are overrun with carpenters from where they work longer hours; trade flat. This is an eight hour city; we have a few nine hour jobs, but we are going to work them over. The Building Trades Council is enforcing the card system rigidly. March 7th we had a stirring public meeting with music, speaking and cigars.



A Design for Gable Ornament.

In THE CARPENTER I see you ask your readers for sketches and designs. Above is a design of mine for a gable ornament. I have never seen one like it, and I am of the opinion if it were more generally used it would save considerable inquiry when one is searching for the residence. It would give the name of the owner of the residence and is done in scroll work.

E. R. KIRKPATRICK.

Lancaster, Mo.

## Carpenters in Asheville, N. C., Successful.

Over 80 members of Union 384, Asheville, N. C., were locked out this April 1st, for refusing to work with a non-union man and for taking a stand against piece work. The trouble occurred on the famous G. W. Vanderbilt mansion and estate at Biltmore, N. C., a suburb of Asheville. Superintendent McNamee declared he would never recognize the union. On April 8th, the members went to work with the difficulty fairly adjusted.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### "Hullo!"

When you see a man in woe  
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"  
Say "Hullo," an' "How d'ye do!"  
"How's the world a-usin' you?"  
Slap the fellow on his back,  
Bring yer han' down with a whack,  
Waltz right up an' don't go slow,  
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo!"

Is he clothed in rags? O sho!  
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"  
Rags is but a cotton roll  
Just for wrappin' up a soul;  
An' a soul is worth a true  
Hale an' hearty "How d'ye do!"  
Don't wait for the crowd to go,  
Walk right up an' say "Hullo!"

W'en big vessels meet, they say,  
They saloot an' sail away,  
Jest the same with you an' me,  
Lonesome ships upon the sea,  
Each one sailin' his own jog  
For a port beyond the fog;  
Let your speakin'-trumpet blow,  
Lift yer horn and cry "Hullo!"

Say "Hullo!" an' "How d'ye do!"  
Other folks are as good as you  
W'en ye leave yer house of clay,  
Wanderin' in the far away;  
W'en you travel through the strange  
Country t'other side the range,  
Then the souls you've cheered will know  
Who you be, an' say "Hullo!"  
—Sam' W. Foss in Pacific Union Printer.

### In Favor of Strengthening the Country's Defences.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:—

With a feeling of exultation I read of the patriotic action of the United States Senate on the Cuban struggle. I had an idea that that body of the national legislature had lost all of its old-time vigor. I am rejoiced to see some of its old war horses put on the harness and take such an interest in a down-trodden and persecuted people. Their action is a striking contrast with the action taken by that body in New York City known as the Central Labor Union, and I, as a member of organized labor, blush with shame at the views expressed in Cooper Institute.

They who knew "exactly what they wanted" were all social firebrands. Exactly what they want is to destroy the existing organization of society and to sweep away law and property. They rallied in Cooper Union against the increase of the defensive preparations of the Republic, on the ground simply that it would serve also for the protection of social order against anarchy. They denounced the bill in Congress for the strengthening of the country's defences as merely a pretext to aid "the monopolists and rings." They protested against the appropriation of "one cent more for the erection of a fort or the building of a war ship." They were against defensive armament solely because they described it as, "the means that the classes have always used to distract the masses from the demand for social reform, and to reduce them to aid in their own enslavement." They declared that "the present demand for it is prompted by the fear of justice on the part of the holders of ill-gotten wealth."

In other words, these Socialists and Anarchists opposed the strengthening of the national defences solely because

thereby the ability of society to resist their destructive violence would be increased. They would welcome even the downfall of the Republic at the hands of foreign enemies, as affording them the opportunity to tear asunder its civilization.

Such speeches as were delivered in Cooper Union on that night are disloyal and treasonable, and are utterly detestable and wholly abominable in the eyes of all patriotic American workingmen.

You say in THE CARPENTER for February, "that working people fight the battles in war, pay the debts in time of peace and bear all the burdens at all times;" which is only too true. In the face of this fact, is it not better for us to fight the battles and bear the burdens under the stars and stripes than under the "Union Jack?" We can fight, if necessary, but let us spend millions to make it unnecessary. Yes, "millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute."

Union 108, J. C. O'NEILL.  
Lynn, Mass., March 7, 1896.

### The Flint Glass Workers.

President W. J. Smith, of the American Flint Glass Workers, says that said organization has maintained 1,500 of its members out on strike and lockout for two and a half years back, and paid them each \$5 per week. This amounts to \$7,500 per week or \$390,000 per year paid out for this purpose, or practically \$975,000 in the two and a half years of hard times to uphold the scale of wages. The money has been raised by a ten per cent. assessment on the weekly wages of those members employed, to the number of 5,000. The Flints have in all about 7,000 members and have their trade thoroughly organized.

WHEN wealth comes into power, the spirit of liberty never fails to go out.—  
Josiah Quincy, Sr.

### The Power of a Well Handled Boycott.

During the year 1895, the following firms have had to yield to the demands of the Trade Unions of the country, assisted by the A. F. of L., after having their business injured by the boycott: Rand, McNally & Co., printers, Chicago; Werner Printing Co., of Akron, Ohio; Armour Packing Co., of Kansas City, Kan.; Crawford Shoe Co., Glendale Fabric Co., the Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Washburn, Crosby Co., the Swift Packing Co., of Kansas City, Kan., besides a number of lesser concerns. The "let alone" policy loses none of its power when properly handled.

### Mobile Overboomed.

MOBILE, Ala.—Newspapers and real estate speculators have sent out lurid accounts of plenty of carpenter work at this place. We have more idle carpenters than ever known here before. The great splurge is all over a grain elevator and a few trifling jobs which must be completed within the next 90 days. Men are beginning to arrive on every train, who on learning the true situation become disgusted, and take to other parts. Trade for carpenters never was so stagnant in years. Men have not the money to join or be re-admitted, being idle so long. Still they talk favorably of the Carpenters Union, for they have had all they want of disorganization. We have had a rousing public meeting, and our membership will henceforth increase.

### How to Make a Union Fail or Make It Succeed.

#### HOW TO MAKE IT FAIL.

As soon as you have elected your officers, begin to mistrust and find fault with them.

Make most of every little difference that occurs, and blazon it abroad to the world.

If you cannot have your own way, make sure the Union is going to the dogs.

Make much of the little mechanical rules by which the Union is worked, and keep in the background the real motives for its existence.

Always predict failure of any plan that is adopted.

When any scheme does fail, always remind the members that you said it would.

Always take the word of an enemy in preference to the word of a friend.

Always be ready to get your back up.

Remember your inalienable right is to find fault, and never to praise.

Carry these few rules out, and if your Union does not fail it will not be your fault.

#### HOW TO MAKE IT SUCCEED.

Stick to your Union like a leech.

Remember your own faults, and don't be too hard upon others.

Trust your officers, and be careful in selecting them.

When there is one maggot there will soon be more. Don't be the first.

Don't magnify your own sacrifices. Others have made sacrifices quite as great.

Remember Unionism means helping the weak, and not crushing them.

When things look bad, don't get downhearted. Keep pegging away, and encourage others to do so.

If Unionism is good, it is good in times of depression, and it is most wanted then.

Don't gauge the success of the Union by your own good or ill luck.

Pay up promptly when you have the money. If you have not got it say so like a man, and let your secretary know he can depend upon you doing your best.

Don't crawl, and don't bully. The two generally go together.

Remember that as a part of a big machine and a large organization, you are as necessary in your place as any other member.

Be a thorough Unionist to the backbone, not a mere shouter. And if the Union does not succeed it won't be your fault.—*New South Wales Worker.*

### Ex-Senator Ingalls Views.

I believe that labor has the right to combine. I believe any number of men have the right to say that they will not work for any wages that an employer will pay. I believe that they have a right to persuade as many others as they can to join them in refusing to accept wages that are unsatisfactory and secure those that are lucrative and satisfactory.

I am not at all indifferent to the dangers that result in this country, that threaten our society from the aggregation of wealth. All of us cannot be rich, but no man ought to be poor. Poverty and liberty are incompatible. I say that any man who holds his subsistence and the support and maintenance and care of his wife and children absolutely at the behest of another, who can at pleasure raise his wages, or deprive him of them altogether, I affirm that man is not free.—*John J. Ingalls, at Soldiers' Reunion, Butler County, Kas.*

### Japanese Wages.



THE following table giving the average rate of wages obtained in different districts of Japan as compiled by the Statistical Bureau of Japan will afford the American workman much serious matter for reflection.

AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES (WITHOUT FOOD).

	Silver.	Approximate Value in U.S. Gold Coin.
Weavers, men.....	\$4 83	\$2 84
Weavers, women .....	3 30	1 75
Agriculturists, men .....	2 31	1 22
Agriculturists, women .....	1 28	68
Men servants .....	2 12	1 12
Women servants.....	1 16	61

The Japanese yen of 416 grains of silver is now worth but 52.9 cents in United States gold coin. Before silver was demonetized the yen which contains 3½ grains more of silver than our dollar, was worth in gold a fraction over 100 cents, and then of course the equivalent of Asiatic wages in United States gold was nearly double the figures given in the second column. Chinese and natives of India work for even less. As they are paid in silver, the further silver depreciates as measured in gold, the smaller is the gold cost of producing goods in Japan, and the lower the prices at which the Japanese merchant can profitably sell his goods in America for gold. Thus protected by this divergence in the value of gold and silver the Asiatic will be enabled to underbid the American workman in every branch of industry.

That the Chinese and other Orientals can live on half the wages needed by the American workmen for mere subsistence is no fault of our legislation, but our Government is solely to blame for demonetizing silver and thus reducing the gold equivalent of Oriental wages to a degree which renders it simply impossible for our farmers, our planters and our artisans to compete successfully with the products of Asiatic labor.—*The American.*

### Are Trade Unions Conservative?

The so-called conservatives may be very progressive by advancing slowly but surely, while the professed radicals may become great destructionists through an unbalanced policy.

The purposes and methods of trades unions may seem conservative, but the results are radical. It is a movement that cuts at the very roots of an unjust social and industrial system by disputing at every step the equity of free competition and the justice of the so-called law of supply and demand. Trades unions begin at the bottom by making the best of the present surroundings, and creating conditions by which a higher civilization is possible. Trades unions create among the workers a feeling of independence and self-reliance. The power of self-government, so essential to democracy and good citizenship, is developed by organization. King capital laughs at the fanciful dreamer or the Utopia prophet, but fears the practical and steady work of those who are united to curb his absolute sway at every turn.—*Ex.*

The largest pile of saw dust in the world is said to be at Sheboygan, Michigan, in the center of the city. It is nearly eight hundred feet long, and about six hundred feet in width, from twenty to sixty feet in height, and contains about thirty million cubic feet.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### A Number of Valuable Suggestions to Advance the United Brotherhood.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

In reply to yours of Jan. 6, requesting an article for publication in our journal as to the methods adopted by the San Francisco locals in securing "doctor and medicine benefits," I will say that while it is not, as yet, fully established, we have sufficient evidence that it will prove beneficial in many ways. Already many members are availing themselves of the advantages of the arrangement, which, briefly stated, is this. The District Council selected (from bids received through its committee) four leading druggists and four popular physicians, one of each located in different sections of the city, who have agreed to serve the members for one year at the following rates.

The physicians' fee is one dollar for any and all visits at homes or office, including confinement, setting of limbs, surgical operations, etc. The druggists' rates are twenty-five cents for compounding any and all prescriptions signed by any practicing physician. Proprietary and patent medicines, bandages, etc., at cost. In all cases members' families are entitled to these rates. Considering that the regular fee of physicians is two dollars and fifty cents per visit, and the average cost of compounding prescriptions is about sixty cents in this city, the savings to our members can readily be calculated. No member can obtain the benefit of this arrangement except by presenting his quarterly working card, and, as no member is entitled to said working card unless he pay, at least, the first month's dues of the quarter for which the card is issued, it evidently will be an inducement to members to be prompt in procuring their working cards.

It is the intention to extend this arrangement so as to take in tools, clothing, shoes, fuel, etc., which can easily be done without cost. There is no reason why the members of unions should not give their combined patronage to merchants who will readily give a fair discount in order to obtain such patronage. I believe in any kind of co-operation that will to any degree ameliorate the stern realities of our industrial condition.

For years I have advocated high dues and a liberal system of benefits, such as sick, out-of-work, etc. (and equalization of funds). It is absolutely necessary to maintain the growth and stability of our organizations. Then we will have a more substantial basis upon which to build our unions. The necessity of reorganizing our unions after each wave of industrial depression would to a great extent be obviated. Let us adopt a uniform dues of fifty cents per week when at work, exempt from paying dues when idle, pay a liberal sick and out-of-work benefit.

"Principle" will not appease hunger. Why talk so much about union men as "unprincipled" and call them "scabs" for accepting under wage from an unscrupulous boss when they have no means whereby to satisfy the hungry walls of their loved ones at home, while the union at the same time is in precisely the same helpless condition, from lack of funds with which to render such assistance as will make it possible for

members to stand aloof and avoid accepting under wage. The organization should stand between its members and the industrial conditions which confront them, to this end the U. B. must be reorganized.

Let the members think of it, and the unions discuss it, and when our next General Convention convenes I sincerely hope a definite plan will be adopted. Then we will have a basis upon which to organize the Carpenters into a formidable army of workers better able, better equipped to fight the industrial battles of life, and put into practice our beautiful sounding title "Brotherhood," when each to each may be a brother.

C. F. SCHADT,  
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3, 1896.

### What Bob Beatty Favors.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—To build up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, no sick benefits, an out of work benefit, uniform wages and Eight Hours per day all over the land. And we must have a doctor to examine all candidates and a good committee of competent carpenters, good mechanics, to examine candidates and vouch for them that they are carpenters, and not sailors or shoemakers.

ROBERT BEATTY.

### The Immigration Problem.

Fundamental disagreements seem to have so far formed the law of life among men. Is it going to be so for ever? Are we placed here on earth for the purpose of never ascertaining what is right? If so, why that strenuous desire of ours to be educated? What is the use of education if we keep always quarreling among each other about what is best for all of us? Disagreements appear to increase in proportion to education. Radically wrong principles must then lay at the foundation of our educational methods. We suggest that at least one of these wrong principles is that we develop individuality by, say, 50 per cent. and our consideration toward each other by only 10 per cent. It follows from that, that each one of us is bent upon sticking to his own first perceptions, and dislikes to change them for better ones from anybody else.

There can hardly be any doubt that modern education has not yet taught men how to love truth for itself, but only in so far as it may advance each one of us individually. It has also failed to teach that each truth is intimately correlated with every other truth, that not one of them exists by itself alone, that each one must be considered with its connections with every other, in the grand ensemble of general results. Hence the need of avoiding hasty conclusions. Hence the folly of trying to contradict our opponent before he is through what he has to say. And then, what is the difference between rank ignorance and the education that assumes to know it all, or repudiates the idea that God may diffuse clear perceptions among different men, as He diffuses light through the universe?

Take now the question of immigration, which almost everybody is apt to treat without any of its multiple ramifications in relation to the fundamental wrongs of our social and industrial adjustments. Many among the most respectable elements will even tell you that, without immigration, we would all have been in clover long ago. They talk as if they had never read the history of their own

nation or any other. They want to forget that so far, men have carried their troubles wherever they have gone, or have kept them wherever they have remained. The first few hundred white men who landed on our shores commenced to have piles of trouble as soon as they settled down. About 25 per cent. of them had to politically disfranchise the rest. They could not be trusted with the ballot. And they were not Irish, Polish or Italian. They belonged to the very primitive immigration waves, the Saints of the Lord, as they called themselves.

And what about the men who devised our present political system? With the exception of two or three, the rest trembled in their boots, while fixing up our Constitution, lest the plain people of that day should have too many rights. They were considered a lot of turbulent, unreliable chaps, always discontented, and never knowing what was good for them to have. They did not possess property enough to amount to anything or have any judgment, the plain people of that time. Yet, they had been good enough to fight the revolutionary battles and free the country from British rule, often without the bare needs of life or the elements with which to fight with any especial success. Was that their fault? It was the fault of wretched methods of taxation and miserable systems in monetary arrangements, all because of the selfishness or stupidity of the property men of that time. That is just the old song that you can find back of all national disasters. And, in that Constitution of ours, we were especially careful to specifically legalize the very forms of taxes and money which breed national dishonesty and greed, which encourage monopoly in all directions and discourage thrift in all production and all commerce.

Now let us come down a little later in the history of the nation. Let us locate ourselves but forty years back, in 1856. Our troubles then were yet considerable. We were profoundly divided on the question of slavery, on that of prohibition of the liquor traffic, about one-third of the States being virtually under prohibitory laws, and our tariff was playing the "Old Harry" with us, as ever before and ever since. As if the above three questions were not enough to upset the brains of our sinners and our saints, of the ignorant and the wise, of the poor and the wealthy, we had two more questions, viz: anti-Catholic agitation, and how to stop immigration, or how to regulate it, or how to leave it alone. Remember that we had then less than half the population of to-day. Remember again that even to-day we have but one-tenth of the population we need to at all develop our natural resources. Who stand in the way of that development? Not those who come to simply ask for permission to do some useful work in our kitchens or homes, in our mines and railroads, in our factories and shops. Who is then across the path of our progress? We can best answer with another question, and that is, who holds most of our improved land, most of our land poorly improved, and most of the land, natural resources, not yet at all improved. They are the ones responsible for all our disasters to-day and even before, in our nation and every other. If not, why not?

For about thirty years, from 1840 to 1870, we were driven crazy with fears of destruction from the waves of unregenerated Irishmen that were pouring over to this side, bent upon tipping over our national boat. For about ten years the Irish have acquired a certain odor of sanctity, although that is yet far below the sanctity of the old natives, or rather the previous importations of white men, since the only real natives, the red men, have been pretty nearly exterminated.

That is the way with which superior races assert their nobility over the inferior ones. They get rid of them, with the gun, and the sword, or with something else. That saves us the trouble of educating the inferior races.

The immigration that is now more seriously troubling us is that of the Italians, the descendants of the men who 2,000 years ago demolished all the empires of the earth and trampled upon all races like chaff. They generally come to us unencumbered with women and children. They all seem to be healthy and tough, cheerful and willing to work, and doing everything well, in rough or skillful forms of labor. All along the Atlantic seaboard we may by-and-by have them in any large quantities to meet demand for almost anything imaginable, at prices which, good for men without families, mean rapid starvation for the average father with the average family depending upon him. But who invites such immigration? Our wealthy chaps and corporations, powerful enough to defy all laws tending to restrict immigration or to check the fall of wages in any of the superficial methods that legislative bodies are apt to favor or approve. Don't you see that such legislative bodies are ruled by the corporations and magnates who own our natural resources?

But suppose for a moment that we could stop all objectionable immigration. All that our masters would have to do, to counteract or upset that decrease in labor supply, is to somewhat decrease the supply of natural resources for actual use. The fact is, that no quantity of good incidental laws can make up for absence of honesty in the fundamental ones. By the latter we mean those laws which, by their own essence, shall respect or defy the order of the universe. In the latter case Government is but organized anarchy. We then overlook the fact that the only natural function of Government among men is, "To preside over the natural rights of all, and so to veto all privileges to anybody."

Nothing short of that shall ever give peace to men on earth, and to labor what God means labor should have.

JOSÉ GROS.

### Work for the Unemployed.

BOSTON, MASS., March 3, 1896.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Our lack of past success has been because the workers are excessively selfish and try to suppress men who want work and a just part of this earth's goods.

Organized workers need to give more attention to improvements, public and private, to the end that they be employed. When an out of work benefit is established in all trades unions, the people at work will give more study to keeping people employed. We can force public works. Abolish grade crossings in every part of the country. Destroy hovels. Build good buildings in place of hovels. Put in good water supplies. Good sewage systems. Build halls and school-houses for the people. There is work enough for all the people and the workers must consider these things for themselves and not wait for lawyers, doctors and statesmen to plan for them. We need engineers, architects and workers to lead the people, instead of doctors and lawyers.

Surely it is unwise to waste labor to get an expensive means of exchange. The least expensive money, is, and will be, the best for all people where wisdom prevails. Be honest and just one to another and advance comforts wherever we can.

A. F. HILL,

Union 33.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1896.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

What a Good Trade Union Can Accomplish.



THE United Garment Workers of America is a living evidence of what thorough organization of a trade union character can accomplish.

Prior to the formation of this trade body of men and women the sweating system was prevalent and alarmingly on the increase. The hours of labor which had been from sixteen to eighteen per day by the power of union have come down to ten and in some cases, nine hours per day. It has abolished the "task" system and rooted out the sweating system in many cities and has made a grand crusade against the manifold evils of the trade. And all this in five years!

A gang of political disturbers in New York City, misnamed "Socialists," now are bending all their energies, to the ignoble work of slandering and villifying the General Officers of the Garment Workers and to breaking down this magnificent organization which has done so much for a badly-abused body of men and women workers.

The rapid growth and wonderful success of this National Union which confines itself to trade union methods strictly is a tribute to the efficiency and zealous work of its officers. For years they faithfully withstood the abuse and attacks of the Knights of Labor, and certainly now are better able to offset the machinations of the New York "Triangle."

It is greatly to the credit of the Garment workers that in their fight against the sweat shops they have done more in a short time to remove the sweating system, by industrial trade organization than has been accomplished in that respect by the entire legislative forces of the State in many years. This radical and sweeping reform was quickly and completely effected by the cohesion of the Garment workers forces on trade union lines, despite many ups and downs at various times. Not only has the execrable sweat shop been wiped out of most of our large cities, but public sentiment has been so stirred against it, that it is not likely to ever again have a footing. For this, if nothing more, the Garment Workers and their General Officers are worthy of every praise.

But they have done much more, and will continue to push on and push forward to still further triumphs, while their illiberal and intolerant opponents will be left struggling in the mud and filth of slanderous abuse, and in the quagmire of moonshine speculations.

## The Difficulty of Organizing the Bosses.

While Trade Unions during the present industrial stagnation have decreased somewhat in membership, particularly in the building trades, still the prospects of revival and a renewed growth are very plainly at hand. The Builders Exchanges of employers and contractors however have suffered much more than the Unions of the men. Secretary Sayward in his report to the National Convention of Builders last January shows the membership of that body has been reduced from 27 cities to 18 during the year. Several local bodies of Builders during the year withdrew from the National Association of Builders, notably Minneapolis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Omaha. After all it is much more difficult to unite the interests of the bosses and contractors than the men.

## The Federal Eight Hour Law.

The Philadelphia *Tageblatt*, a German Socialistic daily in this city, some time ago took THE CARPENTER to task when we published the numerous instances where the Federal eight hour law had been violated, for not having the A. F. of L. take one of the cases into court for prosecution. The truth is the A. F. of L. made every endeavor to get some one or more workmen in the employ of Uncle Sam to testify or make affidavit as to a case of violation of the law. But in every instance the government employees feared discharge in case they did so. Now there is nothing left but to amend the law to protect government mechanics and laborers from discharge in such cases.

## Dull Places for Knights of the Saw and Plane.

Trade is, indeed, quite dull in nearly all sections and towns, and it is always so at this time of the year. Some places, however, are badly overcrowded with traveling members and floating carpenters, and with not enough work by far to employ half the men. These are some of the places overcrowded with carpenters, viz: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Boston; New York; Brooklyn; Milwaukee; Indianapolis; New Orleans; Mobile, Ala.; Springfield, Mass.; Anaconda, Mont.; Detroit; St. Louis; Jacksonville, Fla.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Des Moines, Ia.; Columbus, O.; Nashville, Tenn.; Cleveland, O.; Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco and the whole Pacific Coast. Colorado, Montana and the silver States are also very dull.

## Organized Labor in New York State.

The thirteenth annual report of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of New York, gives a fund of argument in favor of Trade Unions. July 1, 1894, there were 860 labor organizations in the State with 157,197 members, and during the year they increased to 927 organizations with 180,321 members. Counting the societies not reporting to the bureau and those organized since last July, there are fully 225,000 organized wage-earners in the State, and of that number 10,102 are women in 90 Unions of their own.

Seventy-six branches of Trade, chiefly in the building industries, report 54,250 members working eight hours a day; of these 1,851 are women.

One hundred and seventy-two organizations report that they have established a nine-hour working day for their 25,040 members, 2,810 of whom are women. The ten-hour rule is reported by 261 organizations, having 44,700 members, 3,743 of this number being women.

## Stand Firmly at the Helm.



BUSINESS reverses, following the depressed financial condition of the country, have told severely on the building trades the past three years. Builders and contractors do not now find that easy accommodation at the banks heretofore the rule. This somewhat stifles enterprise, while hard times in business circles generally leaves numbers of stores and houses untenanted and thus checks the erection of many new buildings and reduces the amount of building repairs, which otherwise in good times would be undertaken.

Even during the whole of the panic of 1873-1878, the number of men unemployed was never in proportion as great as it has been the past three years. This of course has unfavorably affected all the Trade Unions among the building trades particularly. The membership has decreased, for of course when men are idle and without money they cannot pay dues. Unions have disbanded in small towns and villages through the stress of dull times.

Many organizations, besides those of labor, have felt the severe pinch. Quite a number of lodges of old fraternal and mutual benevolent Orders have succumbed. Boards of Trade and associations of men engaged in different kinds of business have become disrupted.

In times like these an almost sacred duty devolves upon those whose active interest has shaped their Union's policy in the past. They should strive to bear patiently the trials which they are sure to meet with, and be prepared to endure the fault finding and criticism of those who seem to think that when they have taken the obligation of membership they have done their part and that the officers and committees, elected to perform certain specific duties, should do everything else necessary to make the Union beneficial.

This fault finding is found very largely in those Unions whose members have done the least to strengthen the Union by building up, in time of prosperity, a good treasury which can be relied upon when adversity makes it difficult to pay dues and assessments. It is in these weaker Unions that extra effort must be made for a little while longer in order to prevent disruption, for if allowed to go to pieces now, wage reductions will surely follow, and it will be almost impossible to get them together again.

The guiding spirits of the International and National Unions and Local Unions must stand firmly at the helm in these troublous days, for they will not always last. Already the cheering rays of more hopeful days are discernible. Many trade unionists have watched their unions grow from small, humble beginnings to great numbers. They have withstood the scoffs and jeers of the sinking and indifferent. Made of sturdy mold they have braved all for the sake of themselves and their fellow men. Upon these heroic characters depends the future of the movement. They have experienced the vicissitudes of a labor reformer's life. Many of them have been the guiding hand maid of their organizations since their foundation.

After this panic is over the battle which has been waged so fiercely for the last decade must in some cases be fought over again. Reductions in wages must be regained wherever enforced. The membership that could not bear the adversity of hard times, and dropped out of the organization, must be brought back again, and none can do that better

than the men whose courage, intelligence and energy placed the organizations where they were when struck by this crisis. These are the men who must stand firmly at the helm!

## Thirteen New Charters.

Since our March issue we have issued thirteen new charters viz: Nos. 46, Sacramento, Cal.; 59, Saginaw, Mich. (consolidation of Unions 163, 248 and 466 of Saginaw); 78, Gloversville, N. Y.; 75, Kansas City Mo.; 77, Jersey City, N. J. (House Framers); 79, Marinette, Wis.; 81, Palestine, Texas; 85, St. Joseph, Mo.; 86, Phoenix, Arizona; 91, Gillette, Colorado; 95, San Francisco, Cal. (a Latin Union composed of French, Spanish and Italian carpenters); 652, Elwood, Ind., and 744, Logansport, Ind.

The work of organizing new unions and reorganizing lapsed ones is going on splendidly. Our United Brotherhood has taken an upward course with the revival in business this spring, and we are increasing rapidly in membership as well as in the number of new unions.

## Federation of Railroad Men's Organizations.



RECENTLY we have heard a great deal of abusive language hurled from certain quarters at the chief heads of the Railway Men's Orders or Brotherhoods, particularly in the west.

At one time a few years ago there was room for moderate criticism, especially against the isolated attitude of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers. But of late even against that organization there are not the same grounds for censure, as that society has broadened out and is now federated with the other bodies of railway workers.

These railroad men's organizations are getting closer together in mutual action and fraternity of purpose. They are one by one coming to a common centre of united effort. Peoria, Ill., is now the headquarters of two of these Brotherhoods, viz: of the Firemen and of the Trainmen. And it is now the purpose of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers and the Order of Railway Conductors to likewise remove to Peoria. Both these Trade Unions propose to have the proposition acted on favorably at their respective forthcoming conventions.

The Trainmen have 551 Lodges and 91 Ladies Auxillary Lodges. The Firemen have 519 Lodges and 49 Ladies Auxillaries. The Conductors have 375 Lodges and 100 Ladies Auxillaries.

The Ladies Auxillaries in all three societies are officered by women. In fact these Ladies Auxillaries are one of the recognized and well established features of all the railway fraternities. At each convention these societies of ladies attend and add refreshing interest to the proceedings. Each Order or Brotherhood pays from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per month for funeral benefits of deceased members and for disability benefits to the crippled and maimed among their members.

Such Trade Unions are not likely to be wiped out by superficial criticism and unjustifiable invectives. They have come to stay and their influence is extending more and more as their merits become known.

NEARLY a hundred carpenters' tool chests were unloaded recently at Colorado Springs within a period of four days, and they are still arriving.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westches-  
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Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day, May 1st,  
1896! Push the agitation for  
the eight hour day unceasingly.

## The Eight Hour Day.

THE CARPENTERS, HORSESHOERS, BRICK-  
LAYERS, STONEMASONS AND SEVERAL  
LOCAL UNIONS TO MAKE THE DE-  
MAND.

The Executive Council of the American  
Federation of Labor, in session at Indi-  
anapolis, March 25th, adopted the follow-  
ing:

At this hour, when myriads of workers  
are seeking employment, and, in their  
despair, numbers of them are captivated  
by the seductive theories and glittering  
promises of securing State help, we, the  
American Federation of Labor, reaffirm  
the necessity of concentrating all the  
forces of the practical labor movement  
by the voluntary and collective efforts of  
the Trades Unions, backed by a sym-  
pathetic public opinion.

The general and constant introduction  
of machinery, the minute subdivisions of  
labor, the irregularity of employment,  
the continually recurring periods of in-  
dustrial stagnation and financial panics,  
the hopeless wail of the unemployed, all  
demand equalization of the opportunities  
that will come from the general adoption  
of the eight hour day. All other "isms"  
and economic theories within our ranks  
should be subordinated to the great task  
of giving work to the unemployed and of  
bettering the wages and conditions of all  
who toil.

There is no movement of more value to  
the working people than that which will  
lighten the burdens of those who are  
overworked and underpaid, and which  
will give employment to those who  
wander our byways and highways search-  
ing in vain for a better chance to live.  
The realization of the eight hour day to  
them means better food and raiment,  
happier homes, better citizens, a nobler  
manhood and a higher civilization.

As we approach this question, we  
realize fully the magnitude of the in-  
terested and selfish forces arrayed against  
us, the indifference of the working people  
themselves, their old-time prejudices and  
the many dimensions which divide them.  
More than all, we recognize the need for  
a more thorough and complete organiza-  
tion of every craft and occupation on  
Trade Union lines before we can under-

take a general or simultaneous stand for  
the eight hour day. This severe indus-  
trial crisis from which we are now emerg-  
ing, however, should be a helpful lesson  
to lead the industrial classes into such  
compact organization, which, when once  
attained, will bring still greater achieve-  
ments to the working people.

We heartily approve the shorter work-  
day asked for by the Journeymen Horse-  
shoers National Union, and tender it and  
the United Brotherhood of Carpenters  
our active co-operation and active assist-  
ance in their present efforts to reduce  
the hours of toil. We congratulate them  
that they are in a position to undertake  
this movement without our financial aid.

To insure continued and successful  
efforts by the working people in this  
direction, the president and secretary of  
the American Federation of Labor are  
hereby directed to issue an address to the  
wage-workers of the country urging them  
to join the trade union movement, with  
a view of securing all possible advantages  
resulting from organization, and especi-  
ally to put into operation the eight hour  
workday as soon as business will justify  
such action without injury to the public.

That the aforesaid officers notify the  
executive heads of all unions affiliated  
with the American Federation of Labor  
of such action and seek their co-opera-  
tion and assistance, and request them to  
correspond with employers to the end of  
securing an expression of opinion on the  
voluntary concession of the eight hour  
workday, and that all unions whose  
members now work more than eight  
hours a day be requested to select com-  
mittees to wait upon the employers, with  
the same object in view.

Further, that the press, pulpit, public  
speakers and reformers generally be  
urged to make the need for the eight  
hour workday a theme of concerted and  
persistent discussion.

We hail the decision of the Bricklayers  
and Stonemasons International Union to  
adopt the eight hour workday in their  
trade as a hopeful sign of the irresistible  
movement for the establishment of the  
eight hour workday.

## How They Do It In New Zealand.

In three years, the people of New  
Zealand enacted the following reforms:  
Government ownership of railways,  
telegraphs, telephones and insurance;  
graduated income tax; exemption of  
homes from taxation; discouragement of  
alien ownership of land by levying an  
absentee tax; restoration of the land  
held for speculative purposes to the  
people by a heavy graduated land tax,  
\* \* \*. Besides the hours of labor have  
been reduced to a minimum and a maxi-  
mum rate of wages has been fixed for the  
Government employees, a splendid sys-  
tem of factory inspection has been intro-  
duced, the contract system has been  
practically abolished, and many munici-  
pal reforms have also been introduced.

\* \* \* New Zealand, according to Con-  
sular reports and reliable Australian  
newspapers, is to-day the most prosper-  
ous, contented and happy little country  
under the starry heavens. There are few  
paupers and no monopolies; there is a  
gratifying decrease in drunkenness, pros-  
titution and crime, and the usurious  
practices of a few years ago have been  
discontinued.

DULUTH, Minn.—Union 361 had its  
hall burned out lately and lost its charter  
and property. But Phoenix—like, it has  
risen from the ashes at once and is now  
all in working order and getting new  
members through public meetings.

## A Problem in Roof Framing.

IN reply to a request from the  
Editor of the CARPENTER for  
methods of doing work, I  
submit a method of roof fram-  
ing in competition for the  
prize:—Fig. 1, represents the  
roof plan, or as seen from the top, with a  
steep on ends and a flat one on sides and  
12' 0" rise on 16-foot run on side, and  
12' 0" rise and 12' 0" run on end. Let  
A C in Fig. 2 represent the base line to  
cut perpendicular and level cuts on hip  
rafter. Then take B D on short blade of  
steel square, and a d on long blade as per  
Fig. 4, to cut long bevel on top edge of  
rafter. Next take B D on Fig. 1, and C  
D Fig. 2, to cut short bevel on top of hip  
rafter at top end. These methods will  
work on all pitches.

A. T. ADERHOLD.

Birmingham, Ala.

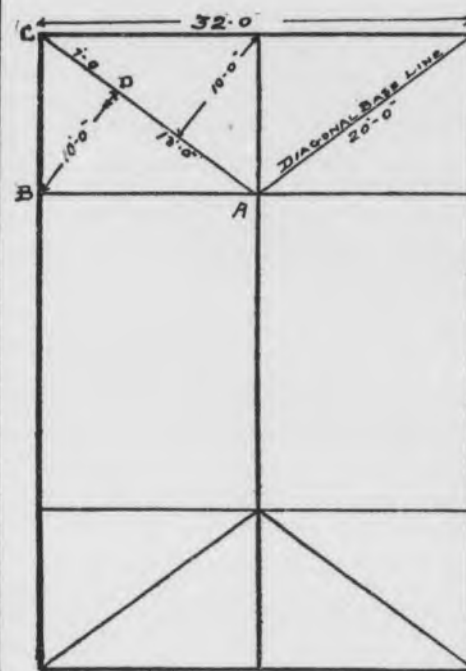


FIG. 10.—VIEW OF ROOF.

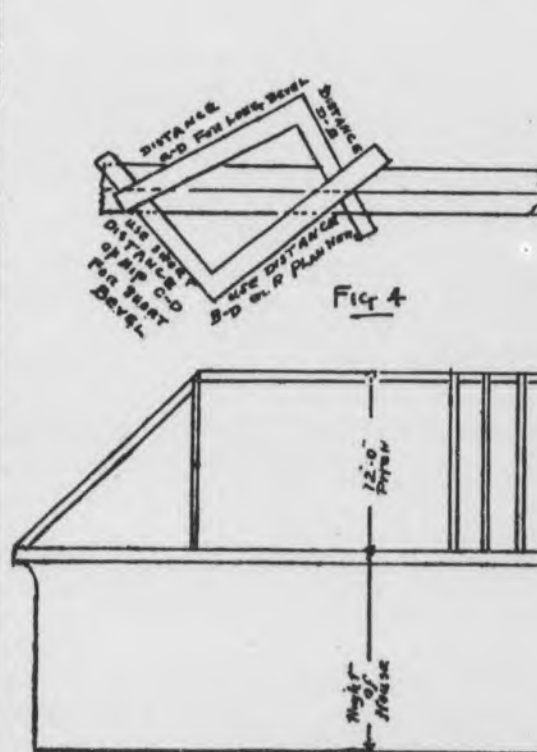


FIG. 3

## The Cause of Poverty.

The masses are poor, ignorant and dis-  
organized, not knowing the rights of  
mankind on the earth, and never know-  
ing that the world belongs to its living  
population, because a small class in  
every country has taken possession of  
property and government, and makes  
laws for its own safety and the security  
of its plunder, educating the masses,  
generation after generation, into the  
belief that this condition is the natural  
order and the law of God.

By long training and submission, the  
people everywhere have come to regard  
the assumption of their rulers and owners  
as the law of right and common sense,  
and their own blind instincts, which tell  
them that all men ought to have a plen-  
teous living on this rich planet, as the  
promptings of evil and disorder. The  
qualities we naturally dislike and fear in  
a man are those which insure success un-  
der our present social order, namely,  
shrewdness, hardness, adroitness, selfish-  
ness, the mind to take advantage of  
necessity, the will to trample on the  
weak in the canting name of progress  
and civilization. The qualities we love  
in a man send him to the poorhouse—  
generosity, truth, truthfulness, friendli-  
ness, unselfishness, the desire to help,  
the heart to pity, the mind to refuse  
profit from a neighbor's loss or weakness,  
the defence of the weak. Our present  
civilization is organized injustice and  
intellectual barbarism. Our progress is  
a march to a precipice. The sermon on  
the mount and natural justice can rule  
the world, or they cannot. If they can,  
our present ruling is the invention of the  
devil; if they cannot, the devil has a  
right to rule—if the people let him—but  
he ought not to call his rule Christian  
civilization.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—We are holding  
public meetings and getting new mem-



FIG. 2

a-a = 12' Rise  
e-a = 16' Run of 12'-0"  
a-c = 20'-0"  
Base line of  
Hip-Rafter.

## Sounding the Alarm.

Those faithful watchers who are sound-  
ing these alarms are ridiculed as calamity  
howlers. When strong, shrewd, grasping,  
covetous men devote themselves to  
creating calamities, fortunate are the  
people who are awakened by calamity  
howlers. Noah was a calamity howler,  
and the bones of the men who laughed  
at him have helped to make the phos-  
phate beds out of which fertilizers are  
now dug for the market.—Henry D.  
Lloyd.

bers. We have started another Carpen-  
ters Union on the south side and will  
soon have one in Kansas City, Kan.

THE National Seamen Union has been  
making a huge and determined effort to  
secure legislation in Congress this present  
session for the better manning of vessels  
on the Great Lakes, and other laws in  
their interests. Petitions from all the  
affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. have  
poured into Congress in behalf of this  
much abused class of men.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### Onward.

Turn not thy back; the world lies all before us.  
And though the goal be far it may be won;  
Let us press on while sun and stars shine o'er us,  
The race is well in hand that's well begun.

They who achieved the crowning height of honor,  
Have waded deep through fen and tangled brake,  
O'er toppling crags have scaled, and ere they won her,  
Oft, plucked of bitter fruit their thirst to slake.

Not the first onset doth decide the battle,  
For stern and earnest is the stubborn strife,  
And in the dreadful gloom and roar and rattle  
Falls many a nobly brave and gallant life.

Blest should we fall if with the foremost falling,  
Where honor leads, than in the rear survive  
'Tis craven fear that makes defeat appalling—  
Better to strive and fall than fail to strive.

Faint not; strive on against the torrent surging,  
Though opposite the course which we pursue;  
It falters not, nor needeth any urging;  
The ocean lies beyond, the end's in view!

A thing of worth is ever worth the winning!  
That which is easily gained is easily lost!  
Feeble the ray which heralds day's beginning,  
But great the light ere evening skies be crossed!

Onward! upward! the tow'ring height ascending,  
The prospect widens as we higher go;  
The hues of heaven are with the summit blending,  
While wrapt in darkness lies the world below.  
—ALFRED LAVINGTON, in the *Chicago Record*.

### Divided by Isms and Schisms.

"I am a socialist and socialism is the only means whereby the emancipation of labor can be achieved. You must come to us if you want relief." "I am a single taxer and nothing but the single tax will give to labor all that it produces." "I am a populist, and when the farmers and the laborers have sense enough to stand beneath the standard of populism the economic problem will soon be solved." And so it goes. The working people are divided into numerous isms, each one more intolerable than the other, in believing that upon the adoption of its particular school of thought depends the salvation of mankind. Meanwhile capitalism, that ignores all isms likely to divide it against itself, looks benignly at labor's contending factions warring against each other and softly whispers to itself "What fools these mortals be." When will the people have sense enough to get together politically and industrially?—*Ex.*

GEORGE HOWELL, says there are 8,000 trade unions in Great Britain, with 1,200,000 financial members, and that they have an estimated value of £2,000,000 annually.

VALUE is the life-giving power of anything; cost, the quantity of labor required to produce it; price, the quantity of labor which its possessor will take in exchange for it.—*Ruskin*.

### An Important Judicial Decision in Brooklyn, N. Y.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In the early spring of 1895, information reached the D. C. that one of the largest builders of our city, P. J. Carlin & Co., refused to longer pay the Union rate of wages. He claimed as a reason therefor, that there was no established rate. After our business agent had waited upon the said firm, and failed to reach any understanding, we were forced to declare this firm's work non-union.

This led to the plasterers, plumbers, steam-fitters, roofers, electricians, carpenters, in fact, every branch of trade employed thereon, to quit on the spot. On seeing this state of affairs existing on all his work, the builder was ready to sign an agreement, and did sign one agreeing to pay wages and employ only union men. Upon receipt of such agreement the strike on his work was declared off by the business agent.

Union men were then employed, and for the first week received \$3.25 per day. But on the second Saturday he refused to pay \$3.25, and gave some as low as \$2.50. This was at once reported to the D. C.; said body retaliated by declaring the strike again on. By this time the roofs were on the buildings, and sad to say, some of the different branches of the building trade became weak-kneed and refused to obey the orders of the Building Trades Union, and were promptly declared scabs by that body. The builder then obtained a number of carpenters such as can be found anywhere, and which are a disgrace to the name of a "mechanic," and they managed to finish his work. But was the D. C. disheartened? By no means. They immediately subtracted the amount received by the men underpaid from the amount they should have been paid, at Union rates, \$3.25 per day, and placed liens in court against the work for that amount. This step was fought by the before-mentioned firm. It ended, however, by the handing down of a decision, by Justice Neu, for the full amount claimed and costs of court. Thus conclusively proving not only to the people interested, but to the entire city, that Union rates did exist, and they were the standard scale. This really brought victory out of defeat!

Therefore, stand close together. You may meet with defeat as we did by the basest of trickery; still, union might and union right are bound to prosper in the end.

T. B. LINEBURGH.

### The Situation in Pittsburg of Late.

PITTSBURG, PA.:

When the Carpenters Unions here were strong enough to be aggressive they protected local contractors, for if outsiders came here they were required to adopt the same system of working. Some of the employers who fought the unions in 1891 have since said that they were much better off when the organization was more strict and the application of the rules in shutting off competition enforced than at the present time. We would favor some arrangement for the employers and men to protect each other's interests. There are probably 300 more contractors now here than in 1891, and they bring a great number of men, so that it is hard alike on Pittsburg capital and labor, and certainly something ought to be done.

TIFFIN, O.—Work dull; but good prospects for summer. We are booming Union 243 by means of circulars and private work of our members.



### FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending February 29, 1896.  
March receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$162 00	119—\$18 20	284—\$3 80	481—\$9 95				
2—27 60	121—10 20	286—10 60	482—8 20				
3—6 80	123—12 80	287—5 40	484—9 70				
4—20 40	124—3 90	288—8 00	486—7 40				
5—1 80	125—28 40	291—14 00	487—2 40				
6—3 60	127—3 40	294—1 40	490—6 60				
8—30 10	132—2 60	300—3 60	493—25 10				
9—54 80	134—3 60	301—15 20	497—35 20				
10—169 40	136—5 25	301—14 80	499—7 35				
11—1 00	137—6 00	305—38 60	500—2 00				
12—13 80	141—20 60	308—3 20	506—4 00				
14—1 80	142—11 60	309—187 40	507—5 60				
15—23 60	143—4 10	315—4 60	513—34 30				
16—48 15	144—7 80	316—11 40	515—22 00				
17—5 60	145—6 40	319—6 05	530—5 55				
18—3 40	147—10 15	323—1 80	521—12 20				
19—2 00	149—3 00	326—6 20	522—11 65				
20—10 80	151—22 60	327—7 20	525—43 30				
21—22 00	154—5 20	328—6 90	533—10 00				
22—141 80	156—10 40	329—3 40	534—4 45				
23—7 80	157—5 20	330—2 80	540—5 80				
24—10 00	158—4 80	331—2 80	544—10 00				
25—13 80	160—9 80	332—46 00	545—5 00				
26—2 70	164—1 80	334—3 40	547—17 10				
27—8 40	166—5 00	336—8 40	551—2 20				
28—4 80	168—11 40	339—4 20	554—14 00				
29—48 80	169—13 90	340—160 80	556—7 40				
30—12 40	170—3 00	342—10 10	557—2 20				
31—2 20	171—9 10	343—10 50	563—52 60				
32—3 20	173—3 20	344—4 40	564—4 20				
34—4 60	175—13 30	346—6 60	567—15 40				
35—5 40	176—18 00	349—7 60	568—2 75				
36—52 80	177—3 40	352—4 50	575—3 80				
37—3 40	179—41 60	355—30 00	578—6 85				
38—6 40	181—100 40	356—1 40	580—3 00				
39—18 00	186—4 40	359—16 50	584—46 40				
40—2 00	188—1 60	360—9 20	588—4 90				
41—4 40	189—14 80	361—6 90	591—5 30				
42—12 60	190—4 80	369—2 80	592—2 20				
43—99 60	191—9 00	370—8 00	599—3 20				
44—13 70	192—2 20	371—2 00	603—4 40				
45—1 40	193—3 40	374—38 00	604—4 80				
46—75 194	194—2 40	375—141 20	605—3 00				
47—22 20	195—6 80	378—2 60	606—6 40				
48—4 60	198—12 20	381—20 70	612—3 00				
49—8 00	199—8 20	382—56 00	618—2 80				
50—2 80	200—10 95	384—28 55	619—2 60				
51—38 40	201—1 80	386—5 80	626—4 40				
52—9 60	203—18 00	390—2 60	629—5 80				
54—13 55	207—11 40	391—8 20	633—11 00				
55—7 40	208—3 60	393—8 40	637—12 80				
56—16 20	209—17 40	394—3 60	638—1 80				
57—10 00	214—2 80	399—2 20	639—10 20				
60—4 20	215—17 00	400—4 20	640—2 20				
61—40 40	218—6 20	401—2 40	647—7 40				
62—38 40	221—10 20	402—1 80	650—5 70				
63—20 00	224—11 45	406—5 60	658—7 80				
64—28 25	225—4 60	409—3 20	669—8 20				
65—10 00	226—3 50	416—21 00	664—80				
66—10 00	227—4 40	419—10 20	676—7 90				
68—4 40	228—14 00	421—8 40	678—22 60				
70—9 80	229—3 60	424—6 80	681—6 80				
71—10 00	230—4 20	427—5 60	683—4 80				
72—28 90	232—1 80	428—9 70	687—6 00				
74—9 00	235—3 61	429—23 05	692—10 05				
78—9 25	236—2 60	431—2 40	696—6 40				
80—6 40	238—10 40	433—11 20	698—11 40				
82—4 40	239—13 60	434—5 00	699—17 20				
83—26 80	240—13 80	439—4 00	701—1 60				
84—5 20	243—6 40	440—61 80	703—4 00				
87—16 80	245—3 00	442—3 00	704—7 00				
88—32 20	246—3 20	444—25 60	705—5 20				
89—6 20	247—25 00	445—2 60	707—8 80				
90—17 20	249—4 00	446—9 80	712—4 00				
92—7 70	250—5 00	449—11 60	714—10 00				
93—1 80	261—7 00	451—17 00	715—31 80				
94—10 80	263—7 40	452—3 00	716—10 80				
96—18 40	266—10 00	453—15 90	717—4 00				
97—2 80	267—49 80	455—3 60	723—3 80				
99—3 00	268—14 60	457—26 20	725—3 20				
100—4 20	269—5 80	460—9 10	726—16 00				
101—6 20	265—2 80	462—10 40	728—1 60				
102—7 40	266—4 20	464—17 45	736—1 80				
103—2 80	267—1 80	466—4 80	740—1 40				
104—8 20	268—5 70	467—7 00	750—18 00				
108—54 40	269—28 30	468—23 80	756—1 80				
109—52 30	270—18 00	471—26 20	757—2 80				
111—9 40	273—14 92	473—29 60	766—4 60				
112—74 80	274—15 50	474—7 00	768—6 20				
113—8 60	275—4 80	476—43 00	768—3 20				
114—25 10	277—8 10	478—10 20	799—6 00				
115—6 00	281—33 60	479—3 00	802—15 00				
118—4 40							

Total received, \$5,177 67

### The Real Reformer.

He who does what he can to improve the condition of his fellows by reducing the hours of toil, increasing the toilers' share of the wealth produced, raising the standard of education, and in substance stimulating ambition and causing more happiness, be it ever so trifling, is the real reformer, who is also working for the future. Those lowest in the social scale are the most helpless and indifferent to their lot.

Impatience with slow progress is but natural, but this becomes criminal when all prospects are risked by a policy equivalent to a wild leap in the dark, and in that darkness usually—chaos results.

### Financial Report.

#### RECEIPTS—FEBRUARY, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,177 67
Advertisers	55 50
Rent	10 00
Subscribers, charts, etc.	8 95
Total	\$5,252 12

#### DIVISION OF FEBRUARY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 8.)

General Fund, seven-tenths	\$3,676 49
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,050 42
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	525 21
Total	\$5,252 12

#### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

February percentage	\$3,676 49
Organizing fund	525 21
Cash balance, Feb. 1, 1896	820 78
Total	\$5,022 48

#### EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1896.

For Printing	\$354 80
Office, etc.	476 06
Attorneys, lawsuits	43 50
Miller's Bond	500 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (Jan.)	50 00
Organizing	28 93
Typewriters and bond costs	71 36
Benefits, Nos. 3,436 to 3,464	3,128 50
Cash balance, March 1, 1896	369 63
Total	\$5,022 48

#### DETAILED EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1896.

Printing 1,000 envelopes	\$ 1 25
500 memos	1 75
500 postals	1 50
Ruled sheets, etc.	12 25
7,000 appeals	10 50
16,500 copies Feb. CARPENTER	326 80
Expressage	75
Postage on Feb. CARPENTER	18 08
Special writers for CARPENTER	12 50
A. W. Woods, prize sketch	10 00
1,000 envelopes, 500 postals	26 80
Postage on supplies, etc.	18 14
7 Telegrams	2 90
Expressage on supplies, etc.	10 98
Office Rent for February	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
V. J. Dowling, attorney	15 00
Julius Miller, bond, St. Louis case	500 00
Costs of Miller bond	10 00
Telegram Miller bond	1 36
S. A. Enloe, attorney	3 50
Chas. S. Hayes, attorney	25 00
Alex. Angus, Org. Meriden, Conn.	1 80
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	27 13
Tax to A. F. of L. (January)	50 00
Smith Premier Typewriter	60 00
A. W. Woods, chart	1 00
Stationery	1 00
Rubber seals	9 83
Fuel	3 75
Janitor, cleaning office	5 75
Benefits Nos. 3,436 to 3,464	3,128 50
Total	\$4,652 85

#### Report of Protective Fund.

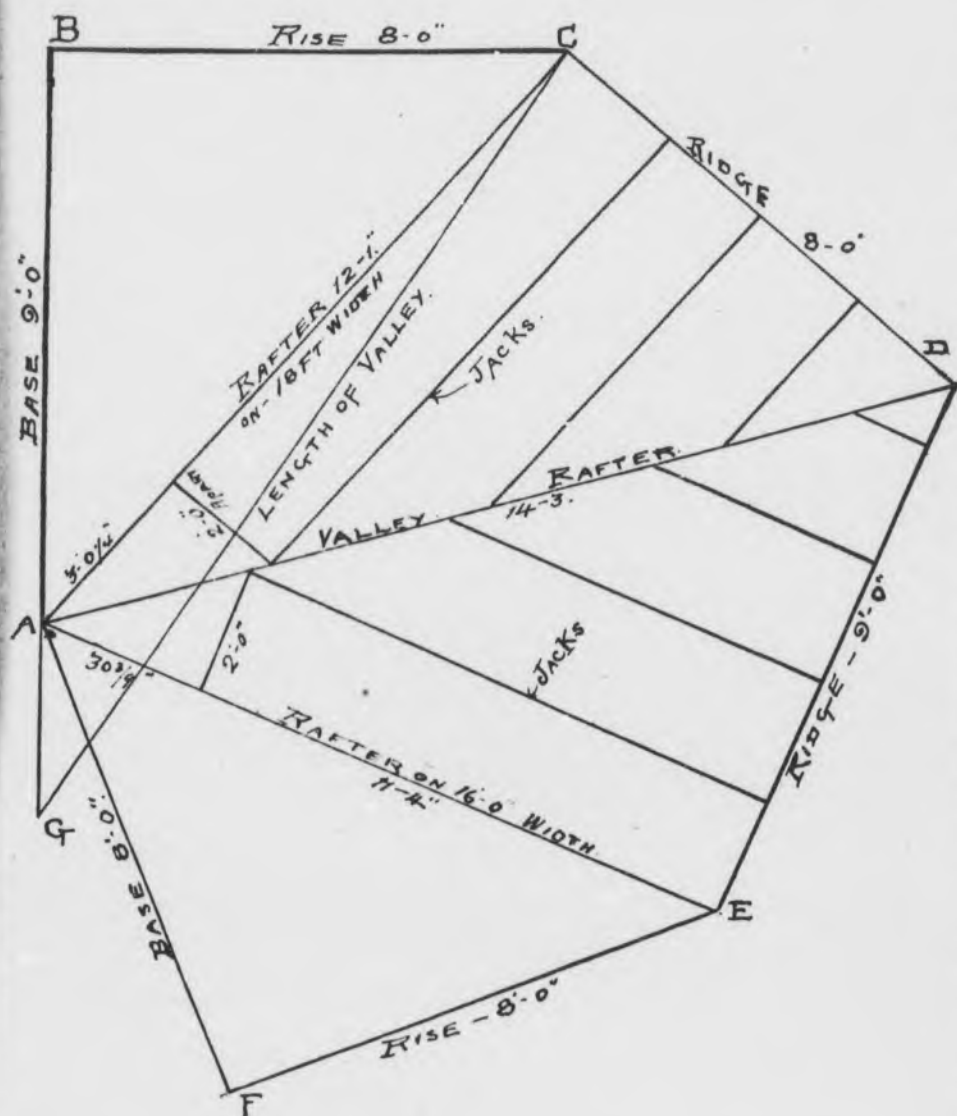
##### FOR FEBRUARY, 1896.

Cash on hand, February 1, 1896	\$15,155 49
Receipts for February	1,050 42
Total	\$16,205 91
Loaned General Fund	7,000 00
Total Protective Fund	\$23,205 91

#### Claims Approved in March, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3468.	L. Engelmann	1	\$200 00
3466.	Mrs. F. Schroeder	1	50 00
3467.	F. Beckemeier	5	50 00
3468.	Mrs. B. Grant	10	50 0





## Another Roof Explanation.

IN this case the building is an L one part being 18 feet wide, the other 16' 0", the rise or pitch of both being 8 feet, making one steeper than the other, and one ridge 8 feet and the other 9 feet. From A, to C, is the length of the rafter on the part 18 feet wide, and from A, to E, is the length of rafter on the part 16 feet wide. Square out 8' 0" from C, to D, which gives the center of the 16' 0" L. From A E, erect rafters running 9 feet to center of 18' 0" L. After squaring out 8 feet from C, to D, join A D, for length of valley rafter.

To get the length of the valley without drawing let C, B, A, G, be the tongue and blade of the square and hold a rule at C, the 8'-0" rise and on a line with A, then produce B A, to G. G C, is the length of the rafter. For down cut on the valley take the ridge and rafter from A, to C, or from A, to E. To cut lower end side bevel on cripple rafters, take for one side 8 feet ridge and rafter from A, to C, and the other side the rafter from A, to E, or in other words always take the ridge and length of rafter. Some think that it is better to take the rise and the rafter for the side cut which is right when the ridge and rise are all equal, but not when they are unequal.

To find how much shorter each cripple must be, the 8 feet ridge is divided into 4 spaces, then take 12' 1" and divide it by 4, we have 3' 1" for each space. Take the other side the 9' 0" ridge and there will be 4 1/2 spaces and the rafter being 11' 4" gives each cripple 30 3/4 inches shorter. Always take the length of the rafter and divide by the spaces.

ENOCH HAYDEN.

Warrenburg, Mo.

SOME say that the age of chivalry is passed, that the spirit of romance is dead. The age of chivalry is never past so long as there is a wrong left unredressed on earth, or a man or woman left to say I will redress that wrong, or spend my life in the attempt.

## A Word About Revolutionary Destructionists.

There are so-called friends of labor in this country to-day, says the *United Mine Workers Journal*, whose claim for sincerity we have learned to despise and condemn, on account of their eternal disposition to tear down every idea and every institution built on that idea, that does not agree with their views of turning the world upside down in a day. It has become the fashion with those people to style every leader of trades unionism a "labor fakir" who is not revolutionary in his propensities, and to throw cold water on the work of men who have done more for labor than ever they had or will have the ability to do. We have always prided ourselves on our radicalism, but for those so-called radicals who act in the manner here indicated, who pretend to be the bona fide saviors of the working classes and of society we have the utmost abhorrence, and feel justified in setting them down as premeditated and disguised enemies of labor, or incorrigible ignoramus whom it behooves the laboring people to vigilantly watch. Even the life, work and sacrifice of the hero Debs is set at naught by these disciples of the galled pen, and many of our noblest leaders, educators and organizers who have not attained to the same degree of eminence as he, are made the target from week to week of vile epithets and insulting remarks, simply because their politico-economic views are not more revolutionary. We say again that nothing but ignorance or premeditated enmity to the laboring legions could prompt those attacks.

THE NATIONAL Union of Brewery Workers is solidly in the fight to help Carpenters Union No. 15, Syracuse, N. Y., in its contest against the malster boss, C. M. Warner.

ROCKFORD, Ill.—The scab firm of the Royal Mantel and Furniture Co. is shipping scab made mantels to S. H. French & Co., Philadelphia. This Mantel Co.'s goods should be let severely alone.

## The Disposition to Take More Rest and Recreation.

That there is a growing disposition among the people of this country to work less continuously than heretofore and take more rest and recreation is unmistakable. Thus saith that staid and old time conservative sheet, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and it continues in this strain: It is seen in the general agitation among the working classes for an eight-hour day and the disposition among business men to shorten the hours of labor for both themselves and their employes during the dull season of midsummer. It is seen also in the popularity of the Saturday half holiday, where that is the law, and in the constantly increasing multitudes who flock to pleasure resorts. For more than half a century foreign critics have been sneering at the American people as a nation of money-grabbers, a people who thought of nothing but money, and were willing to work early and late, all the year round, for the sake of getting it. The deduction was wrong, but the fact was true enough. The Americans did work with unexampled energy for generations. They had a great work to do, and they did it. Their industry was not inspired merely by an over-weening desire for wealth, but wealth followed as a natural result of it, and now foreign nations look upon the Americans as the richest people in the world—which, taken collectively, they are.

Natural results follow in natural sequence. When a man becomes rich, he loses the incentive to work and is inclined rather to rest and enjoy himself. So with the American people—they are beginning to feel that they can afford to do less work and more resting.

CARPENTERS in Forfar, England, recently got an advance in pay by standing out just one day.



Indorsed by the  
A. F. of L.

THE Boot and Shoe Workers Union through their National headquarters has issued a circular to all organized labor. They ask our members, friends and sympathizers, to demand of dealers where they buy, that every pair of boots and shoes purchased by them shall bear the "Union Stamp" impressed on the sole. Facsimile of this stamp is here shown. Let this be attended to.

## What Labor is Doing.

Labor feeds the world and goes hungry itself.

Labor builds fine carriages for drones to ride in.

Labor makes fine farms to mortgage to the usurer.

Labor makes fine clothes for those who don't labor.

Labor clothes the world, but wears ragged clothes.

Labor creates capital and is tyrannized over by capital.

Labor is robbed by the politician and votes for the robber.

Labor builds fine houses and votes them to those who don't labor.

Labor builds railroads and is robbed by the railroad companies.

Labor invents machinery and is thrown out of employment by the invention.

Labor produces everything to eat, votes it to those who are not hungry and goes hungry itself.—*Exchange*.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS—JANUARY, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,576 04
" Advertisers	5 09
" Rent	20 00
" Subscribers, charts, etc.	5 75

Total . . . . . \$5,606 79

\* On Jan. 13, 1896, the sum of \$142.00 due to the Protective Fund from the D. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y., and on Jan. 20, 1896, \$168.00 from the D. C. of New York, were returned and placed in the Protective Fund, as can be seen below.

## DIVISION OF JANUARY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund, seven-tenths	\$3,924 76
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,121 36
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	560 67

Total . . . . . \$5,606 79

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

January percentage	\$3,924 76
Organizing Fund	560 67
Cash balance, Jan. 1, 1896	2,865 59

Total . . . . . \$7,052 02

## EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1896.

For Printing	\$ 510 15
" Office, etc.	564 79
" Attorneys and Investigating	86 65
" A. F. of L. (Nov. and Dec.)	100 00
" Meeting of G. E. B.	484 20
" Organizing	35 45
" Premium on Bond	300 00
" Benefits Nos. 3402 to 3435	4,150 00
Cash bal. Feb. 1, 1896	820 78

Total . . . . . \$7,052 02

## DETAILED EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1896.

Printing 1,000 postals	\$ 4 00
" 1,250 envelopes	2 00
" 600 quarterly circulars	4 75
" 5,000 members' cards	12 50
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 50 Treas. acct. books	18 00
" 106 Sec. order books	26 50
" 5,000 noteheads	12 50
" 16,800 copies Jan. CARPENTER	325 50
" Expressage on papers	1 00
" 50-100 page ledgers	39 00
" 20-200 "	22 40
" 50-100 " day books	83 50
Postage on Dec. CARPENTER	9 38
" " Jan.	18 75
Special writers for "	5 00
Engravings for "	27 70
1,000 postals	10 00
1,250 stamped envelopes	27 19
Postage on password	9 00
" supplies, etc.	20 44
5 telegrams	2 29
Expressage on supplies, etc.	8 85
Office rent for January	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
D. W. Maher, org. Narag. Pier, R. I.	18 10
J. W. Maloney, org. in Montana	22 35
S. A. Enloe, attorney, St. Louis	75 00
Premium G. S. T. Bond	300 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (Nov. and Dec.)	100 00
Stationery	4 15
A. W. Woods, 2 charts	8 00
P. O. Box rent for quarter	3 00
Gas bill for quarter	4 00
Rubber Seals	5 53
Fuel	4 20
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
W. J. Shields, attend G. E. B.	64 75
John Williams, "	62 75
Joe. C. Gernet, "	93 25
A. Cattermull, "	109 00
S. J. Kent, "	154 45
A. Cattermull, investig.	11 65
Benefits Nos. 3,402 to 3,435	4,150 00

Total . . . . . \$6,231 24

## Report of Protective Fund.

## FOR JANUARY, 1896.

Cash on hand, Jan. 1, 1896	\$13,927 12
Receipts for January	1,121 36
* From Brooklyn D. C.	142 00
" " New York "	165 00

Total . . . . . \$15,355 49

## EXPENDED.

Jan. 21, Lynn, Mass.	\$100 00
Jan. 24, San Francisco	100 00

Total . . . . . \$15,155 49

Loaned General Fund . . . . . 7,000 00

Total Protective Fund . . . . . \$22,155 49



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### Hard Lines.

It's hard to live a saint on whey,  
When sinners drink the cream;  
It's hard to be a middlin' man,  
When a great man you might seem.

It's hard to lift your hat to him  
Ye ken to be a rogue;  
It's hard to gie a doonricht "no"  
To what is maist in vogue.

It's hard to speak the truth when lies  
Would earn you power and place;  
When Providence gies scanty fare,  
To say a hearty grace.

It's hard to be an honest man  
When rascals rule the roost;  
It's hard to make self sacrifice  
And yet to make no boast.

It's hard to see mere money-bags  
Take precedence of brains;  
To find broadcloth will win a place  
That broad sense never gains.

It's hard to hear some preacher van,  
'Gainst worldliness and wine,  
While a' the time, ye brawly ken,  
They're o' anither min!

It's hard to be a man at a'  
And waur to be a woman;  
But things will maybe take a turn,  
So better days are comin'.

—REV. JOHN LEGGE in the Outlook

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., is overcrowded with carpenters and laboring men brought in from the east by reports that more help is needed there. They are coming and going every day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Exposition Building in this city now in course of construction has demoralized carpenters' wages and hours. The men now work ten to eleven hours a day, for \$1 to \$1.50 a day.

ANACONDA, Mont.—Union 88 has stirred the agitation for shorter hours. The carpenters of this place will work only nine hours a day after May 1st next, and a minimum rate of wages has been agreed upon.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Federal Government has refused to interfere on behalf of the destitute carpenters and workmen, who have been employed on the U. S. Barracks near this city. The contractors owe the men from \$50 to \$180 each and refuse to pay them.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Union 68 is making a great effort to increase its membership and to get an understanding with the Builders' Exchange, to work together. Work dull and prospects poor. There is the usual amount of "newspaper gas" to draw transient carpenters here and cut down wages.

SCRANTON, Pa.—We are still working away on the School Board to unionize all carpenter work in the schools, and we are moving against piece-work, where it has now a slight hold in this city, during the bad times. The Building Trade Council is arranging to place a business agent in the field.

POMEROY, O.—Trade dull; prospects poor. Davis & Son, builders, who were so hostile to Union 650, are now in the hands of a receiver. Their liabilities are about \$40,000.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Carpenter work dull. Our men have been well frozen out by a Knoxville (Tenn.) Company of Contractors, who done work here and brought their men with them. We are working hard to strengthen our membership.

### "ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering the whole ground. It price will be only \$1.00. Advance orders now received. Write and send order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street, New York City.

### We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

ROCHESTER CLOTHIERS' EXCHANGE.  
ROYAL MANTEL AND FURNITURE CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.  
IMPERIAL MILL CO., DULUTH, MINN.  
W. L. KIDDER & SON, MILLING CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.  
JOS. BIEFIELD and SIEGEL & BROS., CLOTHIERS, CHICAGO, ILL.  
J. W. LOSSE TAILORING CO., ST. LOUIS.  
S. OTTENBERG & BROS., CIGARS, NEW YORK.  
GEO. EHRET'S LAGER BEER.  
STUDEBAKER BROS. MAN'FG CO.'S CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, SOUTH BEND, IND.  
ST. LOUIS BREWERS' ASSOCIATION, LAGER BEER.  
PRAY, SMALL & CO., SHOES.  
AMERICAN BISCUIT CO.'S, BISCUITS.  
SCHOOL SEAT COMPANY, FURNITURE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.  
PFAFF BREWING CO., BOSTON.  
YOCUM BROS., CIGARS, READING, PA.  
BOSTON PILOT, BOSTON REPUBLIC,  
HOPEDALE MFG CO., HOPEDALE, MASS.  
A. F. SMITH, SHOES, LYNN, MASS.  
UNITED STATES BAKING CO.  
HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO. ST. LOUIS.  
DAUBE, COHEN & CO. CLOTHING, CHICAGO.  
MESKER BROS., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, ST. LOUIS.  
CLEMENT, BANE & CO., CLOTHIERS, CHICAGO.  
BUFFALO BARRELS.  
EAST INDIA MATTING CO., PIQUA, O.  
S. F. HESS & CO., CIGARS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
HARRINGTON & OUELETTE CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
BANNER CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
H. DIETZ CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
BROWN BROS. CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
GORDON CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
DETROIT CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
HARDING & TODD, SHOES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
GROSS & CO., CIGARS, DETROIT, MICH.  
MOEK'S CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
GEO. MOYLES CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
WM. TEGGE CIGAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.  
POWELL, SMITH & CO., CIGARS, NEW YORK.  
AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.  
THOMAS TAYLOR, ELASTIC GORING, HUDSON, MASS.  
KIPP BROS., MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
BERGNER & ENGEL AND BALTZ BREWING CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
FISHER CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.; DEUSCHER CO., HAMILTON, O.; C. SCHREIER, SHEBOYGAN, WIS., MALSTERS.  
DERBY BICYCLE CO., JACKSON, MICH.  
THE ARENA, BOSTON, MASS.  
GOULD & WALKER, BOOTS AND SHOES, WESTBORO, MASS.

## WANTED!

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CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day, May 1st, 1896! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

### Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretence whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

### Our Principles.

#### UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

#### KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

#### LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

#### FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

#### SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand of labor and the price of a day's work.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

### For Our German Readers.

— Alle Reform-Bewegungen, sofern sie einigermaßen wirksam sein sollen, müssen aus dem Gewerkschaftswesen entspringen und dann nur zu der Zeit, wenn die Unions dazu reif sind.

— Die Trades Unions seien ein Produkt der jetzigen Gesellschaft. Die Gewerkschaften seien Vorarbeiter für die Zukunft. Er hält es absolut für schädlich, wenn Politiker die Organisation führen, wir brauchen sie nicht und würden unsere eigene Sache schon selbst machen.

— Mehr als irgend ein anderer Faktor ist Eifersucht daran Schuld, daß so viele Unions in die Brüche gehen. Etwas mehr gegenseitiges Vertrauen und etwas mehr Vertrauen zu den Beamten und Mitgliedern würde eine Solidarität erzielen, die zur Gründung von Organisationen führte, welche von unscrupulösen Arbeitsgebern gefürchtet und geachtet werden müßten.

### Der Fortschritt der Achtstunden-Bewegung.

Einer von den greifbaren Erfolgen der Arbeiterbewegung ist die verkürzte Arbeitszeit. Wieviel davon in den letzten zehn Jahren erreicht worden ist, seitdem die Forderung universal geworden, das kurz Revue passieren zu lassen, dürfte wohl jetzt angemessen sein. Die Anstrengungen der amerikanischen Arbeiter sind zwar zur Zeit hauptsächlich auf Wiedererlangung des „alten Lohnes“ gerichtet, aber dabei wird es nicht bleiben. Die Bewegung zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit wird wieder aufgenommen werden.

In den Vereinigten Staaten haben wir nun die gesetzliche Feststellung der Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden für die Arbeiter der Vereinigten Staaten und einer Anzahl Staaten und Gemeinden. Der letzte in der Reihe ist Utah, der den Achtstundentag sogar in seine Verfassung aufgenommen hat. In vielen Städten haben die Bauhandwerker den acht- oder neunstündigen Arbeitstag errungen und auch während der Krisis an ihm festgehalten. In Australien besteht der Achtstundentag fast allgemein.

Am meisten ist in der letzten Zeit in England erreicht worden. Durch das bekannte Vorgehen der Regierung, in Staatswerkstätten die Arbeitszeit zu beschränken, wurden schon über 40,000 Arbeitern mit ihren Familien die Vorteile des Achtstundentages gesichert. Die städtischen Arbeiter von London erfreuen sich des gleichen Erfolges durch eine Verordnung des Londoner County Councils vom Jahre 1891. Die besondere Bestimmung jener Verordnung, nach welcher auch die für die Stadt liefernden Privatunternehmer gehalten sind, eine den Satzungen der Trades Unions entsprechende Arbeitszeit einzuhalten, wurde von 36 anderen städtischen Gemeinden gleichfalls acceptiert. John Burns schätzt, daß in den letzten Jahren 200,000 Arbeiter in Privatdiensten den Achtstundentag erlangten und weitere 40,000 Regierungsarbeiter. Außerdem ist die Arbeitszeit in vielen anderen Branchen verkürzt worden.

Im Großen und Ganzen machte die Idee des Achtstundentages unleugbare Fortschritte. In dem Maße, wie sich die Erkenntnis ihres Wesens, ihres stillen Inhalts und ihrer Conformität mit den Gesetzen der sozialen Entwicklung Bahn brach in den Kreisen der bürgerlichen Intelligenz, erprobte sich ihre Durchführbarkeit in der Praxis, gelangte sie zur Geltung im Reich der industriellen Realität. Aus den luftigen Höhen des Ideals ist sie in das erste Stadium der Verwirklichung getreten. Wohl hat sie noch heute die Masse der Unternehmer gegen sich, doch ist sie gewachsen und erstarkt trotz ihnen. Daß sie, aber in nicht allzu langer Zeit auf allen Gebieten des industriellen Lebens vollendete Wirklichkeit sein wird, dafür wird die unerschütterliche Solidarität, der Wille und die Thatkraft des internationalen Proletariats sorgen. (Wäcker-Zeitung.)



## Unabhängigkeit des Arbeiters.

„Nein, ich bin und bleibe ein unabhängiger Arbeiter. Die Organisation ist eine selbstgewählte Tyrannei. Wenn ich mit meinem Lohn oder Arbeitszeit unzufrieden bin, suche ich mir einfach eine andere Stelle, und wenn ich keine Kost und Logis beim Bosz will, steht mir derselbe Weg offen. Die Unions und die Agitatoren sind dem Gewerke schädlich. Sie stören die Industrie und heben die gemüthlichen und freundschaftlichen Beziehungen der Arbeiter mit ihren Arbeitgebern auf.“

Das ist so ungefähr eine Blüthenlese der Ausflüchte und Entschuldigungen vieler Arbeiter, die entweder wirklich in unberechenbarer Kurzsichtigkeit diesen Ansichten huldigen oder doch dieselben vorschützen, um die Ursache ihres Fernbleibens von der Union zu verschleiern. Nehmen wir zu ihrer Ehre das Erstere an.

Wo bleibt, bei Licht betrachtet, diese viel gepriesene Unabhängigkeit?

Ist es nicht Thatsache, daß die Lage jedes Arbeiters fast täglich ungewisser und unsicherer wird? Werden die Arbeitsplätze in Folge der Arbeitsvereinfachung, der Maschinenarbeit und der fabrikmäßigen Produktion nicht stetig weniger und die Arbeitskräfte der unthätigen, zu erzwungenem Nichtsthun verdammten Arbeiter stets mehr?

Und wächst in dem Maße, als die arbeitslosen Hände zunehmen, nicht die Rücksichtslosigkeit, die Profitwuth und die Ausbeutungslust des Arbeitgebers, die ja auch in vielen Fällen weniger als freile Ausbeutungslust, wie als Verzweiflungsschritt gelten muß, um mit den Konkurrenten im billigen Absatz der Waaren Schritt halten zu können.

Und je unabhängiger und rücksichtsloser der Bosz wird, was er in Folge des überfüllten Arbeitsmarktes zu werden sich erdreisten kann, desto abhängiger und hilfloser wird der „unabhängige“, nicht organisierte Arbeiter. Wo in dem einen oder anderen Shop diese Erscheinung noch nicht an den Tag getreten ist, kann man sie wahrnehmlich auf den Zufall zurückführen, einen ausnahmsweise anständigen, wohlgesinnten Arbeitgeber zu besitzen oder in einem Geschäft zu arbeiten, das in Folge alten Renommee und einer stetigen Kundschaft von dem Strudel der Entwicklung der letzten Jahre, die die Konkurrenz bis zum äußersten Gipfel treibt, noch nicht erfaßt wurde.

Wie lange jedoch wird das noch dauern? Ist es nicht Thatsache, daß dem geradezu fieberhaften Vordringen der modernen Industrie nichts mehr heilig ist? In die geweihtesten Kreise altberühmter Sitten u. Einrichtungen treibt der Bahnbrecher industriellen Fortschrittes seine eisernen Reile und Stein um Stein fällt aus dem ehrwürdigen Bau der Vergangenheit, bis triumphierend der Geist der Neuzeit sich über den Ruinen erhebt.

Und zu diesem heute zur Regel gewordenen Gang der Dinge brauchen sich nur noch Ausnahmepersonen zu gesellen, wie die jetzige Krise, die den Prozeß mit wahrer Rieseneile beschleunigt, dann muß es auch dem Blindesten schließlich einleuchten, wie unsicher heute der Boden seiner „unabhängigen“ Stellung als Lohnarbeiter ist, umringt von den gährenden Vulkanen einer stets wachsender werdenden Konkurrenz, die das Alte aus den Fugen treibt.

Man wird einwenden, daß Niemand gezwungen werden kann, für einen Bosz zu arbeiten: er hat das Recht, seine „Unabhängigkeit“ zu wahren und zu einem anderen zu gehen. Dafür leben wir ja in einem freien Lande u. s. w. Ja, das Recht hat er unstrittig. Wird deshalb aber seine Lage eine bessere, seine „Unabhängigkeit“ im neuen Plaze größer oder bewirken die oben erwähnten Faktoren nicht die gleichen Zustände in jeder Backstube, wenn auch hier und da eine kleine Besserung in einzelnen Arbeitsbedingungen zu verzeichnen ist.

Nein, Kollegen! Gebt Euch keinen Eindrücken hin. Eure Unabhängigkeit ist ein loser Traum eurer Phantasie. Denkt an

das Unrecht, das Ihr fast täglich ruhig einsteckt, an die Insulte, die Ihr schweigend hinnehmt, um ja nicht der Gefahr der Arbeits- und Verdienstlosigkeit ausgesetzt zu sein. (Bäder-Zeitung.)

## Die englischen Gewerkschaften und ihre Finanzen.

Ueber die englischen Gewerkschaften im Jahre 1893 hat soeben das englische arbeitsstatistische Amt einen neuen Bericht erscheinen lassen, den vollständigsten, der bisher jemals vom Labor Correspondent gegeben werden konnte. Das frühere Widerstreben der Organisationen, Rede und Antwort zu stehen, ist immer mehr einem bereitwilligen Entgegenkommen gewichen; während 1892 nur Uebersichten über 599 Trades Unions vorlagen, stieg für 1893 die Zahl auf 687.

677 davon zählten 1893:

Mitglieder.....	1,270,789
Fonds zu Beginn des Jahres....	£1,902,397
Jahres-Einkommen.....	1,996,971
Jahres-Ausgabe.....	2,246,515

Das Jahr 1893 war demnach ein Jahr ungewöhnlicher Anspannung der finanziellen Kräfte; die Ausgaben überschritten die Einnahmen um £249,544 (etwa \$1,250,000); die verfügbaren Fonds waren am Jahres-schluss auf £1,655,068 zurückgegangen. Die großen Strikes und die große unfreiwillige Arbeitslosigkeit waren die Ursache davon — in der Kohlen-Industrie hauptsächlich die Strikes: in fast allen anderen Industriezweigen die Krisis, die besonders den Maschinen- und den Schiffsbau traf.

534 Unions, für welche die Ziffern sowohl für 1892 wie für 1893 vorliegen, zeigten eine Abnahme der Mitglieder um 29,010 Personen;

Zunahme des Einkommens.....	£148,201
„ der Ausgaben.....	436,177
Abnahme der Fonds am Ende des Jahres um.....	264,271

Die Abnahme der Mitgliederzahl erfolgte besonders bei den Organisationen der ungelerten Arbeiter; die qualifizierten Arbeiter haben zum Theil noch zugenommen. Schon daraus mit erklärt sich der scheinbare Widerspruch, daß die Einnahmen wuchsen, während die Mitgliederzahl zurückging; es gingen viele ab, die niedrige Beiträge zahlten, es kamen zwar wenige Arbeiter, jedoch solche mit hohen Beitragsleistungen. Weiter ist die Beitragsleistung mehrfach höher angelegt worden, um die Erschöpfung der Fonds zu verhüten und um Extra-Ausgaben für Strikes und Ähnliches leisten zu können.

— Der siebente National-Convention der vereinigten Gewerkschaften Frankreichs wurde in Troyes abgehalten.

— Gewisse Schriftsteller haben die Gesellschaft mit der Regierung so vermengt, daß nur noch wenig Unterscheidung zwischen denselben bleibt. \* \* \* Die Gesellschaft wurde durch unsere Bedürfnisse, die Regierung durch unsere Schwäche erzeugt. Die erstere ist unter allen Verhältnissen eine Wohlthat; die letztere im günstigsten Falle ein notwendiges, im schlimmsten Falle ein unausweichliches Uebel. (Thomas Paine.)

— Die Einführung des Achtstundigen-Arbeitstages hat in der australischen Colonie Victoria sehr gute, sittliche Folgen gezeigt. In einem kürzlich darüber veröffentlichten Buche heißt es unter anderem: „Die allgemeine Ansicht in Victoria geht dahin, daß die Lebensgewohnheiten der Arbeiter durch Einführung der kürzeren Arbeitszeit sich nicht verschlechtert, sondern gebessert haben. Die Löhne sind gestiegen und man findet nicht mehr viele Arbeitslose. Die Arbeiterfrage wird natürlich nicht mit Einführung der Achtstundenfrage gelöst, aber doch ihrer Lösung bedeutend näher gebracht, hauptsächlich schon darum, weil die Arbeiter dadurch mehr Zeit zum Denken bekommen.“

## Verteidigung der Carpenter.

Erklären, daß die Bauschreiner die im B. of W. D. vertretenen Unions unterstützt haben.

New York.

Die Executive des Districts Councils der United Brotherhood of Carpenters hat folgende offizielle Erklärung erlassen, in welcher der Standpunkt der Union gegenüber den Behauptungen des Board of Walling Delegates präcisiert wird:

„Vor ungefähr zwei Jahren sah der District Council der United Brotherhood of Carpenters ein, daß durch die Verbindung der Brotherhood mit dem Board of Walling Delegates die Interessen der Brüderschaft geschädigt wurden, indem man dieselbe stets, wenn irgend eine Union, die im Board repräsentirt war, kleine Beschwerden einbrachte, als Waffe ausspielte, um einen Erfolg zu erringen. Wird befolgt alle Anordnungen des Board of W. D., bis die Streitigkeiten der Steamfitters mit ihren Gehülften ausbrachen. Damals hielten wir es für praktisch, in dieser Frage neutral zu bleiben, was zur Folge hatte, daß unsere Geschäftsagenten vom Board suspendirt und Lockouts am Home Life Gebäude, Postal Telegraph, Mutual Life und anderen Gebäuden inscenirt wurden, wo der Board irgend welche Macht hatte. Unsere Position stimmte mit den Ansichten der General-Executive der Brüderschaft nicht überein und dieselbe wies uns an, wieder dem Board beizutreten, was wir auch thaten. Wir waren im Vorverreten, bis der Strike gegen das „Lumping System“ inscenirt wurde und nun sehen wir zu unserem Schaden, daß der Board nicht im Stande war, uns die Hilfe, die wir erwarteten, zu leisten.“

Nach einem dreimonatlichen Kampfe gegen das scheußliche Lumping oder Schweißsystem beschloß wir, durch die Unthätigkeit des Board of Walling Delegates gezwungen und da der Board nicht im Stande war, etwas zu thun, den Strike aufzugeben. Zugleich beschloß wir, unseren Geschäftsagenten vom Board zurückzuziehen, doch beabsichtigten wir, obgleich nicht im Board vertreten, mit allen unseren Kräften alle legitimen Forderungen der organisierten Bauhandwerker zu unterstützen. Daß wir dieses gethan, beweisen folgende Zahlen, welche sich auf die ersten 6 Monate des Jahres 1895 beziehen:

Electric Wiremen's Strike. Strikeunterstützung an Mitglieder der United Brotherhood ausgezahlt.....	\$2432
Mitglieder der Brüderschaft haben bei diesem Strike an Löhnen eingebüßt.....	5789
Plumbers' Strike bei Hoffman & Braden. Strike-Unterstützung an Mitglieder der United Brotherhood.....	136
Mitglieder der Brüderschaft haben bei diesem Strike an Löhnen eingebüßt.....	380
(Für das zweite Halbjahr 1895.)	
Electric Wiremen's Strike am Hoffman House. Strikeunterstützung an Mitglieder der Brotherhood.....	120
Mitglieder der Brotherhood haben bei diesem Strike an Löhnen eingebüßt.....	275
Plumbers' Strike bei Hoffman u. Braden. Strikeunterstützung an Mitglieder der Brotherhood.....	162
Mitglieder der Brotherhood haben bei diesem Strike an Löhnen eingebüßt.....	420
Bei einem Strike am New York L. e.....	140
Unterstützung an andere Gewerke, die im Board of Walling Delegates vertreten sind.....	500
	\$10,354

Obige Zahlen werden Jedem beweisen, der über die Frage Aufklärung haben will, ob die United Brotherhood of Carpenters ihre Pflicht gegenüber der organisierten Arbeiterchaft gethan hat oder nicht. Wir haben unsere Pflicht gethan und sind heute bereit, in derselben Weise zu handeln. Wir wollen noch gegenüber allen anderen Berichten konstatiren, daß niemals eines unserer Mitglieder den Plaz eines Mitgliedes einer andern Carpenters-Union, das sich am Strike befand, eingenommen hat, und wir hoffen daher, daß dies ein Beweis sein wird, daß wir keine Nicht-Unionleute sind. Wenn die Delegaten, die jetzt im Board sind, sich bemühen würden, die Angelegenheit zu untersuchen, so würden sie ermitteln, daß es Mit-

glieder der jetzt im Board repräsentirten Carpenter Unions sind, welche die Plätze streikender Carpenters besetzen.“

## Connecticut Arbeits-Statistik.

Nach dem Jahresbericht des Arbeitsstatistik-Bureaus von Connecticut waren am 1. Juli v. J. in den Establishments jenes Staates 112,002 Personen beschäftigt, d. h. 13,385, oder 13,57 Prozent, mehr, als 1894 und 4.04 Prozent weniger, als 1892. In 33 Shops wurden die Löhne erhöht, in 106 die früheren Löhne wiederhergestellt, und in 28 fanden Lohnreduktionen statt. An den Lohn-erhöhungen waren 2,624 Personen, oder 2.34 Prozent, beteiligt, und der Durchschnitt der Lohn-erhöhungen betrug 8.52 Prozent. An Wiederherstellung der früheren Löhne nahmen 20,190, oder 18.03 Prozent der Arbeiter Theil, und von den Reduktionen wurden 1,287, oder 1.15 Prozent betroffen. Die Lohnreduktion betrug im Durchschnitt 8.53 Prozent des bisherigen Lohnes. Die durchschnittliche Arbeitszeit war etwas über 54½ Stunden per Woche.

Nur in der Rubber-Industrie ist das Arbeitspersonal reduziert worden.

— Der Federation beigetreten. Der United Order of American Brick Layers and Stone Masons, Chicago, ungefähr 2500 Mann stark, hat beschlossen, der American Federation of Labor beizutreten.

— Die Arbeiter sollten nicht glauben, daß wir plötzlich in eine bessere Lage hineinstürzen können, sondern wir müssen hineinschwimmen, Schritt für Schritt; Jeder möge selbst denken und den richtigen Weg ausfinden.

— Die Gewerkschaften sind die natürlichsten und deshalb die einfachsten und zweckmäßigsten Arbeiterverbände. Aufgabe der sogenannten fortschrittlichen Arbeiter ist es, für deren Gedeihen und Fortentwicklung einzustehen, innerhalb derselben als Lehrer und Erzieher zu wirken.

— Von 150 Mitgliedern im Vorjahre stieg die Zahl der organisierten Bauschreiner von San Francisco hin zum heutigen Datum auf über 1000 Mitglieder. Die Baugewerke sind die ersten, die sich den Klauen der Reaktion der letzten zwei Jahre entwinden. In San Francisco war die Lage der Gewerkschaften besonders hoffnungslos.

— Selbstsucht ist die Triebfeder der Menschennatur; wenn wir uns nicht um uns selbst bekümmern, können wir nicht erwarten, daß sonst irgend Jemand sich um uns bekümmert. Nicht durch die Großmuth oder Mitgefühl des Arbeitgebers wird eine Erhöhung des Arbeitslohnes erzielt, sondern nur durch den Druck und die Macht der Gewerkschafts-Organisationen. Arbeiter oder Personen, welche anderer Meinung sind, verursachen Lächeln auf dem Antlitz eines jeden recht denkenden Menschen. (The Painter.)

— Das Recht ist nichts Andres als verwirklichte Wahrheit, wie das Unrecht nichts Andres ist als verwirklichte Lüge. Diese Verknüpfung macht es sofort erklärlich, daß es der Wahrheit, auch wenn sie als solche anerkannt ist, so schwer wird, das wirkliche Leben umzugestalten. Die bestehenden Zustände, die herrschenden Interessen, die hergebrachten Institutionen stehen ihr als mächtiges Hinderniß noch im Wege, selbst wenn die Lüge, aus welcher diese Zustände hervorgegangen, geistig schon überwunden ist. Deshalb ist ohne Aenderung der Zustände so wenig an eine Herrschaft der Wahrheit, wie ohne Verbreitung der Wahrheit an eine Aenderung der Zustände zu denken. Allgemein wahr werden die Menschen nur werden, wenn allgemeine Freiheit und Gerechtigkeit herrscht, und allgemeine Freiheit und Gerechtigkeit wird nur herrschen, wenn die Wahrheit allgemein anerkannt ist.





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

## ALABAMA

555. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughan, 718 25th st. N.  
59. MOBILE—T. Springs, 103 St. Joseph st.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

## ARIZONA

86. PHOENIX—

## ARKANSAS

533. TEXARKANA—J. W. Hayles.

## CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
46. SACRAMENTO—J. I. Brown, 900 8th st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council.  
L. D. Gordon, 115 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
95.  
304. (Ger.) A. Volawinkler, 1328 Natoma st.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 678  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley st.

## CANADA

544. BROOKVILLE—Wm. P. Driscoll.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 160 Morris st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 28 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 705 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Leveille, 240 Logan st., 8d Flat.  
376. " H. T. Holland, 35 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louis st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schults st.

## COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1527 Wash.  
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. P. Handy, Box 726.  
56. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.  
91. GILETTE—  
633. LEADVILLE—J. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
534. VICTOR—C. M. Pollard.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 46 Avon st.  
49. MERIDEN—S. Dolan, 37 N. Spring st.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—G. E. Chipman, 406 Washington st.  
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
745. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, 19 Ridge st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1223 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, cor. Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
696. TAMPA—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.

## GEORGIA

489. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
186. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

## ILLINOIS

423. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON—J. B. Goyer, 2038 Joseph st.  
633. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 38 W. Vine st.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.  
1. W. G. Schardt, 120 W. Lake st.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.  
21. (French) P. Hudson, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.  
58. Wm. Bennetto, 902 Melrose st.  
181. E. Engberg, 321 Potomac ave.  
343. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
416. Jos. Taylor, 645 Fairfield ave.  
419. (Ger.) John Sukrau, 3283 Oakley ave., near 32d street.  
445. (Holl.) E. F. Vansteenberg, 147-118th st., sta. T.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 358 Austin ave.  
205. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.  
169. ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 513 Illinois ave.  
244. BIRMINGHAM—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, P. O. Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 518 60th st.  
317. EVANSTON—W. E. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
330. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 18 N. Whitesboro st.  
141. GRAD OROSBURG—G. F. Aimers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
424. KENNINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th St. T. Chicago.  
250. LAKE FOREST—Jas. Dickinson, Box 278.  
394. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
563. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 6th st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 207 No. B. st.  
89. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinsie st.  
245. PHOENIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Eyrse, 421 7th st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—Wm. Benner, 1803 Vine st.  
503. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 221 Montague st.  
156. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, 3023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S Grand ave.

## INDIANA

373. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.  
62. ELWOOD—  
90. EVANSTON—V. F. Wurth, 1415 E. Oregon st.  
479. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.  
723. FRANKFORD—Frank Strothman, 1st & South

- INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council  
—G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.  
(Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
231. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.  
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—  
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.  
592. MUNCIE—J. D. Clark, 715 Kirby av.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 189 W. 8th st.  
756. RICHMOND—F. S. Rice, 205 S. 14th street.  
629. SOUTH BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.  
43. THREE HILLS—S. Hutten, 312 S. 14th st.  
558. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 318 N. 8th st.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
564. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. E. Hogan, 299 7th st.

## KANSAS

499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av  
158. TOPEKA—A. M. Claudy, Box 137.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. " (Ger.) Jos. Kampsen, 216 W. 13th st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, Gen. Delivery.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council.  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. O. Kessler, 2815 Constance st.  
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. F. Duhrop, 4536 Annunciation st.  
739. M. Joquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, Box 80, S. Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle, 617 Hyde Park ave., Hyde Park, Mass.  
33. BOSTON—H. P. Slevins, 1570 Tremont st. Roxbury.  
56. " (Jewish.) N. Dooker, 16 Morton st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.  
218. EAST BOSTON—J. E. Potts, 103 W. 6th st., S. Boston.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
82. HAVENHILL—R. A. Clark, 30 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 175 Lawrence st.  
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARLBORO—O. H. Smith, Box 907.  
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.  
192. NATIC—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 83 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 54½ Prospect st.  
308. NORTH BOSTON—August Ledin, Box 186.  
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROCKBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forester st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittenague.  
222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 105 Franklin street.  
420. WYTHMOORE—E. J. Pratt, Weymouth Heights  
93. WORCESTER—O. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 203 Deyo st.  
331. KALAMAZOO—H. O. Standish, 809 Denner st.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
100. MUKWAGO—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Orsigan, 1420 Germania ave.  
163. O. C. Boynton, 113 S. 10th st. E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Malar, 151 Bernard st., W. S.  
234. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinac st., W. S.  
466. (Ger.) P. Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave., E. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Hesley, 415 6th ave. W.  
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. J. A. Peterson, 909 16th ave. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 428 Rondo st.

## MISSOURI

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.  
160. " J. B. Gersd, 2723 Perry ave.  
85. ST. JOSEPH—  
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,  
I. N. Northrup, 3524 Page ave.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Herron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) H. P. Schmidt, 2821 N. 30th st  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravoia ave.  
113. James Shine, 247 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1808 Hogan st.  
287. T. Moysen, 221 S. Jefferson ave.  
370. John Duncan, 2505 Clara av.  
578. (Stair Bldg.) J. Wenz, 3507 N. 23d st.  
604. (Millwrights)—Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas av.  
609. W. W. Houser, 4556 Kennerly ave.  
724. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravoia ave.

## MONTANA

88. ABACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 505.  
256. BELT—O. L. Fisk.  
82. BONNER—O. J. Horning.  
113. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623  
296. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 723.  
84. HAMILTON—H. O. Harmon.  
230. KALISPELL—W. J. Woolf.  
25. MISSOULA—Henry Fick.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. A. McConnell, 2115 Grant st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglas st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—M. Griffith, 212 N. No. Carrolina ave.  
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 743 Avenue E.  
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—J. J. Potter, 625 Cherry st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, Box 395.  
391. HOBOKEN—(Ger.) H. Slevins, 400 Monroe st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Slevins, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—Dewitt Smith, Hilton, N. J.  
77. JERSEY CITY—(Ger. Framers) H. Geseking, 201 Orin ave.  
482. " P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.  
564. (J. O. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.  
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 15 Willard place.  
638. MORRISTOWN—E. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Boarder, Box 183 Orange Valley.  
119. H. G. Long, 119 Madison st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 624 Springfield ave.  
319. ORANGE—S. Jenkin, 59 William st.  
173. PATERSON—J. Baker, 158 E. Main st.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 50 Ann st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—J. Feeny, 108 Division st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—Wm. Hodge, cor. Mulberry and Spring Garden sts., Easton, Pa.  
185. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
61. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
812. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

- ALBANY—Secretary of District Council  
Nich. Colling, 15 Osborne st.  
274. Thos. McNeil, 15 Partition st., E. Albany.  
659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 480 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
463. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 38 Van Buren st.  
291. (Ger.) C. Thiemann, 756 Broadway.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 933 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 355 8th st., Jersey City.  
639. Jas. Black, 289 63d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
W. H. Wreggitt, 65 Trinity st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 65 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) R. Luene, 118 Rose st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 458 Fargo ave.  
440. Donald Glass, 989 Virginia st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. COBURN—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLIER POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
315. ELmira—E. M. Snyder, 751 E. Market  
323. FISHKILL—ON HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLEMING—E. B. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
229. GLEN FALLS—R. S. Waters, 13 Gage ave.  
75. GLOVERSVILLE—Aaron Casler.  
49. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
103. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
581. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.  
191. LITTLE FALLS—T. B. Mangum, 529 Garden st.  
493. Mt. Vernon—J. Beardsley, 131 N. 7th ave.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCKFELL—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.  
507. " L. I.—John Hiller, Corona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Doyle, 235 E. 26th st.  
51. E. A. Rodd, 1844 Chisholm st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 341 E. 65th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
240. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E. 120th st.  
309. (Ger. Oak. Makern) Simon Kuehl, 324 1st ave  
240. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 108th st.  
576. (Ger) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 87th st.  
282. H. Seymour, 1390 2d ave.  
457. (Scot.) C. Kranig, 379 E. 89th st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 545 E. 154th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 235 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 918 96th st.  
476. Sig. Schneller, 908 E. 35th st.  
478. E. C. Schoonmaker, 2145 Arthur ave.  
497. (Ger.) F. Baumann, 28 1st av.  
509. T. W. Hutton, 173 St. Nicholas ave.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehl, 213 E. 8th st. care Jacobi.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 238 E. 75th st.  
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 124th st.  
785. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 445 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 498.  
101. ONEONTA—O. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—Chas. Zell, 75 Taylor ave.  
72. ROCKY HILL—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Hartley st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 335 Craig st.  
STATE ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
O. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.  
505. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 225 Jersey st. New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) F. J. Ferry, 1103 Park st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
126. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 340 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooke, 3½ Curtis st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock, 125 N. 10th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YONKERS—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.  
726. " H. W. Mallinson, 215 Elm street.

## NEW YORK

386. ONTARIO—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 102 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.  
2. E. Overbeck, 1928 Fairfax ave., Sta. D.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 1633 Walnut st.  
628. A. Herger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave. Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st., Clifton Heights.  
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Hlavin, 158 Superior st., Room 11  
11. J. M. Bowers, 20 Phelps st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 48 Jewett st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wellich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhr, 21 Cloud st.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. H. A. Goddard, 289 N. 17th st.  
104. DAYTON—W. O. Smith, 930 Richard st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.  
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—O. M. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
636. INBONTON—W. I. Shore, 212 S. 6th st.  
267. LIMA—J. Vanawerling, 713 S. Main st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 202.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—L. I. Shipman.  
725. MIDDLETOWN—Wm. Hill, 45 Vandevors st.  
736. NILESVILLE—R. J. Cotton.  
708. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe av., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—O. J. Tompkins, 623 Sherman  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.  
260. TOLDO—J. W. Mitchell, 925 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 19th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, 75 5th st.  
618. PENDLETON—Chas. Cole.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
211. O. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Ilen st.  
487. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.  
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
550. BRADFORD—O. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval  
452. GLENBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
277. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
268. HOMETOWN—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
258. JAMHETTE—J. E. Greenawalt.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon.  
208. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Lime st.  
177. McKeesport—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.  
333. NEW KENSINGTON—O. W. Shaffer, Box 168.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
S. O. E. Hardican, 1815 Moore st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 420 Bainbridge st.  
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
A. M. Swartz, 25 Columbia Way, Alleg.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bata, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 25 Welch Way, S. S.  
583. READING—T. Kinsinger, 1118 Greenwell st.  
543. ROBERTSON—Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
484. S. ROBERTSON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 619 E. Cameron  
268. SHARON—J. P. Smith, 86 A st.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.  
18. WEISSPORT—R. F. Andrews.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 389 N. Wash st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—(Fr.) J. A. Bonvouloir, 6 Illinois st.  
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.  
542. PAWTOCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.  
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 13 Mount st.  
99. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 1823 East Teller st.  
452. GREENVILLE—A. Jenkins, 1019 Buncomb st.  
601. " (Col.) T. T. Moore.

## TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.  
594. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

## TEXAS

509. AUSTIN—H. Rossmier, 1913 Breckenridge st.  
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.  
371. DENVER—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
377. ST. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.  
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council,  
Thos. Nightingale, 1123 Post Office st.  
626. Syd. Ory, 1514 N. ½ st.  
611. (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 ave. Q.  
114. HOUSTON—O. H. Backus, 1511 Congress ave.  
53. ORANGE—M. Wickershimer.  
81. ST. PAULINE—  
ATOKIN—(Ger.) T. Jauernig, 1111, E. amere.  
717. A. G. Wietzel, 185 Centre st.  
519. THEBELL—Godfrey Kaiser.  
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.



## VIRGINIA

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WEST VIRGINIA

211. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
 225. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 302.  
 219. ELKINS—D. R. Martin, Box 209.  
 228. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 452.  
 8. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st.  
 Sec. District Council Wheeling and vicinity.

## WISCONSIN

528. GREEN BAY—W. Wagner, 528 N. Madison st.  
 535. LA CROSSE—Geo. Otto, 1232 Adams st.  
 130. MADISON—H. Skidmore, 308 W. Dayton st.  
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## Constitution for Building Trades Council.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

## ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

## ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society effected when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

## ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

## ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on that job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

## ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

## ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

## ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

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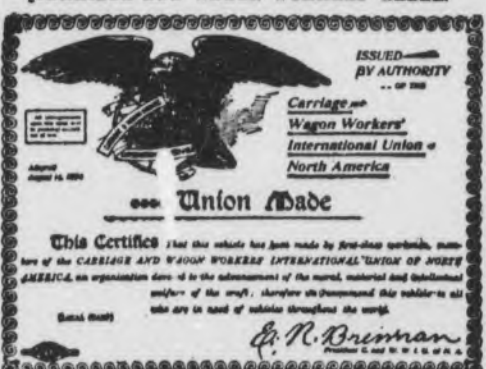
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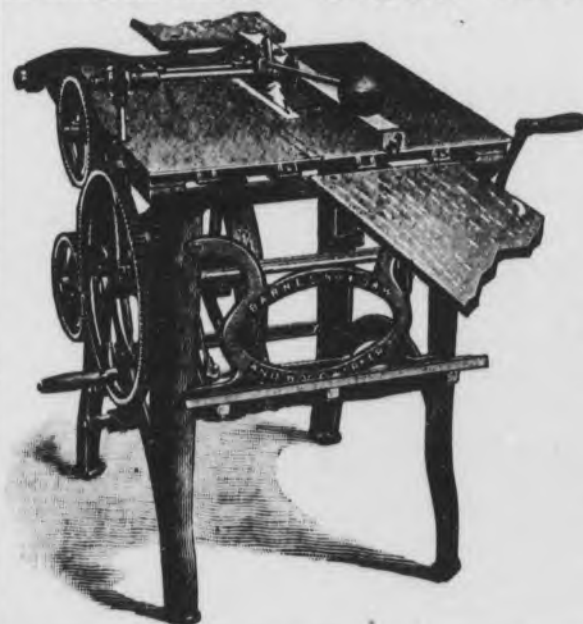
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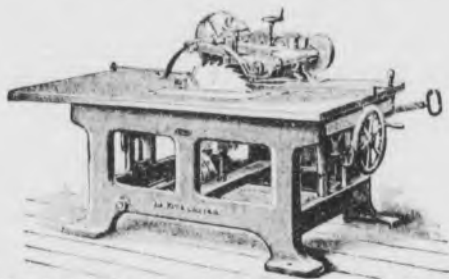
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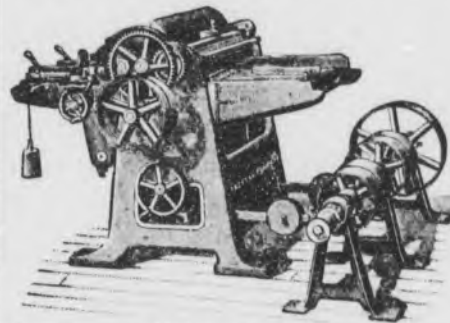
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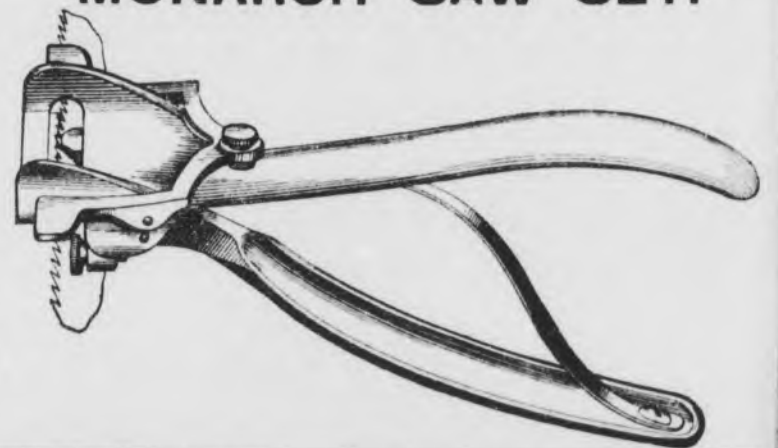
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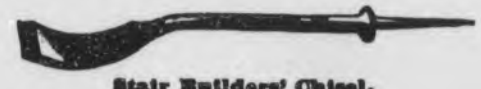
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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests

VOL. XVI.—No. 5.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Trade Movements.

CINCINNATI stair builders on June 1st will insist on \$2.75 per day and nine hours.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—On May 1st, Union 591 made a sturdy move for the nine hour rule. 125 men involved.

MARLBHEAD, Mass.—Union 221 secured the eight hour day solidly, April 1st. Over 100 men are the gainers.

OUR CHICAGO Unions were very successful this spring in their campaign to enforce trade rules and carry out the eight hour day.

ANACONDA, Mont.—Union 88 gained the nine hour day, May 1st, without having hardly any trouble; 250 carpenters are benefited.

The Trans-Harlem District, above Harlem Bridge, New York City, won the eight hour day, May 1st, and over 450 carpenters enjoy the change.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—Here on April 1st, Union 428 established the nine hour system without any great opposition. 100 men have the benefit of it.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In March last our D. C. ordered strikes on Contractor Wm. Ferguson's work. He is one of the principal builders and was not paying the Union scale of wages. We came out winners in short order. 52 men went out.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—After five years' effort to get the contractors to grant the nine hour day, this spring Union 203 succeeded in getting it without a strike. 150 men are working under that rule. We have one of our members in the Board of Aldermen.

DETROIT, Mich.—With quite an enthusiastic spirit the Union carpenters moved for the eight hour day, May 4th. Over 500 men so far have obtained it, but the city is not thoroughly organized. The contractors are disposed to grant it generally later in the season.

SOUTH BEND, and LAFAYETTE, Ind., two fairly well organized cities, are arranging to strictly enforce new trade rules June 1st. The former city wants a minimum of 25 cents per hour, and the latter eight hours per day. Both cities now have the nine hour day.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We have had all we could do to restrain our men in the five carpenters' Unions of the U. B. from making a stand for the eight hours on May 1st. We have 1,800 chips organized,

and the contractors are talking of conceding the eight hours in the fall, if we will hold off from striking.

BOSTON, Mass.—Eight hours a day and 35 cents per hour is to be the rule in this city after June 1st next. Union 33 had a committee wait upon the Carpenters Builders' Association, and with good results. This change of trade rules will be to the advantage of 2,000 carpenters in this city and vicinity.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 was successful late in April in securing an agreement with the contractors for eight hours a day, \$2.50 per day, Union men and residents of Lynn to have the preference in employment. We desired to get \$2.75 per day, but will have to wait until conditions are more favorable. Over 400 knights of the saw and plane come under these rules.

The struggle for the eight hour day in the Trans-Harlem District, New York, was very desperate on the part of some bosses who held out for a few weeks, but the majority of contractors yielded the first week. Brothers H. Maiberger and F. Duffy did excellent work in that section. Not many months ago it was the most badly organized district under our jurisdiction. Now it is in excellent shape.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Union carpenters started in here to enforce the eight hour day, May 1st, and have been extremely successful. Detailed strikes have been the rule and a general strike has been avoided. Business Agent John E. Connelly has handled the movement very skilfully. Vice-President Louis E. Tosey, of Detroit, has been on the ground for over a week and rendered excellent service. Over 1,500 carpenters now at work eight hours a day.

ST. CATHERINES, Canada.—Union 38 is going to have an agreement with the contractors to hire none but Union men, and we in return to give every possible support to Union contractors. We are cursed of late with a horde of petty, one-horse, cut-throat, non-union bosses who take jobs at any price, and will work piece work or job around by the hour at journeymen's wages. Work is fair; we have not an idle member. We have adopted the plan of only knowing where a job can be found when asked by a Union man.

## A Constitutional Amendment to Reduce the Hours of Labor.

Congressman Barrett, of Massachusetts, on the 9th instant introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that "Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to limit the time during which persons may be daily employed in manufactories of textile fabrics and in other industries." This is the line of helping on the short hour movement, as in the textile and many other factory industries, the employees are so far reduced and enslaved that they are powerless to organize in trade unions.

## Out Seven Days in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J.—Carpenters went on strike May 4th, and remained out until May 13th—1,200 men involved. Strike was well conducted. All trades in the Building Trades Council were ready to order a general sympathetic strike, when General Secretary McGuire secured a settlement of the strike on the 11th inst. on a basis satisfactory to the men. Through disorganization the men had been cut down during the panic, so that there was no fixed scale of wages. Carpenters were getting from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; the men demanded the old rate of \$2.75. The contractors have now agreed to give \$2.50 per day as the standard, eight hours a day's work Saturdays; three months' notice from either side in case of change; to meet the men next August on the \$2.75 rate, and to recognize the Union and allow the business agent to visit the jobs. Six months ago there were not two hundred organized carpenters in Newark, now there are nearly seven hundred.

## Ship Carpenters on Strike in Newport News, Va.

Fifteen hundred employees in the ship yards at Newport News, Va., went on strike May 4th against "the clock system." Among the strikers are many members of the U. B.

"The clock system" is for registering the time of employees, in lieu of numbered checks. The company now insists that a clock, with a system of paper tape, shall be used, and each employee is provided with a key having his number on its face, which he is required to insert in the clock and turn, thus impressing his number on the tape and, at the same time, by an automatic arrangement, registering the time the impress is made.

The grievance of the men is that if a man finds on entering the yard a number of men ahead of him, he must wait until his turn comes to wind the clock, and then if he registers one minute late he is docked half an hour, while, on the other hand, the employee is not allowed to register his time until after his day's work is done, and, if needs be, must wait half an hour on his own time for his turn to wind the clock, or go home without having his time counted. Again, if an employee's home is near the plant and it is his wish to take dinner with his family, he must punch the clock both on leaving and entering the yard, the time thus consumed allowing only a few minutes margin for dinner, and the probability is that he will be a minute late in getting registered, and another half hour is lost.

The men are holding out very solidly.

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Carpenter work flattened out, with two-thirds of the men idle. If every building now in contemplation were pushed forward, there would not scarcely be work for all our resident Knights of the Plane.

## NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WILL BE HELD IN  
MEMORIAL HALL,  
(G. A. R.)

170 Superior St.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 31, 1896.

Convention called to order 10 A. M.

Local Unions are hereby called on to send in suggestions, propositions, changes of law desired, amendments to constitution, etc., to the General Office, to be published in our columns. This will give the Locals an opportunity to express their views, and lead to good successful work at the convention.

Delegates and alternates must be elected by the Locals the second meeting in July. The names of the elected must be sent to the G. S.-T. by the R. S. under penalty of \$5.00 fine. Mileage and expenses of delegates must be paid by the Locals.

P. J. MCGUIRE,  
G. S.-T.



BRO. J. MANNIFIELD did effective work on April 29th, in organizing the Hod Carriers Union, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BRO. H. E. WILEY, Union 442, Hopkinsville, Ky., has been appointed head carpenter of the Western Kentucky lunatic asylum.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS, of the A. F. of L., is now in fairly good health, and his hosts of friends welcome him back to active service. He was sick nigh unto death for weeks with gastritis and rheumatism.

O. E. WOODBERRY, of Union 10, Chicago, did splendid organizing work for several weeks in St. Louis, at the expense of the Unions in that city. He is an indefatigable worker and a splendid platform speaker.

W. W. SCOTT, Union 427, Omaha, Neb., is superintendent of the Labor Temple of that city. Two floors of the immense building are used for a reading-room, smoking and conversation-rooms, card room, ladies' reading-room, directors and committee-rooms and meeting halls for the Unions.

ALL who have printing done should see that the label of the I. T. U. is placed thereon. Demand it on every job of work, and if your printer cannot furnish same, take your work to a house that can.

THE printers are agitating government ownership of the telegraph. All labor organizations should take up this fight and push it to a successful culmination. Now is the time to start.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### Work, not Alms.

What! Charity! No, thank you, sir!  
I haven't come to that!  
I'm poor—in want—but I'm not here  
A-holding out my hat  
I've two arms, a willing strength,  
I'm not a man to shirk  
I don't ask alms, sir. All I want  
Is just a chance to work.

I'm not a beggar, sir, thank God!  
I only ask my right—  
A chance to earn what me and mine  
Require, and in the sight  
Of fellow-men to be a man,  
And hold my head up straight,  
Whose child, your child, sir, could not scorn,  
As an associate.

My wife and child need food and warmth,  
And I can give them all  
They need, with work—and help as well,  
At any neighbor's call.  
But idle hands are helpless, sir,  
And so I ask of you  
A chance to show what mine are worth,  
Some honest work to do.

I'm only one of thousands—and  
We are not beggars, sir!  
We're just as willing now to work  
As good men ever were.  
Don't treat us, sir, like mendicants  
Whom you would fain avoid,  
But give, for God's sake, if you can,  
Work for the unemployed.

—Harper's Weekly.

#### The Essential Difference Between Cost and Price.



WE all want continually for our own support and comfort those things which are produced by others. Hence, we exchange products, hence comes trade—buying and selling—commerce. Trade is a necessity of human society, and consists of the exchange of labor, or the products of the labor of one person, for the labor, or the products of the labor, of another person.

It is clear, if the exchange is not equal, if one party has to give more of his labor, either in the form of labor or product, than he gets of the other, either in the form of labor or product, that he is oppressed, and becomes, so far as this inequality goes, the slave or subject of the other. He has just so far to expend his labor, not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of another. To produce good and beneficent results from trade, the exchanges should be equal. The essential element of beneficent commerce is equity, or that which is just between man and man.

Simple equity is this, that so much of your labor as I take to my benefit, so much of my labor ought I to give to you to be applied to your benefit; and, consequently, if I take a product of your labor instead of the labor itself, and pay you in a product of my labor, the commodity which I give you ought to be one in which there is just as much labor as there is in the product which I receive.

The same idea may be differently presented thus: It is equity that every individual should sustain just as much of the common burden of life as has to be sustained by anybody on his account. Such would be the result if each produced for himself all that he consumed, and the fact that it is found convenient to exchange labor and the products of labor

does not vary the definition of equity in the least.

These propositions are merely, however, a statement of the principle of equity. They leave the question of the method of making an application of the principle still open. They do not furnish the means of arriving at the measure of equity.

The amount of burden involved in rendering a given amount of labor, or given commodity, is technically denominated the cost of that labor or commodity; and the labor or commodity which is received in return for that which is rendered, is denominated the price of it. Hence, inasmuch as it is simple equity that these two should be the equivalent of each other, the scientific formula is that cost is the limit (or scientific measure) of price.

The counter principle upon which all ownership is now maintained, and all commerce transacted in the world, is that "value is the limit of price," or, as the principle is generally stated, "a thing is worth what it will bring." Between these two principles, so similar that the statement would hardly attract a moment's attention, lies the essential difference between the whole system of civilized cannibalism, by which the masses of human beings are ground to powder for the accumulation of the wealth of the few, on the one hand, and on the other, the reign of equity, the just remuneration of labor, and the independence and salvation of mankind.

There is nothing apparently more innocent, harmless and equitable in the world, than the statement that "a thing should bring what it is worth;" and yet that statement covers a most subtle fallacy, one more fruitful of evil than any other which the human intellect has been beclouded by. To expose that error, especial attention is requested to the technical distinction between value and cost.

"What a thing is worth," is another expression for the value of a commodity or labor. The value of a commodity or labor is the degree of benefit which it confers upon the person who receives it, or to whose use it is applied. The cost of it is, on the other hand, as already explained, the degree of burden which the production of the commodity or the performance of the labor imposed upon the person who produced or performed it. They are therefore by no means the same. No two things can possibly be more distinct. The burden or cost may be very great and the benefit or value very little, or conversely. In the case of an exchange or transfer of an article from one person to another, the cost relates to the party who makes the transfer, the burden of the production falling on him, and the value to the party to whom the transfer is made, the article going to his benefit. It is the same if the object is labor directly.

It follows, therefore, that to say that "a thing should bring what it is worth," which is the same as to say that its price should be measured by its value, is quite the opposite of affirming that it should bring as much as it cost the producer to produce it. Both rules cannot be true. We have already seen that it is actually equitable that cost be adopted as the universal limit of price; in other words, that as much burden should be assumed by each party to an exchange as is imposed upon the opposite party. Consequently, the accepted axiom of trade that "a thing should bring what it is worth," proves, when tested by simply balancing the scales of equity, to be not only erroneous, but the very antipode of the true principle for carrying on exchanges.

The proposition—cost the limit of price—so simple, so seemingly unimportant, and yet so obviously true, when properly

apprehended, so perfectly consonant with the natural sentiment of right in every mind will appear by its results to be a most radical proposition. A rigid adherence to it in commercial relations will revolutionize nearly every species of transaction among men. It will, however, do so beneficially for all.

JOSIAH WARREN.

#### The Plain Duty of the Laborer.

The hope of the laborer is in organization. To remain longer out of the protection of powerful national and international Trade Unions is to invite a further reduction of wages or at least a continuance at their present low level. No other class of men exists except wage laborers and chattel slaves without their trade unions. In fact, not to organize is evidence of ignorance, imbecility, conceit and slavery. The cause of the failure of this spirit of union in this country has grown out of the conceit of power that afflicts the American mechanic. It had its birth in the individual liberty of the sovereign citizen before the introduction of congregated labor and aggregated wealth. The introduction of machinery has largely destroyed skill and individual liberty. Isolation of labor gave individuality to the laborer. The congregation of labor must be supplemented by the union of the laborers.

Now is the time for action; delays are dangerous.

As physical power weakens at the failure to obtain sustenance, so moral and mental power grows faint from disuse. The power of individual moral resistance is fast disappearing. The political economy of corporations, capitalists and politicians, sneers at the theory of responsibility to anything but personal success.

Only by union can the wage-worker retain his position as a free man. He must combine his energy and his money as his masters do. He must receive more of his capital—time—or he will lose the balance which to-day he so slightly holds.—*Labor Standard*

#### Unconscious of their United Strength.

The working class as a body are totally unconscious of their strength. In numbers, the capitalists are but a drop in the bucket, yet so perfectly unconcerned is the laboring man that he is contented to "keep still and saw wood" that the fires of the aristocrat may not be lessened by lack of fuel. The formation of a labor union has a terrible significance, and if the legitimate power which it possesses could be directed with the same forethought that floats combines and capitalistic intrigues, the latter would sink into oblivion in one decade.

Out of a moving mass of sixty millions, two millions control the balance. They do it by strategy and deception, and the representative of labor—while he barely exists in the struggle for life, takes his most powerful weapon—his ballot—and casts it for the still further maintenance and perpetuation of his own humiliation.

There are to-day over one million of intelligent laborers in and under the protection of the labor unions. Their sole object has been only to protect their rights against the unjust demands of monied tyrants, and while they fight their battles manfully, they still further shut out blame by fighting in their own defence against unwarranted attacks by their monied antagonists, who care nothing for their impending ruin as long as unjust legislation is at their control.

Is it any wonder that the capitalists shudder at the idea of a million and a half of laboring men casting their ballot as a unit against co-workers with monopoly?—*The Workman*.

#### Trades Unions and Labor Strikes.



WHEN the century began, iniquitous laws still prohibited the combination of workmen. In 1824 the combination laws were repealed, but next year

fresh acts imposed new restrictions, and for many years the conspiracy laws were wrested to put down or punish trade combinations, while six laborers who had pledged each other to mutual support in their efforts to better their condition were sentenced to transportation for administering unlawful oaths. Political economists argued that, as wages were fixed by "natural laws," it was quite useless for workmen to attempt by combination to raise their rates of payment, and self-interest and fear combined to look upon workmen's societies with disfavor.

Trades Unions, thus under the ban of the law and society, got many of the worst characteristics of secret associations. They were often headed by ignorant, violent and unreasonable men, and the strikes, which under their auspices became more important movements, were sometimes marked by outrage and brutality, and met by unscrupulous repressions, which led to bitter feelings between class and class. But bit by bit things got better. Despite the coldness of the law, there was no positive reason to prevent the stronger trades from forming strong unions, and in 1851 the Amalgamated Engineers' Society established by the consolidation of all the scattered branches of a great trade into one union, set a new example of further combination, which was soon extensively followed.

In 1866 gross outrages at Sheffield were brought home to local unionists, and especially to the Saw-grinders' Union and a ruffian named Broadhead. This led to a great outcry, but the searching investigations which followed showed that such misdeeds were the exception and not the rule, and led to the series of acts beginning in 1871, which fully protected and recognized legitimate trade societies. By teaching self-help, and by increasing the workman's power, and, also, by acting as benefit societies on a large scale, they have done much to raise the condition of the more skilled laborers.

In 1872 Joseph Arch established a union of the poor and dependent agricultural laborers. The extension of unionism to the coarse, unskilled labor of the towns has had a remarkable exemplification in the successful and orderly strike of the London dock laborers in 1889. But as combination grows more perfect, strikes and lockouts have greatly diminished in numbers, and now happen comparatively seldom among the higher organized trades. Boards of conciliation and arbitration, such as that started by Mundella, in 1860, at Nottingham, and self-acting sliding scales of wages have, though not without difficulties of their own, diminished the necessity of recourse to open warfare.—*From T. F. Tout's History of England*.

NEW YORK.—On April 14th, Union 478 had a rousing mass meeting at 176th street and Washington ave., Tremont, President Bausher in the chair. The object was to push the eight hour day in the Trans Harlem District. With a crowded hall and numbers of members of Unions 51 and 464 present, and a delegation of the D. C., the meeting surpassed all expectations. General President Owens, Business Agent Maiberger, Frank Duffy, D. Featherstone, W. Lamb and H. Balcom were the speakers.



## Framing a Cantilever Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

**I**N answer to a letter from a reader of THE CARPENTER requesting me to illustrate and describe a cantilever roof, I now submit for the benefit of all students of carpentry the following design for a roof of this description, which will be found adaptable either for a large shed or station.

The accompanying engraving shows a transverse or cross section of the shed, which may be any length desired, the width (covered) shown is 48' 0", at a scale of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch = 1 foot. If the width be reduced half, timbers half the width and thickness given here will be sufficient. The height to under side of straining beam is 13' 0", to ridge 26' 6". The construction of this building is very simple and is fully illustrated by the drawing. It consists of a series of concrete footings about 3 feet or 4 feet square, placed on sand or hard clay 24' 0" apart, measuring from centre to centre, across; and 10' 0" apart, measuring from centre to centre, longitudinally or lengthways. On top of these footings is set a good blue or granite stone mortised out to receive the bottom ends of the posts or uprights.

distinctly marked. Directly over the position of the *stringers* a mortise to receive the short 6" x 10" posts F, is made on both ends, also the opposite ends are notched or gained out for the feet of the *principal rafters* E, in the manner shown, about 2" down in the beam. Next the *principal rafters* G, are mortised out for the short posts, cut to the exact length as given, to the top bevel and notch required to fit into the straining beam. It is also bored out for the wrought iron rods and bolts G, delineated. The *straining beams* are likewise bored for these irons. The *short posts* F, and *braces* D are finally framed with the usual *tenons* and the *truss* is ready to be put together.

In doing this the proper way to proceed is to first set the straining beam B, then to insert the tenons of the *short posts* F, into their mortises, next the *king tie* C, and finally the *principal rafters* E. The vertical bolts I, and washers are next inserted and the straps J put on. This operation must of course be gone through on each *truss*, and the whole number finished before commencing to raise them into their permanent position on top of the stringer beams AA. The raising can be done with a good gin pole or derrick. When the *trusses* are set vertically on stringers AA, to form the appearance

## Robert Ellis Thompson's Statement of the Question.



HE right of the workingman to work for whom he pleases, and on such terms as he pleases, and with whom he pleases in the same shop, is just as unquestionable as is that sacred

"right of property," of which we hear much, and perhaps too much. And equally clear is the right of the workingmen to unite for those purposes and to negotiate with the capitalist only through the representatives of their organizations. If a workingman believes that the interest of himself and his class requires that all his associates should be in the Trades Union, he is quite justified in refusing to work with those who refuse to join the Union. Yet this act seems to arouse more antagonism than any other, short of violence. The men are represented as "domineering over their fellows," and "persecuting their own class." And yet a little common sense and a little "putting yourself in his place," would show that the whole benefits of united action would be lost, and the Unions frittered away, if the rule were relaxed.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

the workman must be "kept in his place," or else that precious right will be overturned. From them still we hear that wages are determined by demand and supply of labor, and that nothing could be more foolish than to try to force them up. If one could reach the ears of this class it might be suggested that the rights of property are the creation of society, and that they rest on that higher expediency which involves the ethical development of man. We recognize the right because, on the whole, men are better and better off, more manly and self-reliant, and more prosperous generally than they would be if the community had kept everything in its own hands. And by no one is the right of property more imperiled than by the man who regards property as the end for which society exists, and not a means to the harmonious development of human character. That view of it is sure to produce narrow and inhuman sayings and acts which will make the rights of property odious to mankind at large.

'Tis said "higher wages must mean higher cost of production, and will fall on the consumer. Now, as the working people constitute the great body of the consumers, the higher wages the Trades Unions have secured must be purely delusory. What is given to the workingman with one hand is taken away with the other." Here, again, we meet the merely animal and mechanical conception of man. Here, again, is ignored the fact that he has a will, and that this will responds to motives. The worst paid labor is never the cheapest. It is low, mechanical, inefficient, because the rate of its earnings is not such as to evoke the most vigorous capacity of the workmen. And so the rise of wages during the last fifty years has not been attended by a parallel rise in prices. On the contrary, prices have fallen even faster than wages have risen, and every kind of tool, clothing and food is obtained for less labor than it was in 1842, when Mr. Gladstone became Sir Robert Peel's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Common sense and fairness vindicate the claim of the workingman to have equal voice with his employer in the question of the terms of their agreement. Economic science admits the claim after denying it long and strenuously. Experience vindicates it as showing that the age in which labor has been most associated for united action has been most fruitful of good for all concerned.

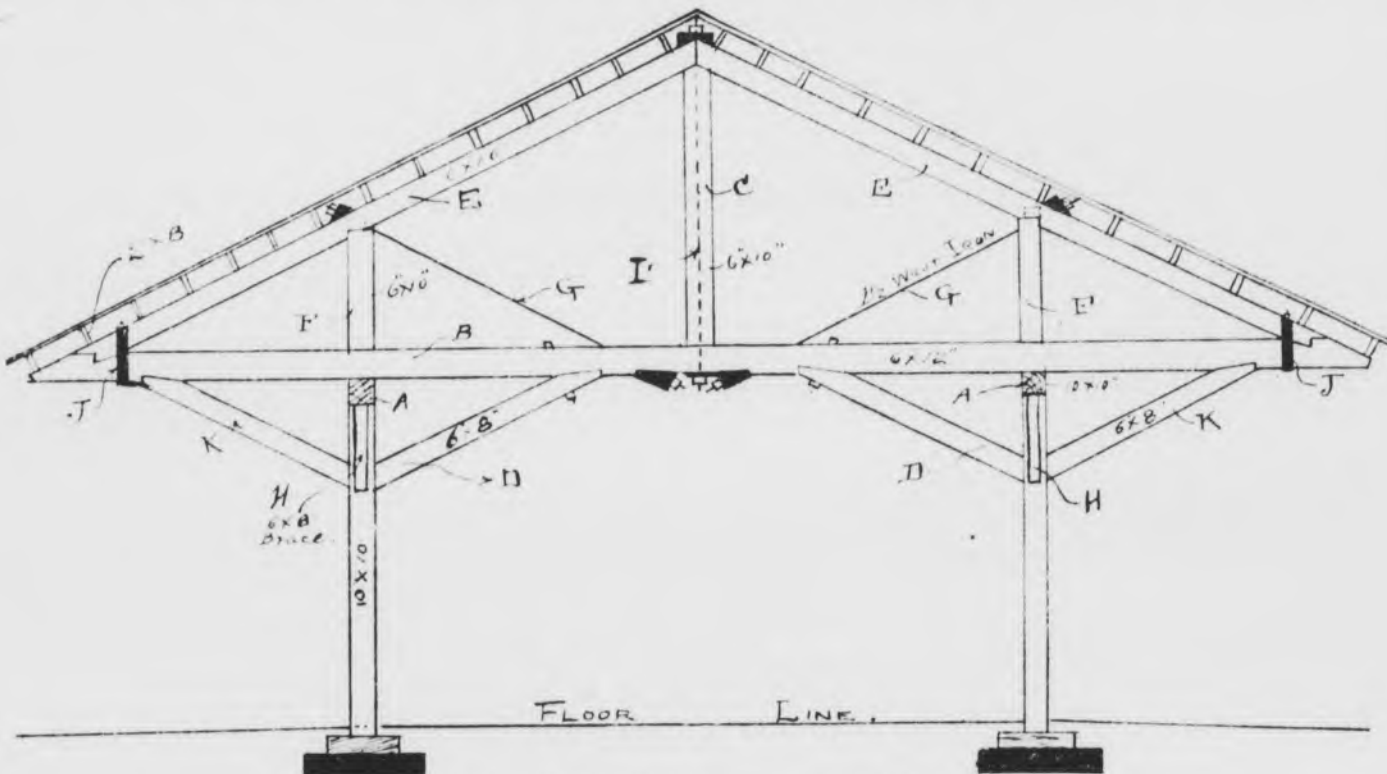
ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON.

## The Building Trades in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Quite a number of idle "chips" on the streets here, general complaint of hard times, still, business is gradually improving. Bricklayers got the eight hour day May 1st, without opposition.

Laborers were not organized here for years back; started up a Union last month and are moving for the eight hour day. They recently won a week's strike against the Bixler Bros., contractors, on a job for the Anheuser, Busch Brewing Co., on a question of overtime.

Painters came out May 4th on a number of jobs for eight hours a day and \$3 per day, and have been very successful. Union carpenters refused to work with scab painters on several jobs. This is strictly a Union city.

DESIGN AND DETAILS OF CANTILEVER ROOF. SCALE  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1 FOOT.

These details constitute the foundation.

The frame superstructure primarily consists of the series of 10" x 10" yellow pine square posts, which are tenoned at top and bottom ends, at the bottom to fit into the bottom stone and at the top to receive the 10" x 10" stringer beam or plate A. This longitudinal plate or stringer is mortised to receive the top ends of the posts and the top ends of the diagonal braces H, which stiffen the whole structure lengthways. When constructing this shed the *posts*, *braces* and *stringers* should first be framed, put together, raised and temporarily braced across before commencing to frame the *truss* roof.

Before commencing the latter a close study should be made of the different constructive details of the roof and the lengths and forms carefully noted and studied out, in order not to spoil any of the timber.

The first important detail is the *straining beam* B. This stick should be procured 50' 0" long, laid out and wrought as follows: First, the proper position of the *stringers* A, 24' 0" between centres is laid out on the under side, also laid out and gained for the braces D. Then directly in the centre of this distance on the top side of the beam, the position of the *king tie* C, is laid off and

seen in the engraving, directly over the posts below, each one should be well braced with 2" x 4" joists to prevent it from being blown or knocked down. Each truss should also be set perfectly plumb sideways. If desired, the outer braces KK may be omitted and the wrought iron rod G inserted to counterbalance the overhanging portion of the roof. The space inside the braces may also be filled in with ornamental scroll work, either in iron or wood. In regard to the strains on the different timbers I would say that the *straining beam* B is in tension, the *braces* K and D underneath the posts are in compression. The *principal rafters* are in compression. The *king tie* C is in compression and the *purlins* bear a lateral strain across the fibres. The bolts are wrought iron. The washers and plates cast iron. *Straps* are of wrought iron  $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 2". This roof may be safely covered with shingles, or metal shingles, or tar paper.

It will be noticed that I have given in this description a full written and detailed description of the construction of this roof and "mode of procedure" necessary to be followed in building it. The years which I have studied construction have taught me that too much detailed information is never superfluous in conveying accurate mechanical practice to others.

Most people still entertain the idea that the workingman has no power to exert his influence or exercise his will in industrial matters, because all things are settled for him by natural law, and "it is of no use for him to butt his head against a stone wall." It is remarkable how this notion clings to the popular mind, even after it has been abandoned by the English economists who originated it. The earlier economists of the English school taught the public to regard workingmen as a superior class of cattle, whose market value, like that of any other kind of cattle, must depend on the cost of producing them. The workman must get just so much as would keep up the supply of labor, and to pay him more would merely do him harm. Thornton, Mill, Marshall, Sidgwick and the rest of them have thrown this notion over and admitted that the uniting will of the laboring classes, operating through their Trades Unions, was able to raise the rate of wages and reduce the hours of labor without harm to anyone, and least of all to themselves. But there are two sections of society who cling to the old notion, and they are the two extremes.

The first is the highly respectable people to whom nothing is as precious as the rights of property, and who believe



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1896.



## The Suicide.

Deep in the heart of the city  
Where dwells a myriad throng,  
There is one, alone, forsaken  
And crushed by a weight of wrong:  
The mocking shadows of sorrow  
Have banished life's fading light,  
For poverty's woe and sadness  
Curse with ineffable blight.

Alone in the midst of thousands  
Where life seems rosy and glad,  
Hungry while others are feasting  
The penniless one is sad.  
Dark thoughts like chosen companions  
Around him are crowding fast,  
His once cherished dreams are vanished,  
Touched by adversity's blast.

The past but a morbid phantom  
May mock at the pleasures gone,  
The future grim and uncertain  
Beckons the homeless one on;  
But what does the present offer?  
Sadness for each weary breath,  
Hope hath forsaken her victim,  
Nothing is left him but death.

The demons of blackest horror  
Possessing the maddened breast,  
Are urging with mental torture  
The pitiful wretch to rest;  
Rest from unequal conflict  
Rest from the world's bitter strife,  
Rest from toil unrequited,  
Yes, rest from the troubles rife

When life is a barren struggle  
It cannot be hard to die;  
One shot, and the deed is over  
In a gasping, tired sigh.  
The unhappy soul forever  
Sent back to the God who gave,  
And the poor, unhonored mortal  
To fill a Suicide's grave.

'Tis one more victim of error  
Crushed down by despair and debt,  
Disappointment, care and sorrow,  
Death asks not for regret.  
His hands were rough with labor,  
He hadn't much time to pray,  
His deed is on high recorded,  
Judgment no mortal can say

Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. J. B. HALL.

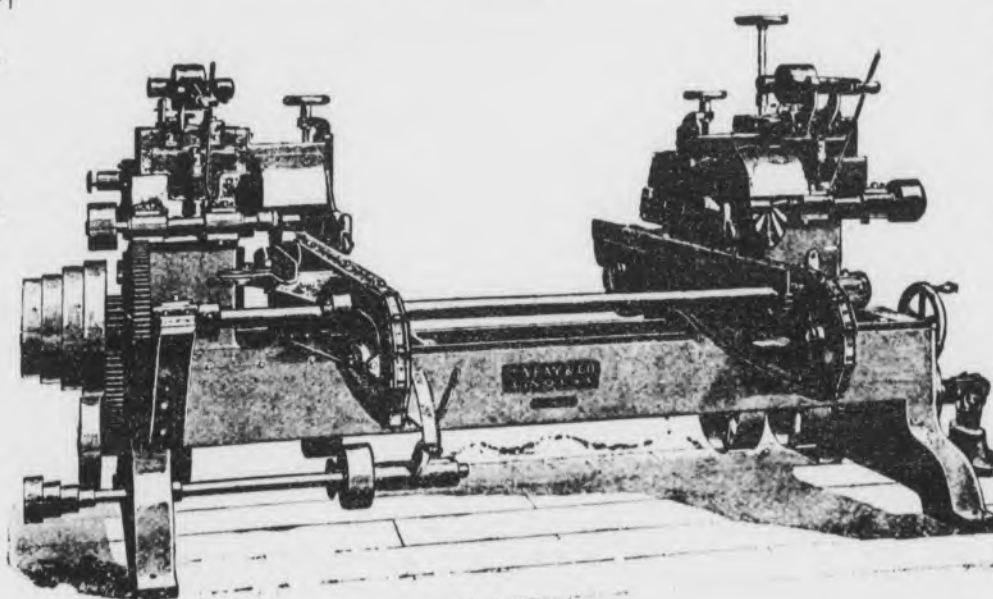
## Help Organize the Painters.

The Painter, organ of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, thanks the Carpenters Union of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., for organizing the painters of that place, and says in this connection:

"The carpenters frequently strike us with such fraternal actions, and we urge our members in places where no carpenters' union exists to use every effort to get one started."

It is our duty to help organize painters' unions wherever there are none, for they are very close to us in our daily work. J. T. Elliott is the General Secretary of the painters, 1314 N. Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.

## No. 6 New Patent Double Tenoning Machine.



The accompanying illustration faithfully represents our new Tenoning Machine for cutting tenons on both ends of material, coping both ends at once in door and sash work, and cutting off to exact dimensions both ends of the material at one operation. This is the most perfect working machine of its class we have to offer to manufacturers of door and sash, furniture, wagons, buggies, cars, etc. The new mechanical features introduced on this machine make it superior to any tenoner ever offered to the public. It was patented July 19, 1892, and has an automatic feeding carriage.

It is the only double tenoner that will tenon both ends of wide and short material at the same time, and have the tenons absolutely perfect. It will tenon material from 6 inches to 54 inches between shoulders, and to 20 inches in width, and a piece 7 inches thick can be passed between the heads. When required for tenoning longer material, we are prepared to construct them. It is estimated that this machine will do the work of three single machines.

The framing is very heavy, well braced, with wide base. The housings are mounted on the bed, one of them adjustable for different lengths of material, and they support all the principal working parts. The mandrels that carry the tenoning heads are 1 7/16 inches in diameter, made of best steel, are lead ground and run in long self-lubricating bearings.

The feeding mechanism is constructed on a new and ingenious principle, automatic in its operation, and is the only device for a double tenoner carriage that will produce accurate tenons on material of all dimensions. We insure perfect tenons on short and wide stock as well as all ordinary sizes. Provision is made for changing the angle of the cut and length of tenon. The material is held in position by adjustable sectional pressure bars, holding each piece perfectly rigid while being tenoned.

There are four changes of feed varying from 15 to 45 feet per minute. The tight and loose pulleys are 14 inches by 5 inches, and should make 800 revolutions per minute.

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To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

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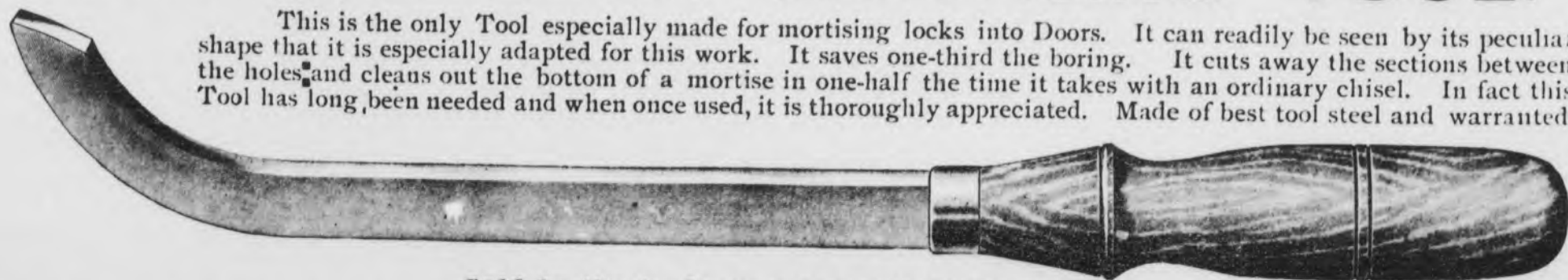
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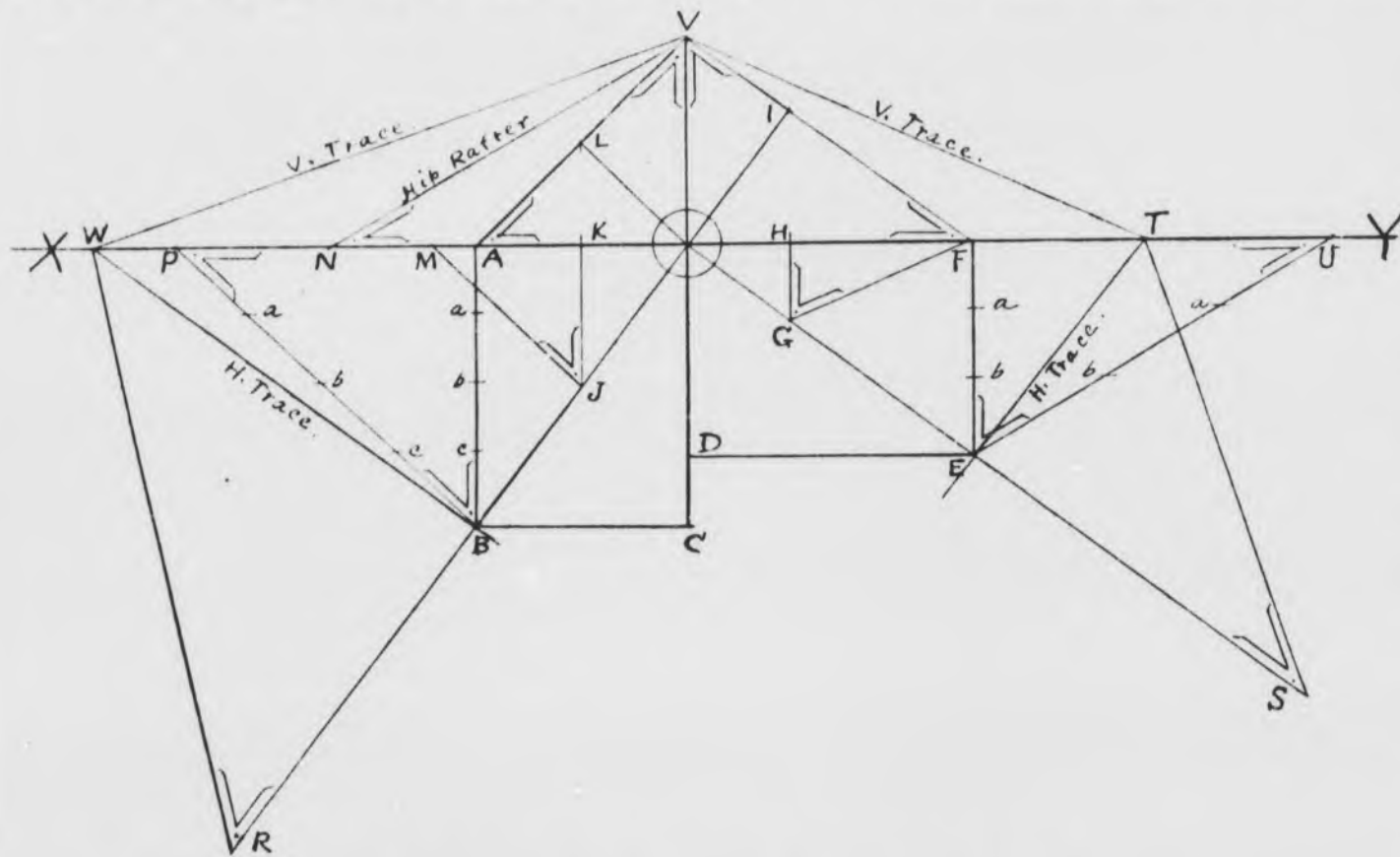


## A Hip Roof of Unequal Pitch.

SHOWING ALL THE LINES, LENGTHS AND BEVELS.



HE circle near the centre of the ground line X Y, stands for the letter O. Let A B and B C, represent the wall plates, or eaves of the roof, and F E and D E, the same in another position. The lines A O and O F, show the seats of the common rafters, and A V and F V, the pitch of the common rafters. The diagonal line B O, is the seat of the hip rafter, transfer B O to O N, and join N V, the pitch of the hip rafter, from the line B O at B, square over striking X Y at W, extend B O and make B R, equal to the length of the hip rafter N V, join R W and the bevel at R, applies to the back, or upper side, of the hip rafter where it joins the ridge on the lesser pitch side. In like manner get the bevel for the other side—from the line E O at E, square over to T, extend E O and make E S, equal to N V, join S T and the bevel at S, applies to the greater pitch side of rafter, or to the ridge parallel to X Y. In this the vertical traces W V and T V correspond in length with W R and T S, and the lines R B and E S, with the hip rafter N V, showing the angles on each side of the hip



rafter and the ridge on the plane of the back of the hip rafter, when in position.

For the jack rafters place the length of common rafter A V upon A P, join P B, then the side bevel is at P; also make F U equal to F V, join U E, and find the side bevel at U. Space the wall plates A B and F E, for jacks as at a, b, b, and take the measures. The triangle A P B, revolved upon its base B A, over the triangular plan B A O, so that the point P, shall stand directly over O, at the height of rise of roof O V, then will the line P A, stand over the line A O, and the line P A, stand over the line B O; also on the other side, the triangle F U E, will stand over F O E.

**Purlin Cuts.**—From O draw O L, square to A V, and from L draw L J parallel to C V, make K M equal to O L, join M J, and the angle at J, will apply to the side of purlin. The bevel at B, applies to the top or back of purlin. The bevels at G and E, for the other side, are found in a similar way.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

Germanstown, Pa.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

WHEREAS, Death has called from our midst, our beloved friend and brother, JOHN B. NEWTON, therefore be it,

Resolved, That Carpenters Union, No. 166, tender to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction, and that copies of these resolutions be handed to the family, the daily papers and THE CARPENTER.

P. F. TRENKENSCHUH, } Committee.  
J. J. FORD, }

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst a faithful friend and brother.

Resolved, By this Union, No. 9, that we mourn the loss of JOHN ACKES, one of our conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized, and be it further,

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and published in THE CARPENTER, and a copy sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased brother, JOHN ACKES.

JOHN MILLER, } Committee.  
GEO. ULLMER, }  
W. WEEGITT, }

CHICAGO, ILL., April 15, 1896.

WHEREAS, Our brother, DANIEL McDONALD, having departed from this life to a higher realm of thought and action; and,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect and love of all who knew him; and,

## Organizations of Employers.



HE building trades offer the best possible facilities for adjusting differences between employers and workmen upon an honorable and just basis, because of the fact that union of action is more easily attainable on the part of the employers than in almost any other trade. Organization of employers is a condition which the employees should most desire, for out of united action much more justice will ultimately prevail to both sides than where many on one side act against a single individual upon the other.

Notwithstanding the fact that primarily many organizations of employers are established for the purpose of combating the action of the union, good will ultimately grow out of a consideration by all concerned of the questions at issue. This fact, while it may appear detrimental to the accomplishment of the immediate desire of the workmen, should not, however, be considered as such, for it must be remembered that while the workmen have been organized much longer than the employers and become more familiar with the machinery and operation of organized effort, the employers have been struggling to maintain an equal relationship of one against many, until in sheer desperation they have formed themselves together for the purpose of establishing

upon the legal rights of others. The recognition of a limit in this respect will be an added factor in bringing about a recognition of the importance of mutual action which includes consideration of both parties to any given condition or relationship.

Already in the relationship between employers and workmen in the building trades, the change for the better is becoming more radical and rapid as the employers become more widely organized and better able to treat as a whole with the workmen on subjects of mutual concern. The individual and arbitrary action which formerly existed on the part of the employers is fast disappearing under the beneficial influence of organization. The more fully the functions and powers of legitimate organizations are understood the better will be the conditions of both sides.

Again, the compulsory recognition that there is a limit to which the members of an organization, as such, can go will foster and assist the establishment of means for bringing more equitable relations between both parties upon the basis of arbitration or mutual settlement, for, as soon as both sides comprehend that their organization can be dealt with as though it were an individual, the members will be less inclined to advocate hasty or unjust action.

Everything that contributes to the development of the comprehension of the rights which belong to a body of men acting in concert cannot fail to be of great benefit, no matter how severe the cause of that development may be, for out of the increased knowledge thus obtained the equity of their relationship to others becomes so clearly apparent that unwise or unjust action diminishes in proportion as the laws which bound the rights of others become more distinctly visible.—*Carpentry and Building.*

## Make Them Talk at the Ballot-Box.

Every sweat-drop wrung from the toiling frame of labor; every pinch of poverty; every luxury or comfort denied him and his family; every new burden of exaction laid on him in the name of the law, are the price of indifference to the economic questions which are more vital to his prosperity than all the free trade or high tariff questions ever propounded.

Politicians and political organs, whose very life depends on fomenting strife between factions, ignore these great and vital questions, and continue to do the bidding of the plutocrats. If labor wants relief, it must band together in one homogeneous whole; and enunciating a platform of principles which will secure justice to all, enter the political arena outside of the Trade Unions, and secure control of the law-making power, putting men into office who are in sympathy with their aims and objects, from the judge on the bench to the petty constable of the township; from the congressman at Washington to the councilman in your municipal affairs. When you do that you will succeed, and not before. You have the majority of the votes. Will you make them talk at the ballot-box?—*Lancaster Labor Leader.*

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

an equality of power.

It is impossible, as is constantly being proved, that where the best elements of both sides form the component parts of careful organizations, unjust conditions could be very long maintained by either side, for it is evident that as soon as equality in power is established arbitration must follow, for there is no longer ability on either side to maintain unjust or unequal conditions. The immense importance of every successful case of amicable relationship maintained between organizations of employers and unions of workmen cannot be overestimated, not only from the benefit to the community in which such conditions exist, but on account of the value of the example.

The establishing of responsibility on the part of organizations of this character, whether employers or employed, cannot fail to result in an improvement in the condition which exists for all concerned. Action will become more conservative and both sides will realize more fully the benefits to which organized effort can be carried without infringing

WHEREAS, We fully realize our loss in his departure, and deeply deplore the same: therefore be it,

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family in their affliction, and be it further,

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our Union and a copy sent to the family of our late brother, and also that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal; and be it,

Resolved, That we drap our charter for thirty days.

J. A. DIDLOT, } Committee.  
F. T. McLAUGHLIN, }  
J. A. METZ, }

NEGAUNEE, Mich.—Keep far away from the mining ranges of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota; hundreds are out of employment. Ishpenning and Iron Mountain are especially overcrowded. The corporations are discriminating against Union men and hiring lick-spittles, thugs, aliens—anything in preference to Union men. Hundreds of our men are being laid off and superseded by foreigners recently arrived from abroad.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### Why?

Why bring slaves to fill your workshops,  
Workers from a foreign shore,  
While your brothers, poor and homeless,  
Ask for labor at your door?  
Why have mothers, wives and daughters  
Not a place to earn their bread,  
Widows forced to human slaughter,  
Orphans weeping o'er their dead?

Why the stars and stripes still waving,  
Once the banner of the free?  
Why deceive the people longer?  
Only money kings are free—  
Free to own both land and water,  
Free to tax the growing grain,  
Free to burn the paper money  
That the gold they may obtain.

Sirs, whence come your homes of grandeur,  
Gold and silver rich and rare?  
Are they yours by honest labor?  
Did you earn them just and fair?  
Did you rob some lonely widow?  
Did you steal from Uncle Sam?  
Did you dupe the tolling rancher  
Or the heathen Chinaman?

Why has labor no protection  
From high taxes and no gains?  
Why the banking laws a swindle,  
And the railroads, too, the same?  
Why are little thieves in prison  
And the large ones high in state?  
Why great villains with a title,  
And the small ones convicts make?

Why has one ten thousand acres,  
And another not a home?  
Wife and babes without a shelter,  
Plucked with hunger, forced to roam?  
Why such contrast in this nation,  
Millionaires and crouching slaves,  
Thieves in office, church and pulpit,  
Honest men in paupers' graves?

LYDIA E. DRAKE.

#### The Workingmen Who Fails to Join a Union Stands in His Own Light.



ORGANIZATION is the basis of all human work. The family is an organized body for the preservation of our species and the promotion of the happiness of mankind; the state in all its relations is an organization by which the people govern themselves; the church is an organization to impress upon mankind moral and religious principles, and prepare the individual man for future happiness in heaven, and by organization men provide for many of their wants, such as social enjoyments and the means of living during the sickness or after the death of the breadwinners of the families. Every class of people organize in some way to improve their condition, except the workers.

It may be said that we contradict ourselves in the last sentence because in the beginning of this article we have said that all the workers have gained has been through organization. Both statements are true, for while a few of the workers have organized and advanced the good of the whole, less than one-sixth of the wage-earners of the United States are members of labor organizations, and those who are have not believed that it is necessary for all classes of labor to be closely united for the benefit of all. Until the majority of wage-earners are ready to recognize every other wage-earner as a brother, they will not be organized as they should be.

How many hold back from joining organizations because of an absurd feeling of independence. They don't see or feel that a wage-earner as an individual is the weakest creature to secure his rights in the universe. A babe is not more dependent for its nourishment or care upon its mother than the wage-earner is dependent on organization for the wages that maintain him. Knock out the support which organized labor gives to the wage-earner, whether he belongs to an organization or not, and he will be crushed to the earth by the ardent and unfeeling competition of this competitive commercial age.

Some wage-earners will not join organizations for fear of their employers. This is a cowardly and absurd fear. The wisest employers desire their employees to belong to organized labor, and those who vent their malice on workmen who organize would only gnaw a file if all workmen would do their duty to each other. How do such men keep their places? Often by sinking their manhood and humiliating their self-respect. For any good they do in the world, except supporting themselves and their families, they might as well have never existed! Is the world any better for their having lived? Have they benefited a single creature? Have they not only degraded themselves, but given an example to others that submission to man's tyranny is better than resistance, and endeavored to show that it is better to purchase the means of existence by debasing manhood than to make an earnest contention for the rights which God gave all men when He made them and which some men withhold from them?

And when the day of their calamity comes; when these cowardly wage-earners have to turn against their oppressors or be crushed, to whom do they appeal? To whom but to organized labor, which their cowardly fears before compelled them to shun.—*Bulle, Mont., Bylander.*

#### Reasons Why Workingmen Should Organize.

1. Because organization, union, association is the law of human life. Man, the animal, becomes man, the citizen, only to the extent that he unites with his fellows. The greater the number of his associations, as in family, state, church, club, labor union, political party, the more of a man is he. Individuality becomes possible only by association. Man isolated would be a mere brute, and he would have none of the individualities which in society make him a man on as many sides as he has relations with other men and women—as father, husband, brother, citizen, friend, political partisan, fellow-worker, or what not. Every new tie gives a new individuality. Every attempt on the part of those who are the buyers of labor to prevent the sellers of labor from uniting to promote and protect their interests is an attempt to dehumanize the workmen and decivilize the world.

2. Because manufacturers, merchants, railroad men, financiers, all interests, are uniting, the world over, to gain the advantage which union gives them in the market, both as buyers and sellers. For the workmen to remain disunited would be an admission to the world that they were incompetent to act the part of men of the nineteenth century, but would thankfully accept the place and pay of a divided and subject class. A bargain made between a union of employers at one end and a mob of workmen at the other means an increase of the disproportion, already alarming, between the share labor receives and the share it ought to receive of that which it produces.

3. Because only by organization can workingmen prepare themselves to be citizens of industry, the new citizenship which is their manifest destiny. Government, which is co-operation for certain ends, exists only by consent of those who co-operate. Business is co-operation for certain ends, and can continue to exist only on the same principle of consent. Property is not more sacred than government. Governments derive their just power only from the consent of those concerned, and property, business, capital, wealth, have no other right or lasting foundation. The revenues of corporations, capitalists, middlemen of all kinds, are as truly a tax on the people as the revenues of the government. If no taxation without representation is a good rule for one, it is good for the other. If it be said there is representation, because all these revenues of the middlemen are got by contract, the answer is that the contracts are, for the most part, not good contracts, because of fraud, or because made under duress by the people when weak or ignorant, or because the results reflected in slums, high mortality, the vast number of unemployed, etc., are contrary to public policy.

4. Because only by organization, local, national, international, and by federation of all these, can the workingmen fit themselves to march by brigades in the ranks of the New People, who in Europe as in America, on the farm as well as in the factories, are rising to the ideal of a new brotherhood of humanity, in which all shall work to live, all shall live to work, and the work shall be not wealth for the few, but welfare for all the people.

H. D. LLOYD.

#### Ancient Craft Guilds.

In the thirteenth century the craft guilds embraced all callings, and existed in all parts of the continent and in England. The craft guilds were trades unions, governing trade matters, for the interest of masters and men. No one could become a master, that is, employer, unless he belonged to the guild. When necessary, they forced all who practiced the trades to join their guild; they refused applications for membership when their interests required; they possessed judicial and police powers; controlled the prices and quality of goods, subject to regulations that protected the consumer; they gave opportunity to non-guild mechanics out of the cities to sell the product of their labor in open market at stated times, under the same conditions as to local mechanics; manufacturers were compelled to mark their goods with the name of the manufacturer; the city walking delegate, then called inspector, visited the shops and inspected the work, not only of the journeymen, but of the masters; severe punishments were inflicted for the manufacture or sale of poor goods, and for cheating; and they restricted the income of capital within narrow limits. As the journeymen soon became masters there was little social difference.

GEORGE E. MCNEILL.

SOME people labor under the delusion that an increase of wages necessarily means an increase in prices; in other words, that no matter how wages may fluctuate their purchasing power remains the same. This is an error growing out of the assumption that the cost of an article represents the cost of the labor in its production. The fact is that rent, interest and profits are the biggest elements in the cost of an article, and the wages of the men who produce can be raised until they absorb all these elements without affecting the present cost of articles to the extent of one cent.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

#### Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

IN brick construction it is very unwise to build in strips for furring for wainscoting for the reason that the wood will soon absorb the dampness in the mortar and brickwork and produce rot. Furring for wainscot are better nailed or spiked directly into the joints of the brickwork and leave an air space behind the wainscot, thus preventing early rot and decay in the wood.

In regard to the mitreing of moldings in modern carpentry, I think a few things might be noticed now, as work is just commencing, so I have selected a few sketches

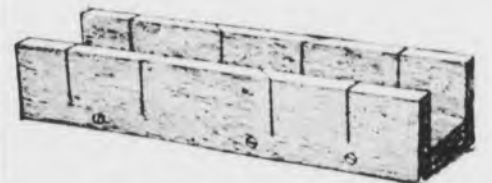


FIG. 1.—A GOOD MITRE BOX.

for these statements from the catalogue of Messrs. Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co., of New York. Fig. 1 illustrates a modern mitre box as it ought to be made, and it consists of a 2 inch bottom and 1½-inch sides of pine or oak, with the sides glued or screwed on to the bottom the edges being jointed to a perfectly square edge, with the mitre, or 45 degree cut, saw down on the sides, the cuts intersecting, or the direction of the saw crossing and square cuts. Good care and construction will give a good and accurate mitre box, but if it be not exactly accurate, and the



FIG. 2.—WOODEN MITRE BOX FOR PLANING MITRES.

mitres on the moldings do not perfectly intersect on the right angle, the appliance seen at Fig. 2 can be utilized. Though properly a cabinet maker's appliance it can be employed by carpenters with much usefulness. It consists of two solid blocks set on a wood base, which is screwed down to the bench. One of the blocks slides in grooves horizontally, moved by the screw and handle. Shown in the engraving, the molding to be planed or blocked is set in between the blocks and planed to an exact mitre clean and neat, the face of the blocks being exactly on an angle of 45 degrees and the plane resting on the face.

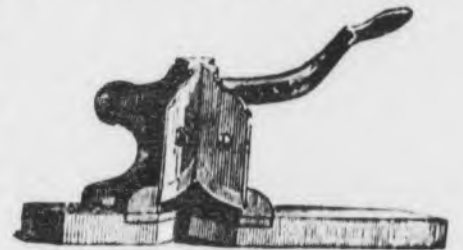


FIG. 3.—HAND MITRE JACK.

Fig. 3 represents a hand mitre jack, which is a hand lever moving two knives or reverse mitres, left and right hands. The molding is marked to the necessary lengths and then placed in the jack under the knives. The lever is then pressed down with the right hand, the left holding the molding in place, and the knives cut it instantly on both mitres, leaving the opposite mitre ready cut for measuring to length. These three valuable modern carpenter's appliances can be purchased very cheaply, and are of great utility in the shop or building.



## Open Forum.

*This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.*

*Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.*

*Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)*

### Corporate Despotism.

IN the *Arena* for April, 1896, we have an article from Prof. Frank Parsons on "The Telegraph Monopoly," which embodies a fragment of contemporary history between that corporation and its employees, from 1870 to date, that is, for about a quarter of a century. It is but an episode of our American history during that period, and in connection of what we may call our modern forms of slavery. The central facts in that historical episode are as follows:

First.—A constant depression in the standard of wages coupled with harder work, in time or intensity, greater responsibilities, etc., with the workers in question.

Second.—A total disregard for the natural right of workers forming their labor organizations in order to at least check the abuses and injustice that the powerful are apt to inflict upon the weak, a disregard which the corporation above mentioned has been able to enforce through the black list, by which men, once discharged, can find no similar occupation anywhere, just the kind of work for which they have fitted themselves, and have a chance to earn a bare living.

Third.—The bulk of the workers, under that corporation, are constantly being replaced by a younger set of the rising generation, because, as beginners and yet unmarried, can work cheaper than their older, skilful and married brethren.

The truth of the above facts is made self-evident by reports of congressional committees and official data in great abundance until the reader cannot doubt any of the professor's data and conclusions any more than 5 and 5 make 10. Not only that, but the facts are made more revolting yet by contrast with what takes place in England, France and Germany with the same kind of workers in the telegraphic systems there. Such workers, in those three nations, enjoy better pay and better treatment than in this free (?) nation of ours. They rise in proportion to merit, and they are sure of holding their situations as long as they don't prove unfaithful to their duties, and they are never over-worked as they are among us, while merit here is utterly disregarded. Favoritism alone is the order of the day on this side of the Atlantic. And the corporation to which we refer is but the type of most of our corporations, with some possible exceptions.

It stands to reason that no corporation could play the despot over 100,000 employees for over 25 years, and play it most effectually with impunity as well as profit, unless most other corporations in the same nation were doing the same, more or less, over 2,000,000 workers. Nor could the latter fact take place and keep on it most of the plain workers in the nation were not under pretty hard conditions of life because of wretched industrial adjustments.

In our days of electricity and steam, when we are constantly acquainted with what is taking place everywhere else, no especial occupation can be under any great depression in regard to low wages or hard treatment to the workers, unless

that reflects the general status of most other occupations, because otherwise the badly treated workers would soon find better positions in the industrial branches where conditions remained more favorable in higher wages, or lighter burdens, etc.

There is no doubt that, in some respects, our nation has for years made greater blunders than most of the European ones. Nowhere can we find corporations quite as powerful as in this great republic—powerful for evil. They control the labor market, all our legislation and our courts of justice, more completely than anywhere else under the sun. Their despotism is nearly supreme. In all other nations the government is willing and able to see that corporate power does not go beyond a certain point. The rights of the common people are somewhat respected by the legislation of most foreign nations, not one-tenth of what they should be, of course, but something is done anyhow toward checking corporate greed, while we, the citizens of the *grand nation*, we, the most intrepid workers and wealth producers that ever existed anywhere; we, educated into destruction by 100,000 churches, and 200,000 schools, and 10,000 colleges, more or less, we think of nothing else but how to build up rich corporations with power enough to handle the bulk of the wealth producers, as if they were a bundle of rags or mere rotten stumps in the forest.

And those wealth producers have the ballot, with which corporations and plutocracies can be made to vanish in no time, since they are the product of the ballot; and whoever has the right to create has the right to destroy, and it is his duty to destroy if what he has created is all wrong and sinful from the bottom. But, the ballot! What is the use of that if those who have it don't want to use it, but as a mere mechanical contrivance, with which to perpetuate partisanship traditions, infatuations, jealousies and hates, disregarding all conceptions of public good, the synonymous of that—politics, with which we want to embody all that is vile and repulsive? What do we say when we want to get rid of some evil, or attempt to ascertain and investigate this or that truth that we don't happen to like? We say: This is politics, we should not touch it; or let us place this or that reform movement out of politics if we wish to accomplish any good along any such direction. Just as well get out of life as out of politics or public good. There can be mighty little good in any of us until public good is realized through healthy laws properly regulating all our fundamental relations, since we prefer to live together in cities or hamlets, rather than five or ten miles apart from each other, or anything like it.

Corporations or plutocrats are simply doing what we have authorized them to do. The workers have given them the power to use their employees as the most brutal slaveholder in times gone by used to treat the slaves he had bought. The processes are different. The essence is the same. The old slave had been sold and resold, dragged from one continent into another. The modern slave sells himself by addicting his own rights and abandoning his own reasoning powers in favor of groups of politicians and wealthy fellows.

Suppose that the modern slave obtains from his labor twenty times as much as the old one. The modern slave produces thirty times as much, and so he has thirty times greater need than the old one. Relatively speaking, the modern slaves, 95 per cent. of the race, are far poorer than the bulk of the old chattel slaves. All in life is a question of relations. God alone is absolute. Truth

alone remains forever the same, to bless men when they obey it, to curse them when they don't.

JOSE GROB.

### How to Make a Flag Staff.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

DEAR SIR:—In the November issue of 1895 a member of the Galveston (Tex.) Union furnishes a diagram showing the diminishing lines of a flag staff, which is entirely novel to me. He also says he never sees any remarks in THE CARPENTER in relation to the making of the same. Well, there is a reason for that. It is this, that no man in a commercial city would think of going to a carpenter's shop to order anything of that kind; he would go to a spar maker. Therefore, carpenters have little knowledge on the subject, hence there are no remarks.

If the brother has no objections, I will give my ideas about making a flag staff. Get a spar, say 50 feet long, and of sufficient girth to give a diameter at heel of 9 inches, and at head 3 inches, at the centre 6 inches. Now, strike up your centre line (always work from your centre line). Set off your distance for your side lines for the above diameters, hew to your lines and strike a line on the heel corresponding to your centre line, also at the head see that they wind with each other. Now, cant your stick over, strike your centre line, also the side lines, and hew to the line as before. Now you have two sides of your square. Cant your stick over and proceed as before to square your stick.

Having done this, you are now ready for your eight square, which in this case will be 3½ inches divided on your centre line at heel and 1½ inches at head. At the centre of stick you place your rule diagonally, keeping the end of rule at the edge, and move your rule up until half the diameter rests on centre line. Then mark your 8 square spots. Strike your lines and repeat the operation on 2 sides. Hew to your lines, and cant your stick over and line off the last side, and proceed as before.

Now you have the stick 8-squared. You can either line it off for the 16 squares, or you can shave them with a drawing knife to suit your eye, and then shave it round, always drawing your knife diagonally over the stock to avoid making holes in it. This being done, it is now ready for planing. That being done, you can proceed to cut square tenon on heel, or whatever you think is necessary. If it is to be placed on the gable of a building, it would be necessary in the first part of the work to reduce the heel to about 6 inches, diminishing from the point where you figure to have the band or cap, which may be about 5 feet from the heel. Lastly, you can put on the truck, reeve off your signal halliards and send it aloft.

M. MOORE.

Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

### High Dues Give Strength.

Many unions lack strength and stability because their members are unwilling to pay high dues. If these unions, argues the *Louisville New Era*, will take the trouble to investigate, they will find that the most successful unions are those that pay the highest dues. A strong union cannot be built up on twenty-five cents per month as dues. Reserve funds cannot be built up on such a paltry sum to fight the battles of unionism and enforce its demands. The battles of to-day are fought with money and brains, not with muscle.

We talk a great deal about the power of public sentiment and the influence of numbers, but the "almighty dollar" is more powerful than either. It can buy Congress and Legislatures; it can defeat the will of the people; it can stop the wheels of industry; it can bring sunshine or sorrow to every home. It is the weapon which unscrupulous men use to corrupt the Government and wring from the toilers the fruits of their industry. It makes palaces and creates hovels; it is responsible for three-fourths of the crimes committed. It is king! If, therefore, capital gains victories over unions, not by the power of public opinion, but by the use of money, or, at least, prevents them from making more radical demands, why should not labor fight capital with its own weapon?

Capital wins its victories by starving workingmen into submission. If all the unions had a large fund on hand, employers would think twice before ordering a reduction of wages or resisting a demand of a union. If a union can afford to support its members as long as an employer can afford to have his business at a standstill, there would be fewer strikes and greater victories for labor. Such a condition can only be brought about by members paying high dues.

### Work For Trade Unions To Do.

Trade Unions have done a marvelous work in the past to better the condition of workingmen. They have a still greater work to do in the future. Their progress has been slow and tedious because they have confined their work simply to teaching members to act unitedly in the workshop and to stand by each other in the effort to secure shorter hours and better wages. But they have never stood together at the ballot-box. It is about time that they found out that their interests as wage-workers are the same as their interests as citizens.

Every privilege enjoyed by capital to-day has been secured by legislation—legislation that has established a communism of capital which has for its guiding principle the despoilment of the worker. Labor often makes mistakes, but capital never does, because it acts harmoniously and understands that the profits of a business depend upon how much the laborer can be despoiled. Against this vast power which acts harmoniously together, the toilers only array themselves as workers, and forget to use their power as citizens.

To teach the workers how to use their power as citizens, the trade unions should be broadened so as to have educational and political features that will be a part of the organization, but wholly distinct from the trade feature. This would divide the union into three sections, namely, the trade union proper, the educational assembly, and the political party, or club. We believe that the workers should use every means in their power to better their condition, and as the ballot is a powerful weapon when used intelligently it should no longer be neglected.—*Cleveland Citizen*.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—We have formed a Building Trades Council with all the building interests represented. Through this, the only non-union cornice shop in town was brought to time. Now we are after the only non-union plumbing shop in town and it is on the eve of coming into line. Plasterers and Bricklayers Unions are solid to a man. Carpenters and Painters are the only weak ones. We propose to adopt the card system May 14th, and that will fetch them. Our regular crop of tourists are leaving, and the residents now may live until they come again.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

P. J. McGuire, Editor and Publisher.

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P. J. McGuire,

Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1896.

## Ten New Charters.

We have issued ten new charters the past month, and it is hopefully encouraging of late to see the number of mail inquiries to this office for information and documents to start new Unions and to re-organize in many places. There is a great awakening this spring among the carpenters. Trade has improved quite generally, and the men are rushing in to seek protection in goodly numbers in the Locals.

Here are the new charters granted: 105, Harvey, Ill.; 98, Spokane, Wash.; 106, Henderson, Ky.; 107, Kansas City, Kan.; 116, Smithville, Tex.; 117, Woonsocket, R. I. (French); 120, Newark, N. J. (German); 198, Highland Park, Ill. (reorganized); 213, Lansing, Mich., and 697, Aurora, Ill.

## Special Notice.

Mr. A. W. Woods, Clinton, Mo., who is now well known to our readers as a lucid and practical writer on technical subjects and matters of craft interest to the mechanics of the trade, is under agreement with THE CARPENTER to write a special series of articles, to begin with the June number and run for twelve months. The subjects will be of an interesting and profitable nature to our readers.

## No List of Officers.

SECOND PUBLIC NOTICE.

Below is a list of Unions whose recording secretary has not sent in the list of officers elected last December. It is now four months and ought to be sent in long before now. The officers and members of these Unions are requested to poke up the R. S., viz:

6	196	503
19	273	601
24	288	612
25	294	636
39	308	664
45	329	692
69	365	723
89	394	725
177	467	736
193	501	

HAMILTON, Mont.—Union 34 has been successful this season in getting several concessions from the contractors.

## Very Hard Times in Great Falls, Mont.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—More carpenters here now than can find employment. Many resident carpenters have had to leave and look elsewhere for employment. Several real estate boomers and an immigration organization are sending out circulars about the good times in this city and vicinity, and some men have come here on seeing those circulars only to find that they were false when it was too late. One instance there is of two men who came from Pennsylvania. They saw the circulars, sold out their household property and took enough to bring them out here and left the balance to keep their families until they could send for them. When they arrived they could not find work at anything and had to be kept by others; they made the statement that six hundred others were going to come out if they were successful. But I think they will be able to warn them in time. The idea is to flood the place with men in the hope of cutting wages. This appears to be a great feature with the capitalists to keep men going from place to place, and sending out false rumors to get a large number into one place and cut wages, then give them another circular about some other place and keep them a-going all the time, especially in the western States.

A. E. CANFIELD.

## Walbridge & Co., Hardware Dealers, Buffalo, N. Y., Not Friendly to Union Labor.

The United Trade and Labor Council, of Erie County, N. Y., which has its headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y., has unanimously decided not to patronize Walbridge & Co., hardware dealers, of that city. The firm refused to employ Union carpenters when requested to do so by Business Agent Jas. E. Neill and delegates of the Building Trades of Buffalo. This firm should now learn something of the power of organized Union labor.

CARPENTERS of Sunderland, England, are on strike for an advance in pay from 8½ to 9 pence per hour, and in Huddersfield for 8 pence, where they formerly had only 7 pence. In Scotland, at Kilmarnock and Dundee, one-half pence per hour raise was secured last month.

## Poke up These Negligent Financial Secretaries and Fine Them.

For some time we have not published the financial secretaries who have failed to send in their monthly reports to the general office. The occasional publication of these dilatory officers has been very serviceable in stirring them up, and the imposition of the fine of \$2 by the locals, has been a useful lesson to them. But now we find a number of financial secretaries getting careless in forwarding their reports, and some of them even go three and four months without doing so. Under the Constitution, Sec. 153 (c), the financial secretary who fails to send in his report monthly is subject to a fine of \$2 by his local. These financial secretaries noted below should be so fined:

* 19	214	460	628
28	*294	470	*636
* 39	*305	*483	*647
68	*308	502	649
*100	329	*503	705
*146	*333	*515	717
*149	*336	*533	726
154	365	*557	*736
158	370	584	*756
*165	376	*601	
200			

\* No reports for three months.

## Proceedings of General Executive Board.

APRIL 6TH.—Disapproved claim S. B. Vaughn, Union 233, Waverly, N. Y. Taken up on appeal. Decision of G. S. T. sustained.

Disapproved claims Richard Klebke and wife, Union 1, Chicago, Ill. Taken up on appeal. Decision of G. S. T. sustained.

Communication, Union 384, Asheville, N. C., as to strike on Vanderbilt Estate. Union 384 not one year in U. B., Sec. 132 applies. Nor can a Union be sustained in strike until it first gets sanction of G. E. B. according to Constitution.

Thos. Gorevin, Union 247, Brooklyn, N. Y., applied for extension of time to present new evidence, and have G. E. B. reopen his case. Request granted, and G. S. T. to notify all parties concerned.

Appeal, Union 483, San Francisco, against decision of G. S. T. in controversy between Unions 22 and 483 as to standing of W. J. Coleman. Decision of G. S. T. sustained.

Appeal, Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y., against decision of D. C., of said city, in case of Jas. Fleming. Decision of D. C. sustained, and Union 374, is to refund Union 9 the part initiation fee paid by Bro. Fleming.

G. S. T. submitted papers showing existence of rival Carpenters Union in Boston, known as "The New England Order of Carpenters," composed of suspended Union 549. Proofs were submitted to show several Unions of U. B. in Boston permitted admission of said rival body to Building Trades Council. Resolutions agreed on by Brotherhood men in Boston to stand together against this rival body, were submitted and approved by G. E. B., Union 56, and other Unions of Boston were called on to send in vote by show of hands on these resolutions.

APRIL 7TH.—Bill of J. W. Maloney, Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., for organizing examined, and sum of \$34.00 allowed.

G. S. T. submitted books, etc., of lapsed Union 519, St. Louis. It was plainly evident the books had been carelessly kept, and accounts given which the officers could not satisfactorily explain. G. E. B. find a balance of funds due the General Office from members of said Union, and decide that before they can get clearances, they must each pay the sum of \$2.50 to the General Office, and the ex-Treasurer, Reynolds, \$5.00, before clearance can be given.

Appeal, Max Lensky, Union 375, New York, against said Union and D. C. Appeal not sustained.

Appeal, James Black, Union 639, Brooklyn, against Grievance Committee, New York D. C. Appeal sustained, and new trial ordered.

Appeal, James Black, of above Union, against Business Agent T. Deegan, of New York, ruled out, as G. E. B. has no jurisdiction. Appellant, if he considers his allegations true, can make charges in form prescribed by Constitution.

Appeal, Thos. Hill, Union 507, Newtown, N. Y., as to strike pay, not sustained. Referred to decision of G. E. B., January 10, 1895, in case of Jas. Duguid, Newark, N. J. G. E. B. hold it legal for a Union by a majority vote to pay strike pay for its members where they work outside of its jurisdiction, on the principle that a Union has the right to use its own funds to uphold members on strike in sustaining trade rules where they are employed.

Appeal, D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., to next Convention against decision of G. E. B. on subject of working cards in N. Y. City. Received, and will be referred to Convention.

Communication, D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., reporting they had complied with recommendations of G. E. B. of January 8, 1896; that their Committee had waited on D. C. of New York, but was ignored. G. S. T. instructed to call on D. C. of New York for explanation.

APRIL 8TH.—Application of all U. B. Unions in Rhode Island for appropriation for organizing purposes in that State, was passed on favorably. Sum of \$100 was appropriated, to be expended as per Sec. 32.

Application, Union 55, Denver, Col., for appropriation for organizing purposes in Colorado, was granted. Sum of \$100 was appropriated, to be expended as per Sec. 32.

Application, D. C., of Chicago, for organizer to be placed in the field to work up new Unions in Chicago, and through Illinois and vicinity was passed on favorably.

Application, Carpenters State Council of Massachusetts, for appropriation of \$150 to be used in organizing in the vicinity of Boston, was passed on favorably. Money is to be expended as per Sec. 32.

Application, D. C. of Chicago, for permission to strike in support of trade rules, with financial aid, was sustained, and the sum of \$3,000 appropriated, to be paid out as occasion may require, in conformity to Constitution.

Audit of books and accounts of G. S. T. was taken up, and exhausted balance of session.

APRIL 9TH.—Audit of books and accounts of G. S. T. resumed.

G. S. T. submitted report of work done by him in recent visit to Boston to bring about a better understanding among the Union men in that city and vicinity. Report adopted.

APRIL 10TH.—Application, Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., for sanction to strike without financial aid, granted.

Application, D. C., of Pittsburg, for financial aid in organizing, passed on favorably, and \$100 appropriated, to be expended as per Sec. 32.

Application, D. C., St. Louis, for financial assistance in organizing, passed on favorably, and sum of \$200 appropriated, to be expended as per Sec. 32.

Application, D. C., New Orleans, La., for sanction to strike with financial aid, laid over until the Unions in that city are in better condition to win.

Communication, Union 16, Springfield, Ill., as to their trade rules, was received favorably, and the Union complimented on its excellent showing.

Books and accounts of G. S. T. were taken up and audit completed, from which the following summaries are drawn:

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1896 . . . . . \$2,565 59

Receipts, Jan., Feb. and March . . . . . 13,131 31

Total . . . . . \$15,697 90

Expenses for same period . . . . . 14,462 09

Balance on hand April 1, 1896 . . . . . \$1,235 81

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1896 . . . . . \$13,927 13

Receipts, Jan., Feb. and March . . . . . 3,589 83

Total . . . . . \$17,516 96

Expenses for same period . . . . . 500 00

Cash balance, April 1, 1896 . . . . . \$17,016 96

Loaned to General Fund . . . . . 7,000 00

Total . . . . . \$24,016 96

APRIL 11TH.—Appeal, H. S. Johnson, Union 63, New York, against action of said Union in not paying him sick benefits. Evidence shows the appellant, since filing his appeal, carried his claim into court against the Union. G. E. B. decide they have no jurisdiction, as appellant has forfeited his right of appeal within the U. B. by taking his case into the civil courts.

It was decided that the G. E. B. next meet Monday, July 27, 1896, 8 A. M.

An exchange of views on advancing and extending the influence of the organization took up the balance of the day's session.

Adjourned.

S. J. KENT,

Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

P. J. McGuire,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

## Boycott Armour's Meats and Armour's Products.

Kaw Valley Lodge, No. 6406, A. F. of L., Stationary Firemen, Kansas City, Mo., working twelve hours per day and for 18¼ cents per hour, determined to present to their employers a new schedule, to become effective May 1, 1896. It was laid before the different packing houses of Kansas City. The schedule was for an eight hour day and 25 cents per hour.

The Armour Packing Company requested to be given further time, which was granted. At a meeting of the above-mentioned Union, held May 6th, the committee reported nothing could be done. The Company absolutely refused to do anything but pay 20 cents per hour, and leave it optional with the men to work eight or twelve hours per day.

The Union refused the terms, and agreed to walk out the following day at 2 o'clock P. M., which they did. After that the trouble was referred to a committee of the Industrial Council of Kansas City, which endeavored to effect a settlement, but all such efforts were futile. The Company declared it would not recede one iota from its former proposition.

All attempts at a just settlement having failed, a boycott has been placed upon the products of this concern, and we trust all Union men in each and every city will aid in this struggle for right and recognition by refusing absolutely to purchase any product whatever bearing the stamp of the Armour Packing Company.

The Company has now in readiness a petition to be filed in the Federal Court to enjoin the Council from issuing this boycott, or from enforcing the same if issued.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Chas. E. Owens, Westches-  
ter, Westchester Co., N. Y.General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Ver-  
mont st., Indianapolis, Ind.Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tinsley, 601  
Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain,  
Mass.

B. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Chicago, Ill.

Jos. C. Gernet, 161 Foot Ave., Bellevue, Ky.

## The Majesty of Labor.

I hate your superstition, workingmen,  
I loathe your blindness and stupidity.  
Your pointed quips have never made me laugh;  
Your senseless chat is wearisome to me;  
Your shallow joy is not the joy I like.  
But when I contemplate your ceaseless toil,  
Your quiet activity and sunless life,  
Your works of splendor and gigantic strength,  
I bow my head in reverence to you.  
The cliffs are mighty in the wilderness;  
The woods are terrible when shook by storm;  
The streams are awful in their hasty course;  
But cliffs, and woods, and streams all disappear  
When touched by your unconquerable hands.  
Were you as wise as you are powerful,  
You would be happy, great and reverend.

—Selected.

## EXPULSIONS

JOHN N. KIRKE, from Union 247, Brooklyn,  
N. Y., for misappropriation of Union funds.GEO. D. ROBINSON, from Union 359, Philadel-  
phia, Pa., for fraud and embezzlement.

UTICA, N. Y.—Union 125 is growing at  
a splendid rate. We have recently  
unionized several shops, and the Building  
Trade Council, established last summer,  
is making its influence felt.

Fay and Egan's Machinery in South  
Africa.

Mr. Edgar C. Seebom, the representa-  
tive sent to South Africa by J. A. Fay &  
Egan Company, the celebrated manufact-  
urers of wood-working machinery of  
Cincinnati, Ohio, had a close call recently  
at Johannesburg, where he was sent to  
install some machinery for his company,  
and as a consequence writes to suggest  
that a change be made in the pattern of  
the column of his company's band mill,  
as he had difficulty in getting it through  
the custom house, the Boers taking it for  
a large cannon or some sort of a machine  
gun, and wanting to confiscate it. Mr.  
Seebom says that it took any amount of  
talking to convince them that it was a  
part of a band mill, and they are even now  
a little skeptical as to its being what he  
claims, and ride past every hour or so to  
watch the progress made in its erection.  
He is afraid they may yet make up their  
minds it is some kind of a weapon of war  
and take it and him with it, as they  
wanted to run him in for blowing his  
bicycle whistle, and did, in fact, run in the  
whistle. He experiences great difficulty  
in procuring the necessary labor to erect  
the mill, as the Kaffirs have all left for  
their homes in expectancy of war, the in-  
dications being that the whole of South  
Africa will form a combination against  
the English.

## Greater Unification of Labor Needed.



ONE of the greatest drawbacks  
in the advancement of the  
principles of organization  
at present is the want of  
co-operation among unions  
of the same industry. If in  
union is strength, in union of unions is  
greater strength. The truth of this propo-  
sition is self-evident. This being grant-  
ed, the fact nevertheless remains that  
our forces are divided.

Many national as well as local unions  
of the same craft exist throughout the  
country. In some cities we have local  
unions affiliated with no national organi-  
zation, while in others several national  
organizations of the same craft have rep-  
resentation.

The same of trade unionism should be  
to secure better conditions for not only  
the members of the one union, but to  
place every producer upon a higher plane  
of civilization.

While it may be true that a trade  
union in one city may receive conces-  
sions such as higher wages and shorter  
hours, that may better the condition of  
the members immeasurably as compared  
with members of unions in other cities,  
yet while they remain disunited the one  
is a standing menace to the other.

The constant influx of immigrants to  
this country can be traced to no other  
cause than that better conditions prevail  
What applies to the immigration from the  
Old World will also apply to the varying  
conditions which exist in the cities of  
this country; then, if from no other than  
motives of selfishness, one union should  
aid the other in securing better con-  
ditions.

Wherever two independent unions of  
the same craft exist there is always a  
clashing of interests—if not an open de-  
claration of war—and instead of a har-  
monious effort to perfect the organization,  
it results in a war of extermination, the  
welfare of humanity becomes a side issue,  
and the sole object is to crush the oppo-  
sition. These are some of the factors that  
block the progress of organization. In-  
stead of standing upon your dignity, if  
you desire to build up a higher plane of  
civilization, if you wish to shorten the  
hours of labor, if you wish to place your  
wife and children outside the pale of  
wants, work for the solidarity of labor.

If all the time, labor and money ex-  
pended in internecine strife by labor  
organizations in the past had been de-  
voted toward securing better conditions,  
the bonds of industrial slavery would be  
broken and the sun of prosperity shine  
for all —Bakers' Journal.

## Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to  
loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life  
and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be  
provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and  
the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-  
annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks  
are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly  
reported to the G.S.-T., and name and address  
of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized  
towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go!  
Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated  
occasions; they will add to the strength of your  
Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be  
written on official note paper and bear the seal  
of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the  
G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such com-  
munications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G.S.-T. one month  
are published in the next month's journal.  
Moneys received cannot be published in this  
journal the same month they are received. It  
takes some time to make up the report and put  
it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-  
office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft,  
as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is  
not responsible for money sent in any other way.  
Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in pay-  
ment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.

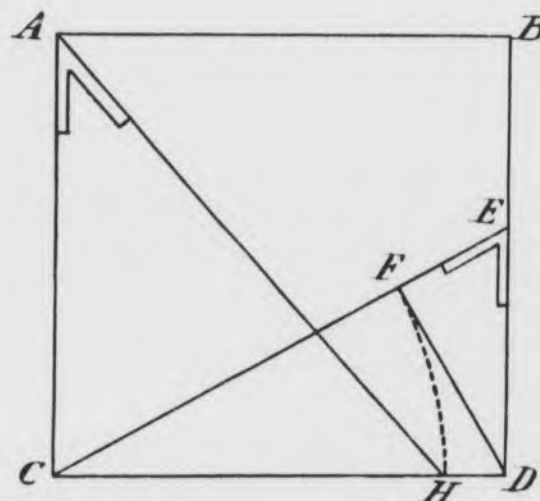
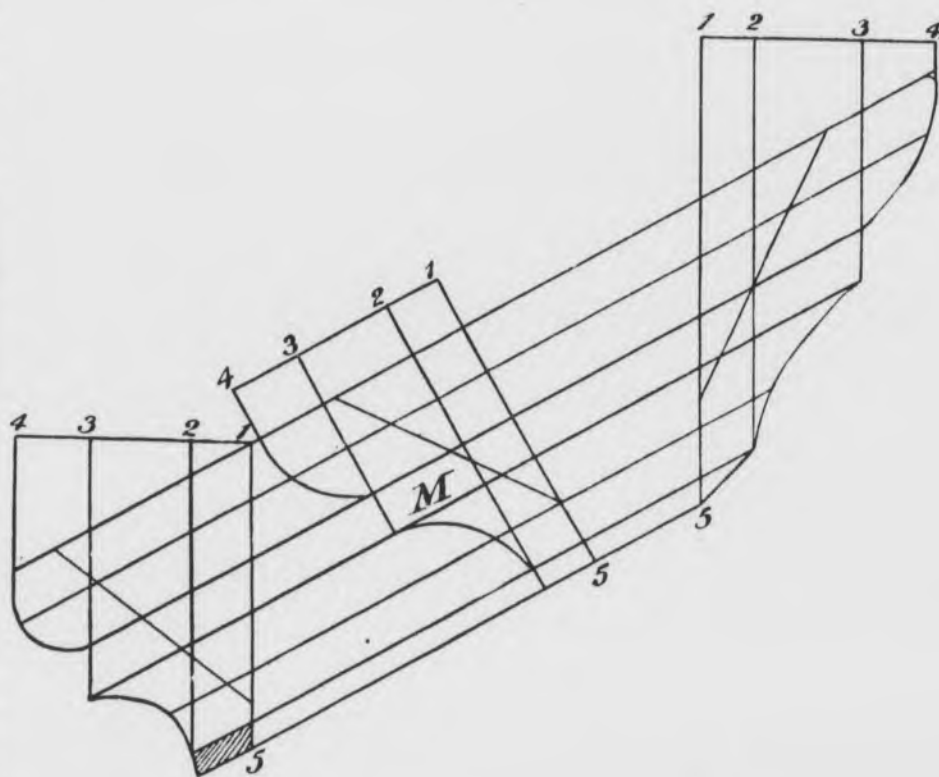
## A Molded Modillion.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

I send you a sketch of a molded mo-  
dillion on a raking cornice, and also how to  
get the proper cuts by which they can be  
mitred. It may be of use to some bro-  
ther chip where they use wood for cor-  
nices, for in this city iron has taken its  
place. I think the drawing will explain  
itself without a detailed description.

Now, as to the cuts by which they can  
be mitred, draw the square A B C D,  
and draw C E, to same pitch as the roof,  
then draw the line F D, as a perpendicu-  
lar to C E. Now, with C for a centre,  
and a radius C F, make an intersection at  
H, and connect A and H, and at A is the



bevel for the cross cut and the bevel for the  
down is shown at E. The line 1, 5 must  
be perpendicular against the side of the  
box when in position for cutting. I have  
made the given molding M, or bed mold-  
ing as the raking molding, which must be  
cut by the bevels at A and E respectively,  
and the others by a square mitre.

J. O'BRIEN.

Union 258, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Greatest Labor Combination Ever  
Formed.

The six leading Orders of railway em-  
ployees met in convention at St. Louis,  
May 11th, and formed a powerful Feder-  
ation. The various Brotherhoods of En-  
gineers, Firemen, Trainmen, Switchmen,  
Telegraphers and Conductors were rep-  
resented. This powerful body will,  
before long, ally itself with the A. F. of  
L., and all combined will work together  
on Trade Union lines. This will be the  
most powerful and effective labor com-  
bination ever formed.

Prospect of Big Carpenters' Strike in  
London.

LONDON, England.—The building trades  
of this city, to the number of 50,000  
men, are thoroughly well organized, and  
particularly the carpenters are in good  
shape. On May 1st, this year, there  
were indications of a general strike of all  
the building trades for an advance all  
round of a halfpenny an hour, and a  
new code of working rules. But a con-  
ference of representatives of the Central  
Association of Master Builders and of  
the men's Unions has been arranged for  
to avoid a strike. Trade is very brisk;  
the construction of the new trunk rail-  
way line to London is absorbing the  
labor of thousands.

## "ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This book will be ready early in 1896, covering  
the whole ground. Its price will be only \$1.00  
Advance orders now received. Write and send  
order to Owen B. Maginnis, 369 W. 126th Street,  
New York City.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Mould-  
ers' Union of North America, and can be found  
on all union made stoves, ranges and iron cast-  
ings. It is printed in black ink on white paper  
and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and  
castings.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### The "New Woman."

She does not "languish in her bower,"  
Or squander all the golden day  
In fashioning a gaudy flower  
Upon a worsted spray;  
Nor is she quite content to wait  
Behind her "rose-wreathed lattice-pane,  
Until beside her father's gate  
The gallant Prince draws rein."

The brave "New Woman" scorns to sigh,  
And count it "such a grievous thing"  
That year on year should hurry by  
And no gay suitor bring;  
In labor's ranks she takes her place  
With skilled hands and cultured mind,  
Not always foremost in the race,  
But never far behind.

And not less lightly fall her feet  
Because they tread the busy ways;  
She is no whit less fair and sweet  
Than maids of olden days,  
Who, gowned in samite or brocade,  
Looked charming in their dainty guise,  
But dwelt like violets in the shade,  
With shy, half-opened eyes.

Of life she takes a clearer view,  
And through the press serenely moves,  
Unfettered, free; with judgment true  
Avoiding narrow grooves.  
She reasons, and she understands;  
And sometimes 'tis her joy and crown  
To lift with strong yet tender hands  
The burdens men lay down.  
—E. Matheson, in *Chambers' Journal*.

### Signs That Give Hope.



EV. LEIGH TON WIL-  
LIAMS, in  
addressing  
the Work-  
ingwomen's  
Society, of  
New York,  
among other  
things said:  
I stand here  
to-night as  
the represen-

tative of a small but rapidly increasing number of men in clerical and professional life who are allying themselves with the manual workers of the country for the enfranchisement and elevation of labor. In England the body of clergymen and university graduates who have joined in this movement is far greater than as yet it is here.

Cardinal Manning, in the Roman Catholic communion; Barnett and Headlane, in the Established Church; Hugh Price Hughes and Mark Guy Karn, among the Dissenters, are conspicuous names among a host of others who have thrown themselves into this great cause. Toynbee Hall and the University settlements in east and south London exercise a wide social and political influence. The old *laissez faire* policy of letting things alone is thoroughly discredited. Trades unions are recognized as necessities and the right of organization nowhere denied.

In the great dock strikes of 1889 public opinion was behind the strikers. Last year the trades union congresses received wide attention and their actions are generally commended. England is rapidly progressing through a vast yet entirely peaceful revolution. And what is there largely an accomplished fact, we

may fairly assume is yet before us and not far distant. But to-day the situation in this country is not so cheering. The right of labor to organize is not freely admitted. All possible obstacles are thrown in its way. The old *laissez faire* notions still hold their sway over the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. Educated men are indifferent or hostile to the claims of the wage earners. Christian ministers stand aloof from all social questions except that of intemperance, which is largely a symptom of a deeper disease in the social organism.

Yet there are signs of a coming change even here. The younger economists are preaching a healthier social economy.

The Henry George movement has touched many educated men, and those whom it has aroused have not confined their thoughts solely to the land question. Ministers are treating social topics from the pulpit. The political parties are putting labor planks in their platforms. The condition of our great municipalities is receiving attention. The farmers are aroused. The college graduates are beginning to move.

Now the hours of labor form an important subsidiary question in the great general movement for the enfranchisement and elevation of labor. A specially hopeful feature of this question is the general favor with which it meets. Many who, like Mr. George Gunton, rank among the conservative economists on most questions are in sympathy with this movement. He states that legislation shortening the hours of labor has uniformly borne good results. Many considerations favor the movement for shorter hours.

First.—Its hygienic effects. Too prolonged manual labor stunts physical growth and induces disease. Eight hours should be the limit in all confining pursuits, or where labor is heavy, monotonous and carried on within doors.

Second.—Its social effect, in affording greater leisure for home culture and education. To show that such leisure will not always be well employed is not sufficient answer.

Third.—The moral bearing of the question is important. Weakened physical energy and intellectual power leave the passions uncontrolled away, and sexual excesses naturally become frequent.

Fourth.—The economic effects of such a movement are not harmful, but, on the contrary, beneficial. Under the operation of such laws the employees become superior workmen, and the cost of production is lessened, not heightened, as some suppose it must be.

Finally, the collateral effects on the community at large are to be considered. It is estimated that a general eight hour law would absorb the million or more of the unemployed in gainful pursuits.

Historically this movement can be shown to justify itself. The present conditions demand such a movement.

### Do Your Own Work.

I trust that in considering the labor question you will always bear in mind that to resort to the coercive and rigid operation of public authority, though it may in certain cases be a necessity, is infinitely inferior so long as you are not driven to it by necessity—is infinitely inferior to doing your own work by yourselves, among yourselves, seeking strength in uniting yourselves, hand to hand, and shoulder to shoulder, and so marching forward with the blessing of Providence to the attainment of every real, every social and every political and every moral good.—W. E. Gladstone.

### Aphorisms in Political Economy.

RENT is a certain profit in money, provisions, chattels or labor issuing out of lands or tenements in return for the use.—Blackstone.

CAPITAL is kept in existence from age to age, not by preservation, but by reproduction.—Mill.

IN the order of history labor precedes capital; from land and labor everything proceeds.—Bentham.

RENT is that portion of the produce of the soil (or from any other agency of production) which is paid to the landlord for the use of its powers.—De Quincy.

RENT somewhat resembles annuity; their difference consists in the fact that the former issues out of lands and the latter is a mere personal charge.—Bouvier.

SINCE the essential principle on which private property is based, is to assure to all persons what they have produced by their labor, it cannot apply to what is not labor product, the raw material of the earth.—John Stuart Mill.

THE rent of land considered as the price paid for the use of land is a monopoly price . . . it is the work of nature after deducting or compensating everything that can be regarded as the work of man.—Adam Smith.

WHEREVER there is great property there is great inequality. For one very rich man there must be at least five hundred poor, and the affluence of the few supposes the indigence of the many. *Smith's "Wealth of Nations,"* vol. iii, p. 73.

EXCEPT where trades-unionism attempts to "protect" it by monopoly, "labor is almost always offered for sale without reservation of price; other commodities almost never . . . Labor, differing in this respect from every other commodity, will not keep . . . It is around the hired laborer that the real contest rages."—Thornton, "On Labor," p. 70.

EQUAL quantities of labor, at all times and places, may be said to be of equal value to the laborer. In his ordinary state of health, strength and spirits, in the ordinary degree of his skill and dexterity, he must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty and his happiness . . . Labor alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real standard by which the value of all commodities can, at all times and places, be estimated and compared. It is their real price; money is their nominal price only.—*Smith's "Wealth of Nations,"* vol. i, p. 33.

### Great Industrial Changes.

I am familiar with the shop where an expert mechanic, with steady hand and exact vision, made the edge of the tooth-shaped knife come to its perfect angle. His wages were \$6.00 a day. He invented a machine whose automatic completeness did the same work. The machine was sold to his employer and was patented. Then the workman discovered that he had invented himself out of business, for a boy fourteen years of age, in a day, could make a thousand perfect blades and be content with wages at sixty cents a day. The instance is one of a thousand. Thinking mechanics and enterprising capitalists have brought it to pass that one man, putting forth a given amount of labor to-day, produces results greater than ten men could have produced two score years ago. Invention and machinery have revolutionized the methods of labor and have nullified some of the old doctrines of political economy. The economist, the laborer and the capitalist, thinking the thoughts of twenty years ago, are not adjusted as yet to the facts of to-day.—A Brooklyn Clergyman.

### Labor the Mother of Capital.



HERE is no conflict between labor and capital. Capital is the surplus accumulation of wealth produced by labor, and employed or used by labor in the production of more wealth. Capital cannot produce wealth. It can only be used by labor in the production of wealth, and therefore it is labor's assistant and not its master.

Capital is anything produced by labor that can be used in the production of wealth. It consists in tools, machinery and manufacturing plants, which are used in the production of wealth, or in food, clothing and shelter used by laborers while producing wealth. Capital is powerless in itself to conflict with anything. The labor troubles, that are erroneously referred to as conflicts between labor and capital, are, in truth, only conflicts between monopolists of capital and laborers. These monopolists are simply plain, common men who have taken advantage of opportunities made by foolish and unjust legislation to appropriate a part of the capital produced by labor and withhold its use from labor, except on conditions that labor deliver to monopoly a part of the wealth created through its use. This is legitimate or just to the extent of making good the waste or wear of the capital so employed, but beyond that is robbery. By this means have been amassed the colossal fortunes of our millionaires.

Had the producers of wealth always received the full measure of value produced by their labor, deducting enough to make good the capital used, no such thing as a millionaire would ever have been heard of in this country. Now 25,000 millionaires monopolize one-half the wealth of 64,000,000 of people, and use it as a machine to rob labor, and it is so near perfection that it usually takes it all but barely enough for the laborer's subsistence.

All the confusion as to the respective rights of capital and labor arises from the senseless and superstitious notion that capital produces wealth, and therefore is entitled to share with labor in the net product. The taking of usury is excused and defended on this false assumption, notwithstanding the practice has been denounced by the greatest social reasoners and prophets (teachers) in all ages, recorded in the Bible and elsewhere.

If the labor problem is ever settled, the laboring classes will have to get down to business in this matter and demand as a natural right the full result of their labor, after making good the capital used, and, of course, paying the natural rent on natural opportunities to the people to whom it naturally belongs.—Omaha Tocsin.

### The Indifference of the Masses.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Capital is so thoroughly organized, labor so divided, and the great mass unorganized, some careless, many indifferent, ignorant, asleep, fighting each other. I have about come to the conclusion that conditions for those who work and produce, are daily growing worse where they will not organize. I don't believe anything can or will be done for some of the slaves. I see no hope. Time spent for those who will make no effort to better their own condition is time worse than wasted—spent in vain. Men and women who will do nothing to help, but keep those who are trying to bring about reforms, from doing anything, deserve what they get—slavery.

J. D. BAILEY.



## Useful Details.



APPENDED, readers of The CARPENTER will find three details of carpentry work, which are both useful and decorative.

Fig. 1 gives a very neat and simple model for an entrance door to a cheap frame house, with a plate glass panel in the centre for the purpose of lighting the hall. This door may be made from 1½ inches to 2 inches thick. The wide bottom rail makes a unique design and gives greater stiffening to the door.

Fig. 2 is a form for a cheap column, or set of columns, for a porch or piazza.

Fig. 3 represents a very neat design for a simple cottage stairway. The newels, panellings, balusters and handrail may be of oak or other hard wood, and in the hall this little stairway would be a great addition to a house at a nominal cost, and any skilled carpenter could carve out the newels at the newel tops.



FIG. 1.—DESIGN FOR A FRONT DOOR.



FIG. 2.—SAMPLE DESIGN FOR ROUND OR SQUARE PORCH COLUMN.

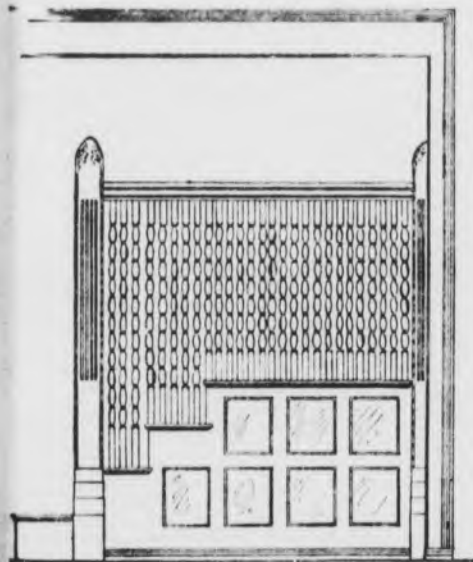


FIG. 3.—DESIGN FOR BOX STAIRS, NEWELS AND BALUSTERS, 1/8" SCALE.

## The Next Stage of Development.



FOR many years labor organizations were small and detached. Not often was there any link of common brotherhood to bind together the organized workers in two different localities,

even if belonging to the same trade. The bricklayer was an aristocrat and the hod-carrier a serf, with little in common between them. Both in method and feeling there was much that was evil, yet organizations justified its existence and it grew. Then came conferences and alliances and organized mechanics began to assist organization among their own non-apprenticed helpers. In due time came organized labor, recognizing the common brotherhood of all workers, and hopefully seeking to benefit "all mankind." They grew apace and gained notable victories, and then, making many mistakes and sinning against their own principles, only a remnant of the faithful were left and their enemies believed that organized labor would soon utterly perish.

But they are again growing rapidly and upon more solid foundation than ever before. Opposed to strikes and boycotts of all kinds of strife, labor has been forced to admit them as necessary evils, and even aim to support them with utmost energy. Through these we have suffered much damage and gained many notable victories. But our greatest gains have been through conciliation and goodwill and earnest endeavor for the right. These are constantly working, and with an ultimate reason of very substantial force behind them, they will increase in effectiveness as time rolls on and we gain wisdom through more thoughtful work and riper experience.

Many evils under which we still suffer are the result of legislation. We have humbly asked for the removal of some of these, but we have begged in vain. This is because as to political matters we are unorganized. At best we are only a mob, or a number of mobs with desires, instead of a united force making demands with a clear, fixed and persistent purpose. We are Democrats or Republicans or crazy cranks first, and organized labor afterward. If united in moderate demands we could easily carry with us the balance of power. The next stage of development is right upon us. Let us be organized labor at the ballot box by such alliance as will secure the legislation we demand.—*Paving Outlets' Journal.*

## Claims Approved in April, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3493.	Mrs. S. E. Jolly . . . . .	1	\$ 25 00
3494.	A. J. Flannely . . . . .	2	200 00
3495.	Mrs. E. J. Uthman . . . . .	3	50 00
3496.	John Aekes . . . . .	9	100 00
3497.	Mrs. Ida Witt . . . . .	10	50 00
3498.	Mrs. M. Wilson . . . . .	10	50 00
3499.	Mrs. H. A. Dantell . . . . .	22	25 00
3500.	Mrs. P. Anderson . . . . .	22	50 00
3501.	Mrs. H. McDonald . . . . .	35	50 00
3502.	Mrs. C. Anderson . . . . .	38	50 00
3503.	W. V. St. Vincent . . . . .	151	50 00
3504.	Mrs. E. Jones . . . . .	154	50 00
3505.	J. B. Newton . . . . .	166	200 00
3506.	Mrs. F. Federle . . . . .	209	50 00
3507.	Mrs. M. D. Minor . . . . .	260	50 00
3508.	Mrs. L. Ulm . . . . .	309	50 00
3509.	Mrs. C. Hermann . . . . .	309	50 00
3510.	F. Borstlap . . . . .	391	200 00
3511.	F. Knempfer . . . . .	449	200 00
3512.	Mrs. E. Mewes . . . . .	467	50 00
3513.	John Richardson . . . . .	468	200 00
3514.	Mrs. J. Frederickson . . . . .	476	25 00
3515.	Mrs. L. Knoblock . . . . .	513	50 00
3516.	Mrs. A. Mayer . . . . .	513	25 00
3517.	H. S. Chubb . . . . .	8	300 00
3518.	H. H. Johnson . . . . .	63	400 00
3519.	N. P. Christensen, Bal. Cl. 3288 62		176 65

Total . . . . . \$2,776 65

## MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending March 31, 1896.

April receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$161 60	122—\$12 80	295—\$ 2 60	493—\$ 6 60				
3—7 00	124—3 60	300—3 20	493—22 10				
6—22 50	125—8 50	301—16 40	494—35 00				
6—3 10	130—4 00	304—15 20	499—10 10				
7—2 03	132—2 60	306—31 00	500—2 00				
8—21 40	134—4 10	309—174 10	502—2 80				
9—62 00	136—5 10	315—4 60	503—2 00				
10—172 00	137—6 00	316—12 00	507—5 53				
11—68 60	138—6 40	317—15 20	609—71 40				
12—13 60	141—13 30	319—3 40	511—4 40				
13—10 95	142—11 60	323—1 60	513—33 00				
14—1 60	143—3 60	325—6 00	515—21 60				
15—24 60	144—7 80	327—7 20	520—4 00				
16—46 60	147—8 80	328—5 40	521—11 00				
18—3 40	149—0 00	329—3 20	522—5 80				
19—2 03	151—20 80	330—2 80	526—38 60				
20—10 90	154—0 00	332—41 80	534—6 85				
21—21 60	155—10 10	333—3 60	540—4 40				
22—131 40	158—4 80	334—3 00	544—15 10				
23—11 10	160—7 80	335—3 20	545—3 40				
24—10 23	163—10 60	336—16 60	547—34 20				
25—12 10	164—1 80	339—4 40	550—3 60				
26—2 00	168—5 60	340—80 00	554—14 40				
27—8 40	166—5 00	342—9 48	556—4 40				
28—5 40	167—14 40	343—10 00	563—52 60				
29—48 60	168—11 70	344—4 90	564—4 70				
30—11 60	169—12 80	346—6 85	567—15 60				
31—1 80	170—2 80	349—8 00	575—5 00				
32—3 20	171—18 40	352—4 00	578—6 60				
33—71 40	173—3 00	355—50 60	580—3 00				
34—5 00	175—13 50	356—1 40	544—9 25				
35—5 40	176—18 50	359—16 40	588—11 85				
36—42 80	177—1 60	360—9 20	591—4 80				
37—3 40	181—98 80	361—34 25	593—7 20				
38—6 60	189—5 00	365—4 40	603—10 35				
41—4 80	190—6 00	367—5 40	604—4 60				
42—12 80	191—8 60	369—2 80	605—2 80				
43—94 30	193—3 40	370—4 40	606—6 00				
44—11 20	194—2 40	371—1 80	611—12 00				
45—1 40	195—6 80	374—36 10	612—3 20				
46—10 00	196—2 80	377—144 40	617—3 20				
47—24 20	198—12 00	376—7 50	618—2 80				
48—3 20	200—9 00	378—2 80	619—2 60				
49—5 20	203—17 80	381—19 50	622—9 60				
50—2 80	207—11 30	382—57 80	626—2 20				
51—60 20	208—3 40	384—20 90	628—6 40				
52—18 00	209—17 80	386—5 80	629—8 25				
53—3 60	211—17 00	390—2 00	635—4 00				
54—12 10	214—2 60	391—8 60	637—10 90				
55—6 80	215—16 80	393—3 40	638—9 80				
56—12 00	221—10 65	394—3 60	639—10 20				
57—4 30	222—12 75	399—2 20	640—1 40				
58—3 75	224—10 80	400—4 40	649—7 80				
61—18 00	224—4 60	402—1 80	650—5 40				
62—40 20	226—3 10	406—5 60	659—8 20				
63—24 85	227—11 60	407—24 80	663—2 20				
65—3 60	224—7 10	409—3 00	667—12 30				
66—7 50	229—3 60	416—17 00	676—7 50				
67—8 60	231—1 70	419—13 15	678—20 40				
68—4 90	232—4 00	431—13 80	681—7 20				
69—2 80	235—3 80	424—5 80	683—4 00				
70—7 25	236—2 60	427—3 40	687—6 00				
72—30 60	237—9 58	428—8 60	692—7 20				
73—10 00	238—10 20	429—10 00	696—5 10				
74—8 40	239—13 80	431—2 40	698—5 80				
75—10 00	240—13 40	433—50 60	699—21 80				
76—5 80	242—5 20	434—5 20	701—1 60				
77—10 10	243—6 40	437—2 10	703—7 00				
79—10 00	244—4 00	439—4 65	704—7 90				
80—5 40	245—5 60	440—47 80	706—2 60				
81—10 00	246—3 00	442—2 80	707—8 60				
82—4 40	247—24 85	444—28 50	712—4 00				
83—13 20	248—6 60	446—1 80	714—10 80				
87—12 80	249—4 00	446—19 20	715—31 20				
88—21 30	250—5 00	449—11 80	716—10 40				
89—6 00	251—6 80	451—16 40	717—3 00				
90—31 10	253—7 40	453—18 40	723—4 10				
92—7 40	256—12 00	457—33 30	726—14 20				
93—1 80	257—50 80	459—4 80	728—1 60				
94—11 20	258—13 00	460—8 00	730—23 36				
95—19 16	260—5 00	464—17 60	731—4 20				
97—3 30	265—2 70	466—4 40	736—1 80				
99—3 00	266—3 80	467—5 60	738—1 60				
100—2 80	267—1 80	468—25 40	739—4 60				
101—6 20	268—7 90	470—4 80	740—1 40				
102—7 60	270—21 40	471—25 90	746—5 60				
104—8 20	273—12 28	473—32 70	750—10 80				
108—48 40	274—18 80	474—7 00	752—4 00				
109—49 20	275—6 10	476—43 00	757—9 70				
111—18 60	277—8 00	478—19 20	766—8 70				
112—39 40	281—19 20	479—2 20	784—6 40				
114—24 60	284—4 80	481—8 80	785—3 20				
115—6 20	285—13 20	482—7 60	786—9 80				
118—3 80	287—6 20	483—189 90	799—5 40				
119—18 20	284—8 00	484—11 30	802—12 10				
121—10 20	294—1 40	486—7 40					

Total . . . . . \$5,428 27

## Old Kaintuck's Mossbacks.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky.—We are going to reorganize this place. Since the Union lapsed, wages have gone to smash. We have a lot of mossbacks who dwell in the thoughts of Possum Run and Coon Hollow. They need to be taught the motto of their native country: "E. Pluribus Unum," and that "In Union there is Strength," and that selfishness is an attribute of Aristocracy and not of Democracy. It is indeed an abnormal condition which requires so much effort to teach the people that combinations of capital are not for the public benefit.

JAS. M. O'MARA.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## RECEIPTS—MARCH, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc. . . . .	\$5,428 27
" Advertisers . . . . .	108 76
" Clearance, Subscribers, etc. . . . .	8 20
" Rent . . . . .	10 00

Total . . . . . \$5,555 23

## DIVISION OF JANUARY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund, seven-tenths . . . . .	\$3,888 66
Protective Fund, two-tenths . . . . .	1,111 06
Organizing Fund, one-tenth . . . . .	555 52

Total . . . . . \$5,555 23

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

March percentage . . . . .	\$3,888 66
Organizing Fund . . . . .	555 52
Cash balance, March 1, 1896 . . . . .	369 63

Total . . . . . \$4,813 81

## EXPENSES—MARCH, 1896.

For Printing . . . . .	\$ 433 40
" Office, etc. . . . .	486 75
" Organizing . . . . .	32 85
" Tax to A. F. of L. (Feb.) . . . . .	50 00
" Benefits Nos. 3435 to 3492 . . . . .	2,575 00
Cash bal. April 1, 1896 . . . . .	1,235 81

Total . . . . . \$4,813 81

## DETAILED EXPENSES—MARCH, 1896.

Printing 5,000 wrappers . . . . .	\$ 5 00
" 500 postal receipts . . . . .	1 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes . . . . .	1 25
" 7,000 noteheads . . . . .	18 50
" 5,000 arrears notices . . . . .	10 00
" 16,500 copies March CARPENTER . . . . .	326 50
" Expressage on papers . . . . .	90
" 550 password circulars . . . . .	5 50
" 10,000 clearances . . . . .	2 50
" 2,500 F. S. blanks . . . . .	10 00
" 5,000 agitation cards . . . . .	12 50
" 5,000 members' cards . . . . .	12 50
" 100 receipt books . . . . .	25 00
" 500 special notices . . . . .	1



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### For Our German Readers.

#### Die gegenwärtige Aufgabe der Gewerkschaften.

Unter dieser Epithete schreibt Genosse J. L. Franz, eines der prominentesten Mitglieder des New Yorker Flügels der S. A. P. und langjähriger Mitarbeiter der „Volkszeitung“, für die „Brauer-Zeitung“ einen Artikel, den wir wohl in seiner Hauptsache jedem Mitkämpfer in der jetzigen Lage der Dinge empfehlen dürfen:

Um ihrer Zukunftsaufgabe willen werden Gewerkschaften nicht gegründet oder jedenfalls doch nicht aufrecht erhalten. Soll eine Gewerkschafts-Organisation lebensfähig und überhaupt existenzberechtigt sein, so muß dieselbe einem unmittelbar gegenwärtigen Interesse, dem Lebensinteresse der Arbeiter in ihren alltäglichen Streitigkeiten gegenüber dem Kapitale dienstbar sein. Uebrigens wird auch von Eduard Bernstein anerkannt und nachdrücklich betont, daß die Gewerkschaften unschätzbar viel zum Schutze der Arbeiter geleistet haben und daß die Möglichkeit zu gleich segensreicher Wirksamkeit für sie in einer nicht geringen Anzahl von Beschäftigungs- zweigen immer noch vorhanden ist.

Was die Frage der Nützlichkeit des Gewerkschaftswesens betrifft, so sollte man, meint Bernstein, nicht alle Gewerkschaften über einen Kamm scheeren und die Frage in Bausch und Bogen mit Ja oder Nein zu beantworten suchen. Dieser Standpunkt ist auch in meinen Briefen an die „Brauer-Zeitung“ stets vertreten worden. Es mag richtig sein, daß in einer ganzen Reihe von Tätigkeitszweigen — wegen der großen Menge der Arbeitslosen — die gewerkschaftliche Organisation nicht mehr zu der nötigen umfassenden Ausdehnung kommen kann und deshalb ihre Waffe: der Strike, nachgerade unanwendbar geworden ist. In anderen Branchen ist dies noch keineswegs der Fall und einstweilen auch nicht als bevorstehend zu erkennen. Insbesondere gilt das vom Gewerbe der Brauereiarbeiter. Was auf diesem Gebiete die Gewerkschaftsorganisation hier in New York und Umgebung und in vielen anderen Städten des Landes geleistet hat, das läßt sich vielleicht am besten durch jenes bekannte Wort kennzeichnen, womit Karl Marx die geschichtliche Wirksamkeit der britischen Fabrikgesetzgebung charakterisiert, indem er sagt: diese Wirksamkeit war für die betreffenden Arbeiter die „einer wahren Wiedergeburt.“ Und was ist es, was bis heute den Rückfall der Brauereiarbeiter des Landes in die schrankenlose Sklaverei der Zeit von 1886 verhindert hat und wodurch dies furchtbare Unglück für Tausende von Arbeitern von heute auf morgen oder übermorgen abgewendet werden kann? — Nun, das ist einzig die Gewerkschaftsorganisation, die im National-Verband der Brauereiarbeiter innig vereint, festgegliederten Unions dieser Branche.

Es war meine Absicht, auf das Manifest der „Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance“ zurückzukommen und die in vorletzter Nummer der „Brauer-Zeitung“ begonnene Kritik der in jenem Schriftstück verkündeten „Lehren“ fortzusetzen.

Inzwischen aber hat sich etwas ereignet, wodurch es überflüssig geworden, die Theorie der „S. T. & L. P.“ oder ihres Generalstabes fernerhin irgend einer Kritik zu unterziehen. Der besagte Generalstab hat nämlich eine That gethan, die, während sie der An-

fang einer Reihe ähnlicher Thaten zu sein verspricht, schon für sich allein die Ansichten seiner Leute zur Genüge bloßstellt. Aus dem heutigen Bericht der „N. Y. Volkszeitung“ ersehe ich, daß die hiesige Central Labor Federation beschlossen hat, die Arbeiter sämtlicher Brauereien der Stadt New York zu organisieren. Das Wort „sämtlicher“ ist in dem vom Sekretär der Central Labor Federation geschriebenen Bericht gesperret, doch offenbar, um zu zeigen, daß darauf der Nachdruck zu legen ist, wenn man den Inhalt des Berichtes richtig verstehen will. Was das heißt, ist klar: ein Anlauf „par force“ zur Gründung von „Split-“ und „Scab“-Unions auf dem Gebiete der Brauerei-Industrie, ein Anlauf da zunächst in New York und weiterhin, soweit die Flügel reichen, im ganzen Lande, — speziell Zerstörung der bestehenden, dem National-Verbande angehörenden Brauerei Arbeiter-Unions — immer soweit, wie gesagt, das Fleisch ebenso stark ist, wie der „Geist“ willig.

Was soll man dazu sagen? — Ist nicht weder statt der Theorie die Praxis kritisiert? — Ach nein, die ist ja offenbar weit unter aller Kritik.

Was dazu sagen? — Unauslöschliche Schmach für sich so nennende Sozialisten, die zu einem solchen niederträchtigen Verbrechen an der gewerkschaftlichen und allgemeinen Arbeiterbewegung „Ja und Amen!“ sagen oder es stillschweigend geschehen lassen. Zu denen will ich und werde ich niemals gehören. Mein Verdict lautet: Mögen die Verbrecher, wenn sie den Versuch machen, ihr Zerstörungswerk zu beginnen, dem wohlverdienten Schandpfahl in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung nicht entgehen!

J. L. Franz.

#### Ueber lokale und centrale Verbände.

Die Arbeiter müssen sich national und international organisieren, wenn sie der mächtigen Tendenz des Kapitalismus: die Arbeiter durch die stetig wirksame Geißel der Konkurrenz auf den Kuli-Standpunkt herabzubringen, beugen wollen. Nun machen sich aber nicht nur die Fabrikanten untereinander heftige Konkurrenz, sondern auch die Arbeiter untereinander. Aus dieser Thatsache resultiert, daß auch diejenigen Gewerbe, deren Arbeitsprodukt an die Scholle oder an die Person haftet, nicht unwillkürlich vorgehen können, da sie nicht im Stande wären, ihre lokalen Augenblicks-Erfolge dauernd aufrecht zu erhalten. Der Vorgang, welcher hier in unserem Zeitalter der Eisenbahnen und der Tagespresse die Ausgleichung herbeiführt, ist ein sehr einfacher.

Wenn z. B. die Carpenter oder Anstreicher in Milwaukee, Denver, in New York oder Chicago durch eine stramme Lokalorganisation unter Mitwirkung anderer Verhältnisse (eines Booms im Baugeschäft) auffallend günstige Arbeitsbedingungen erzielt hätten, so würde in überraschend kurzer Zeit eine thatsächliche Ueberflutung von Arbeitskräften dieser Art durch Zugang von hundert anderen Städten eintreten und alle Errungenschaften durch ein übergroßes Arbeitsangebot wieder vernichten, da die Arbeit immer an den Mindestfordernden vergeben wird. Den arbeitslosen Leuten bleibt nämlich gar kein anderes Mittel übrig, als sich billiger zur Arbeit anzubieten, als die Andern, um jene zu verdrängen und sich an ihre Stelle zu setzen. Um eine derartige Rückwirkung zu verhindern, müssen auch jene Berufsweige national organisiert sein und darnach streben, jeden lokalen Fortschritt derart zu verallgemeinern, daß die Berufsgenossen in anderen Städten die gleichen Vortheile erlangen, was das einzige Mittel ist, sie dort zurückzuhalten, wo sie sich gerade befinden.

Jeder Arbeitszweig steht mit anderen in Wechselwirkung. Kein Industriezweig ist von anderen unabhängig. Kein einzelnes Gewerbe kann seinen Mitgliedern durch eine vorzügliche Organisation dauernd einen Vortheil über andere Berufsweige sichern. Die Errungenschaften der Arbeiter eines

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

Gewerbes über die allgemeine Lebenshaltung aller anderen Arbeiter am Orte gehen unfehlbar wieder verloren, wenn die Begünstigten sich nicht mit aller Kraft bemühen, die übrigen Arbeiter zu gleicher Höhe der Lebenshaltung emporzuziehen. Das geht so zu: Die fortschreitende Technik macht fortwährend Arbeiter überflüssig, indem sie die alte Arbeitsform, manchmal ganze Handwerke, aufhebt.

Am meisten ist dies der Fall bei komplizierten Arbeiten und bei solchen Industrien, welche an sich schon einen nicht unbedeutenden Grad von Intelligenz und persönlicher Fertigkeit zur Voraussetzung hatten. Die früher bestbezahlten Arbeiter werden zuerst durch neue Arbeitsmethoden und durch neue Prozesse überflüssig gemacht. Diese Leute wollen nicht verhungern, sie müssen sich neuen Berufen zuwenden, etwas Neues erlernen. Sie werden sich selbstverständlich denjenigen Beschäftigungen zuwenden, welche die beste Zahlung versprechen. Jeder Familienvater wird sich umsehen, seinen 15- oder 18jährigen Sohn in einem Gewerbe unterzubringen, das hohe Löhne und günstige Arbeitsbedingungen verspricht. Diese Thatsache führt sehr bald die Ausgleichung in der Lebenshaltung der arbeitenden Klasse herbei. Es kann sich keine einzige Lohnarbeitergruppe und wäre sie so stolz und prozig wie unsere Lokomotivführer, dauernd über die Lebenslage der übrigen Lohnsklaven erheben oder halten. Die Solidarität des Glends zieht die stolzen Schlingel, welche mit den übrigen Arbeitern keine Gemeinschaft haben wollen, doch sehr bald von ihrem Piedestal herab. Die Telegraphisten und nun die Schriftsetzer können ein Liedchen von der Logik der Thatsachen singen, welche vor Scheingröße keinen Respekt hat und mit eiserner Konsequenz die Solidarität der Arbeiterklasse demonstriert.

Aus dieser Erkenntnis sind die lokalen Centralkörper der Arbeiterorganisationen als Schutz- und Trutzbündnis entstanden. Derselben wirtschaftlichen Nothwendigkeit hat die Zusammenfassung zahlreicher Nationalverbände zu einer einzigen großen Centralorganisation der industriellen Arbeiter des Landes seinen Ursprung zu verdanken. Diese Organisationen sind keine Erfindungen witziger Köpfe, sondern sie sind die natürlichen Resultate der herrschenden Logik der Thatsachen in der wirtschaftlichen Welt. (Wechselblatt)

Es ist für den Arbeiter geradezu zur Existenzfrage geworden, sich seiner bestehenden Gewerkschaft anzuschließen, um im Kreise seiner Kollegen vermittelt einer starken Vereinigung die Uebergriffe des Kapitals abzuwehren und um auch seine eigene Lage, sowie die der Gesamtheit verbessern zu helfen. Niemand hilft dem geknechteten Proletariat, nur es allein muß sich — auf sich selbst verlassen. Nur durch Einigkeit und Selbstständigkeit kann es ihm gelingen, die Arbeitszeit zu verfürzen, den Lohn zu erhöhen, bessere Arbeitsbedingungen zu erringen. Darum einigt, organisiert, theilt Euch an dem Befreiungskampfe des Proletariats. (The Painter.)

„Ich bin überzeugt“, daß jene Völker, welche ohne Regierung leben, in ihrer Gesamtheit sich eines unendlich höheren Grades von Glück erfreuen, als diejenigen, welche unter starken Regierungen leben. Gott behüte, daß wir jemals 20 Jahre ohne eine Rebellion bleiben! Welches Land kann seine Freiheit bewahren, wenn seine Herrscher nicht von Zeit zu Zeit gemahnt werden, daß das Volk noch Widerstandsgeist besitzt? Laßt sie Waffen ergreifen! Was will der Verlust von einigen Menschenleben heißen? Der Freiheitsbaum muß von Zeit zu Zeit mit dem Blute von Patrioten und Tyrannen erfrischt werden — es ist sein natürlicher Dünger!“ (Thomas Jefferson.)

#### Berechnet.

Da sind sie ja wieder in hellen Haufen, die klugen Leute, die es uns an den Fingern herzählen, welche Dummköpfe die Arbeiter sind, daß sie nicht von der Gewohnheit des Strikens lassen können. So besorgt sind die guten Leuten von der bürgerlichen Presse um unser leibliches Wohl, daß sie sich die Mühe nicht verdrücken lassen, sich durch die Verge von Zahlen des letzten Jahresberichtes des Bundesarbeitskommissärs Wright durchzuarbeiten, um den Nachweis zu liefern, wie groß die Zahl der verlorenen Strikes in den letzten 13 Jahren war und welche Heidensumme Geldes die Arbeiter dabei verloren.

So bemerkt unter Anderen die New Yorker „Staatszeitung“ über den letzten Bericht des Arbeitsstatistikers Carroll D. Wright: „Durch die Strikes der letzten 13 und ein halb Jahre sind nach dem neuesten Bericht des Arbeitsstatistikers Carroll D. Wright 2,714,406 Leute außer Beschäftigung gekommen und 69,167 Etablissements außer Betrieb gesetzt worden; der Baarverlust betrug für die Arbeiter \$109,493,382 und für die Arbeitgeber \$94,825,827. Diese wenigen nüchternen Zahlen sprechen lauter und berebter gegen die unseligen, oft so leichtsinnig vom Zaune gebrochenen Ausfälle und Lockouts, als die schärfsten Artikel aus gewandtester Feder. Aber sie sprechen doch nicht laut und berebt genug für taube Ohren.“

Es muß doch so seine eigene Bewandnis mit dem Werth der Strikes für die Arbeiter haben, wenn gerade diejenigen, deren Interesse ein den Arbeitern diametral entgegengesetztes ist, sich diese Heidenmühe geben, sie von diesem Irrwege abzuleiten. Wohl an, es schwant uns gerade als wenn, wie gewöhnlich, auch hier der für die Arbeiter richtige Kurs derjenige ist, gerade das Gegentheil dessen zu thun, was der Gegner wünscht, und d. i., wenn nothwendig tapfer weiter zu stricken.

Wo wären heute die Arbeiter, wenn sie sich in diesen 13 Jahren nicht männlich ihrer Haut gewehrt hätten. Giebt es denn heute noch ein Kind, das der Annahme fähig wäre, daß die Unternehmer freiwillig und aus reiner Menschenliebe die Löhne der Arbeiter erhalten oder erhöht hätten? Sollte es uns nicht genügen, diesen Unsinn allein schon deshalb abzuweisen, weil die ökonomischen Verhältnisse, das bestehende Wirtschaftssystem, schließlich den einzelnen Unternehmer zwingen mußten, nur um auf dem Markte konkurrenzfähig zu verbleiben, die Löhne herabzubringen und die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern. Wissen wir doch heute, daß nur der ökonomische Einfluß der Organisation diesem Verelendigungsprozeß gesteuert und zwar nicht mit akademischen Erörterungen und Beschlüssen, sondern durch thatkräftiges Eingreifen in die Maschinerie der Industrie, das sich naturgemäß nur in der Einstellung resp. Entziehung des so unentbehrlichen Faktors Arbeit äußern konnte.

Der Strike, ob er nun gewonnen oder verloren war, ist der mächtigste Hebel, der bis dato der Arbeit dieses Landes Geltung verschaffte, der sie vor dem Niedergang in's chinesische Kullthum wahrte und die Männlichkeit des Arbeiters, seine Selbstachtung, sein Kraft- und Rechtsbewußtsein erweckte und wachhielt. Der Strike ist nur eine Ausdrucksform des in den Völkern schlummernden Widerstandsgeistes gegen die Vergewaltigung naturgemäßer Rechte, er ist die Bürgschaft, die uns täglich auf's Neue aus den Ketten der Bedrückten aller Nationen zu theil wird, daß die ersehnte neue Welt der Freiheit und Gleichheit all' dessen, was Menschen Antlitz trägt, in ihren Wehen lag und ihres Entstehens harret. Und für dieses Endziel ist uns kein Opfer zu groß, und mehren sich die verlorenen Strikes um's Tausendfache. Es sind die Niederlagen, die die Kämpfer stählen und die Köpfe klären. — (Bäcker-Zeitung.)



### Ein Pfarrer über Arbeit und Arbeitszeit-Verkürzung.

Eine Ausnahme von der Regel machen bekanntlich diejenigen Geistlichen, die offen zu Gunsten der Arbeiter und gegen die Parasiten der Gesellschaft plädieren. So auch der Schweizerische Pfarrer Paul Flügger. In den „Schweizerischen Blättern für Wirtschafts- und Sozial-Politik“ tritt er energisch für Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit ein. Er erkennt die Gründe an, die die Arbeiterschaft bewegen, für den Achtstundentag einzutreten.

Wir haben schon früher einige Sätze aus dieses Pfarrers Auffatz gebracht; hier ist ein weiterer Auszug daraus:

„Man kann von keinem Menschen verlangen, daß er gerne elf oder noch mehr Stunden in einer Fabrik sozusagen als Sklave der nimmer ermüdenden Maschine beschäftigt sei, vielmehr hat die Gesellschaft die Pflicht, solche übe, abstumpfende Arbeit, in welcher der freie Geist verkümmert, bei ihren Gliedern auf ein Minimum einzuschränken. Man schaue doch in's praktische Leben hinein und ratiere nicht bloß am Biertisch oder in der Studirstube! Wie kann beispielsweise die Arbeit eines Bergarbeiters, der Tag für Tag im dunklen Schachte zubringen muß, erhebend sein; wie kann vom Segen der Arbeit gesprochen werden, wo der Maurer an fürstlichen Luxusbauten arbeiten muß, während er weiß, daß Hunderte und Tausende nichts haben, wofür sie ihr Haupt legen können; wie sollen sich die Ziegelerbeiter in Wien der Würde der Arbeit getrösten, wenn sie sich abschinden müssen für die Aktionäre der Ziegeleien, die sich's bei Champagner und Austern wohl sein lassen, während sie, die Arbeiter selbst, in düsteren feuchten Kellerräumen, für die das Wort „Wohnung“ ein Hohn wäre, ein über die Massen trauriges Dasein führen. Wo liegt der Segen der Arbeit, wenn Kinder auf Rindholzschnitzelchen obscene Bildchen kleben müssen? Mit Recht erstrebt also die organisierte Arbeiterschaft Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, weil die heutige Industriearbeit größtenteils geistlos und abtumpfend geworden ist und die Menschen sich das Leben unter keinen Umständen verkümmern lassen dürfen.“

An anderer Stelle verteidigt Pfarrer Flügger die Arbeiterschaft gegen den in den Kreisen der „besseren“ Gesellschaft so beliebten Vorwurf der Arbeitscheu folgendermaßen:

„Es wird ja Niemand leugnen, daß es im Arbeiterstande wie in allen Klassen der Bevölkerung genug einzelne träge und arbeitsscheue Individuen giebt, aber der Arbeiterschaft im Allgemeinen den Vorwurf der Arbeitscheu und Unsolidität zu machen — wie es häufig vorkommt — sollte sich Niemand erdreisten! Wer gräbt denn aus dem Schoße der Berge die Kohle, mit der Ihr eure Dampfmaschinen heizen laßt, wer hebt aus der Erde Tiefen das Gold und Silber, womit Ihr eure Kassen und Banken füllt, wer baut die Paläste, worin Ihr behaglich wohnet, wer verfertigt eure Roben, eure Spiegel, eure Möbel, all' die unzähligen Gegenstände, womit Ihr euer Leben verfeinert und ausschmückt, wer baut die Eisenbahnen und Dampfschiffe, womit Ihr bequem Länder und Meere durchfähret? Wer hat sie gesponnen, gewoben, gefärbt, gedruckt, genäht, appetitirt all' die Stoffe, mit denen die Tausende von Ragazinen vollgepfropft sind?“

Man redet von Müßiggängern und Tagelöhnen. Giebt es nicht so manche Herren-söhne, die jährlich Tausende verschleudern und nicht im Stande wären, durch eigener Hände Arbeit eine Tasse Kaffee zu verdienen? Laufen nicht in den Straßen der modernen Großstädte junge reiche Proken genug herum, die ihre Arbeitscheu und Lieberlichkeit mit eigenthümlichem Schnitt der Kleidung, mit aparter Redeweise und Gebahren geistlich zur Schau tragen, ich meine jene heutzutage in allen größeren Städten sich breitmachenden, schamlosen „Gigler“, eine für unsere Zeit charakteristische Varietät gesellschaftlicher Parasiten. Statt solche Erscheinungen zu belächeln, sollte unsere Gesellschaft jene provozierenden Knüttelbewaffneten

Pflastertreter in Arbeitshäusern zur Raifon bringen!“

Da wird aber Pfarrer Flügger bei der großen Mehrheit seiner Kollegen „in Christo“ und bei der „besseren“ Gesellschaft schön ankommen. Ein Geistlicher, der es „wagt“, das Wort für die Armen und Unterdrückten zu ergreifen, ist nach Ansicht gewisser Leute „Bundesgenosse der Umstürzler.“

### Die Stütze der Kapitalismacht.

In seiner Jagd nach Verdoppelung und Verdreifachung seines Profits und in Folge des Konkurrenzkampfes sieht sich der Kapitalist genötigt, stets verbesserte Produktionsmethoden und stets die neuesten Maschinen in Gebrauch zu nehmen, um an Arbeitskräften zu sparen. Ob diese durch Maschinen verdrängten Arbeiter dann auch die Mittel zum Leben besitzen oder nicht, danach fragt das Kapital nichts. Für dasselbe gilt einfach die Parole: Mehr Profit! Was aus den überflüssig Gewordenen wird, ob sie betteln oder stehlen, um das Nötigste für sich und die Ihrigen aufzutreiben, kümmert das Geldprokenthum höchstens nur insoweit, als es dafür Sorge trägt, daß genug Gefängnisse und Polizeiknüppel vorhanden sind, um die zu Verbrecher Gewordenen aufzunehmen und die Unzufriedenen zur Raifon zu bringen. So können wir beobachten, daß seit den letzten 25 Jahren unablässig Arbeiter durch Maschinen und verbesserte Produktionsmethoden überflüssig geworden sind, und daß wir noch lange nicht am Ende der industriellen Entwicklung angelangt sind, ist wohl Jedem klar, der nur oberflächlich die Vorgänge in unserem wirtschaftlichen Leben beobachtet.

Wie bei dem Arbeiter die Arbeitslosigkeit zur Quelle aller anderen Uebel wird, so gestaltet sich bei der Kapitalistenklasse derselbe Vorgang zum Vortheil nach allen Seiten hin. Das Kapital bedarf zur erfolgreichen Ausbeutung der Arbeiter, die es zeitweise beschäftigt, eine Reserve-Armee Arbeitsloser; diese Reserve-Armee wächst mit der Einführung jeder neuen Maschine oder Arbeitsmethode an Umfang und Nutzbarkeit für den Kapitalisten. Ihrer bedarf es, um jedes Gelübde seiner Lohnsklaven im Reime zu ersticken, um Lohnreduktionen vorzunehmen, um empörende und entwürdigende Fabrikregeln einzuführen, die Arbeitszeit zu verlängern u. s. w. Sobald die Arbeiter ihre Rechte als Menschen geltend zu machen sich anschiden, weist der Kapitalist auf die Armee der Arbeitslosen hin, die sofort bereit sind, womöglich unter noch ungünstigeren Bedingungen ihre Stellen einzunehmen, denn — Hunger thut weh und Noth bricht Eisen.

Ohne diese Reserve-Armee des Kapitals wären die Löhne höher, die Arbeitszeit kürzer, Streiks erfolgreicher und die Behandlung der Arbeiter weit menschlicher. Diese Reserve-Armee ist also eine der Hauptstützen kapitalistischer Ausbeutungswillkür, auf ihr beruht die Elastizität, auf der sich die Konkurrenz des Kapitalismus wiegt, weshalb in ihr der Schwerpunkt der modernen Arbeiterbewegung zu suchen ist, die Achse, um die dieselbe sich dreht. Nie zuvor gab es so viele Arbeitslose, als in der Ära der neuen Produktionsweise und noch nie war die Gefahr drohender, die dem Arbeiterstande aus dieser Reserve-Armee entgegenstarrt, als gerade jetzt.

Wir könnten, wenn wir wollten, aus dem Bestehen dieser Reserve-Armee alle Gebrechen, an denen die moderne Gesellschaft leidet, herleiten, Verbrechen, Sittenlosigkeit, Charakterlosigkeit, Prostitution, Trunksucht und hundert andere Uebel, sie alle haben ihren Ursprung in der absoluten Armuth, die sich einerseits aus der Arbeitslosigkeit und andererseits aus dem üppigsten Ueberfluß auf Seiten der Besitzenden, die ihren Reichtum in indirekter Weise dieser Armuth zu verdanken haben, ergibt. Aber das ist heute nicht unser Zweck.

Wir wollen heute nur darauf hinweisen, wie nothwendig es ist, daß die aufgeklärte Arbeiterwelt alles daran wende, um diese

stehende Armee, die weit mehr als eine stehende, militärische Armee am Marke des Volkes zehrt, zu beseitigen oder zum Mindesten sie zu verringern. Dazu giebt es nur ein Mittel und das heißt: Reduktion der Arbeitszeit! Was nützt alles Kämpfen zur Erhaltung der Lohnraten, was alles Streiken zur Erhöhung derselben, was alle Theorien über die zukünftige Gestaltung sozialer Verhältnisse und was alle Streitigkeiten über doktrinaire Fragen, so lange diese Reserve-Armee einem Vampyre gleich am Körper des arbeitenden Volkes saugt, es physisch, moralisch und intellektuell verkümmert und es schließlich unfähig macht, nicht nur jede soziale Theorie zu begreifen, sondern es derart in die Sklaverei zwingt, daß es gleich den Geloteten des Alterthums, den Kulis Chinas, den Parias Indiens oder den Fellahs Egyptens vollständig unfähig wird, sein Elend zu begreifen oder gar an seine Befreiung Hand anzulegen!

Wenn das goldene Wort des kommunistischen Manifestes: „Die Befreiung der arbeitenden Klasse muß durch die arbeitende Klasse selbst erfolgen“, einen Sinn hat, so kann es doch sicherlich nur der sein, daß es sich zu seiner Befreiung aufrafft, so lange es noch nicht ganz versklavt und entnervt ist, was aber unbedingt eintreten muß, wenn nicht alle Kräfte auf den einen Punkt konzentriert werden, der die Quelle alles Elends ist, die Reserve-Armee des Kapitals. Sie ist des Arbeiters größter Feind und des Kapitals zuverlässigste Stütze.

### Es säuselt was.

Recht annehmbar lieft sich folgender Leitartikel der „N. D. Volkszeitung.“

Es scheint, daß es endlich auch da ein bißchen zu dämmern beginnt. Auf die Dauer kann man doch Aug' und Ohr den Thatsachen nicht gänzlich verschließen. Wir zitiren den Artikel um so lieber, da wir darin ein Angehen sehen, daß auch in der „Volkszeitung“ eines Tages wieder ein frischer Zug wehen wird und geschehe dies auch nur unter dem Druck unvermeidlicher Verhältnisse:

„Es scheint wieder etwas mehr Leben in die ökonomische Arbeiterbewegung zu kommen, hüben wie drüben.“

Von jenseits des atlantischen Ozeans, speziell aus Deutschland, kommen Nachrichten von bevorstehenden großen Arbeitseinstellungen in den verschiedensten Berufszweigen. Aber auch auf dieser Seite des großen Ozeans regt es sich in denjenigen Arbeiterorganisationen, welche glauben, noch einmal einen Strauß mit ihrem Ausbeuterthum erfolgreich durchführen zu können. Es ist deshalb Aussicht vorhanden auf manch' lebhaftes Gekämpfel im Bereiche des ökonomischen Kampfes.

„Ist nun diese Erscheinung etwas Anderes, als was wir alljährlich um diese Zeit zu erwarten haben: eine selbstverständliche Begleiterscheinung des hereinbrechenden Frühjahrsgeschäftes? Das ist heute noch kaum zu beurtheilen. Man sieht nur sofort, daß die Sache etwas lebhafter als gewöhnlich sich anläßt, vielleicht auch im Gefolge des ewigen Faselns der bürgerlichen Presse von dem Wiederaufschwung der Zeiten, von dem die Arbeiter sich gern ihren Theil erklämpfen möchten. Wobei sie allerdings Gefahr laufen, auf ihre eigenen Kosten dahinter zu kommen, daß es mit dem besagten Aufschwung — nichts ist.“

Möglich ist aber auch, daß der als Folge der Goldfluth vorausgesagte geschäftliche „Boom“ demnächst wirklich einsetzt — vorübergehend natürlich nur — und dann allerdings können wir mit Sicherheit erwarten, daß er einen festeren Halt und größeren Umfang bekommt, was heute vielleicht nur eine lockere, regelmäßige periodische Erscheinung ist — die Frühjahrsbewegung der amerikanischen Arbeiter.

„Aber wie dem immer sei, eine jede Neuerung des ökonomischen Kampfes der Arbeiter gegen ihre Ausbeuter ist uns willkommen, unbekümmert um unsere Auffassung, von den gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfen nennenswerthe

praktische Resultate für die Arbeiterklasse nicht mehr zu erwarten. Abgesehen davon, daß diese gewerkschaftlichen Kämpfe, so lange die bürgerliche Gesellschaft besteht, zwar nur ein primitiver, aber darum doch der natürlichste unmittelbare Ausdruck der Interessen-Gegensätze und des Klassenkampfes sein und bleiben werden; abgesehen davon, sagen wir, geben die Erfahrungen der Gewerkschaftskämpfe nach wie vor den unentbehrlichen besten Anschauungsunterricht für diejenigen Arbeiter ab, welche sich der politischen Einsicht noch immer verschließen.“

— Die Liga zur Beschränkung der Einwanderung hat vor Kurzem sich die Mühe genommen, durch ein nach Ellis Island gesandtes Committee den gegenwärtigen Charakter der Einwanderung feststellen zu lassen. Das Committee war drei Tage in Ellis Island und untersuchte während dieser Zeit 865 Einwanderer. Es fand dabei, daß die Deutschen und die Böhmen unter denselben alle lesen und schreiben konnten und von den Ersteren gingen 34. von den Letzteren 70 Prozent nach dem Westen. Von den eingewanderten Russen, Ungarn, Galiziern, Kroaten und Syrern unter dieser Zahl aber waren zwischen 37 und 69 Prozent des Lesens und Schreibens nicht kundig und 89 Prozent davon blieben in den atlantischen Staaten, die Hälfte etwa ging nach den Minendistrikten Pennsylvaniens.

### Schiedsgerichte.

Indem der letzte Strike der „Elektriker“ verloren ging, versuchte dessen Vertreter in der Central Labor Union der Oeffentlichkeit beizubringen, daß man das Streiken aufgeben sollte, indem es eine zweischneidige Waffe sei. Man solle versuchen, alle Differenzen zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgebern durch Schiedsgerichte beizulegen. Ein solcher Antrag wurde bei der Central Labor Union eingebracht — und liegt den dort vertretenen Unions zur Debatte vor.

Besieht man sich den „Antragsteller“ näher, so stellt es sich heraus, daß man es mit einer Person (oder auch dessen Organisation) zu thun hat, welche schon seit einigen Jahren versuchte, die organisierten Bauhandwerker zu schädigen, und zwar durch Herausbeschwörung großer Streiks. Wir erinnern nur an den letzten Bauhandwerker-Strike im vorigen Jahre. Derselbe war so frivol vom Zaune gebrochen, wie es nur im äußersten Nothfalle erklärlich sein sollte. Die Bauhandwerker mußten leiden, weil es dem damaligen Vertreter der Electric Workers gelungen war, eine Majorität in dem Board of Walking Delegates auf seine Seite zu bekommen, worauf jener Strike angeordnet wurde. Viele der Leser wissen ganz genau, daß durch diesen Strike die Organisationen der Bauhandwerker geschwächt wurden, und hätten dann nicht einige Kapitalisten eine sympathische Stellung eingenommen, so wäre damals schon der Strike verloren gegangen und die Macht der Bauhandwerker auf dem Arbeitsmarkte für längere Zeit gebrochen worden.

Der letztere Strike der Elektriker war wieder auf frivole Art und Weise in Scene gesetzt. Durch das Arbeitssystem (Klasseneintheilung), welches bei demselben vorherrscht, wird Unfriede genährt — und das Erste, was hieraus entspringt, ist Zwiespalt in der Organisation. Dann folgt gewöhnlich Gründung einer Gegenorganisation, — dann allgemeiner Kampf — großer Gestank, und leider das Hineinziehen anderer Gewerkschaften. Wohlweislich hat der Board of Walking Delegates dieses Mal sich gehütet, voll und ganz sich in diesen Strike, welcher sicherlich die Organisation zu Fall gebracht hätte, hinein zu stürzen, und ließ dem Kampf seinen Lauf.

Daher ist es selbstverständlich, daß man versucht, die Sünde, welche man an den organisierten Arbeitern begangen, auf das bestehende System zu wälzen. Darum nun zur Abwechslung Schiedsgerichte.

Das ist ein schöner Gedanke: „Harmonie zwischen Arbeit und Kapital“ — aber in der Praxis?! — Eine Unmöglichkeit!





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

## ALABAMA

556. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughan, 718 25th st. N.  
89. MOBILE—J. McKnight, 261 N. Jefferson st.  
92. (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 761 N. Louis st.

## ARIZONA

86. PHOENIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

## ARKANSAS

533. TEXARKANA—J. W. Hayles.

## CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
342. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
46. SACRAMENTO—J. I. Brown, 900 8th st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
L. D. Gordon, 115 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.  
304. (Ger.) A. Volsinkler, 1328 Natoma st.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 115 Turk st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 678.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley st.

## CANADA

544. BRACKVILLE—Thos. M. Keilly.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—Geo. Freckleton, 105 Agricola st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) S. Levellie, 244 Logan st.  
376. H. T. Holland, 36 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louis st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
VANCOUVER—Geo. Walker, 513 Westminster ave.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

## COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRGS.—W. L. Mitchell, 1627 Wash.  
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. P. Handy, Box 726.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.  
91. GILLETTE—A. D. Coffill.  
633. LEADVILLE—L. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
584. VICTOR—W. Martin, Box 593.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 50 Alice st.  
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 44 Windsor st.  
49. MERIDEN—S. Dolan, 90 Hillside ave.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.  
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, 19 Ridge st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PANAMA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
696. TAMPA—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.

## GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.  
144. MAOON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

## ILLINOIS

697. AURORA—G. W. Green, 106 Spruce st.  
453. BELLVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 411 E. 6th st.  
70. BRIGHTON PK.—J. B. Goyer, 2088 Joseph st.  
653. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 38 W. Vine st.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Ana Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.  
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 N. So. Chicago ave.  
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 976 W. 19th st.  
58. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.  
181. E. Engberg, 821 Potomac ave.  
242. (Ger.) J. J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
416. Jos. Taylor, 648 Fairfield ave.  
419. (Ger.) John Buckrau, 3263 Oakley ave.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
244. ELKHURST—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 613 60th st.  
317. EVANSTON—W. K. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
360. GALESBURG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.  
141. GARDEN GROVE—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
105. HARVEY—O. T. Palmer.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th St. T. Chicago.  
250. LAKE FOREST—Jas. Dickinson, Box 278.  
264. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
568. LINCOLN—B. F. Poe, 527 6th st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 207 No. B. st.  
90. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.  
740. PEKIN—Chas. Byrne, 421 7th st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—F. W. Eisher, 720 Jefferson st.  
503. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 221 Montague st.  
156. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S. Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.  
652. ELWOOD—W. M. Rich.  
90. EVANSVILLE—J. F. Wurth, 1406 E. Oregon st.  
470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council  
G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.  
(Ger.) F. Stahlhut, 229 N. Pine st.  
281. H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.  
446. J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.

215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—H. Hillhouse, 1231 Market st.  
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.  
19. NEW ALBANY—A. T. Smith, 160 W. 8th st.  
760. RICHMOND—P. S. Rice, 205 S. 14th street.  
629. S. BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—S. Hutton, 312 S. 14th st.  
658. VINCENNES—A. O. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Ruff, 1115 Elizabeth st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 924 Harrison st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayde, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

## KANSAS

107. KANSAS CITY—W. M. Albertson, 851 Garfield  
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av  
158. TOPEKA—A. M. Caudy, Box 137.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—G. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. (Ger.) Joe Kampen, 216 W. 12th st.  
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Gormally.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Surickler, 101 E. Short st.  
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Hoffman, 618 24th st.  
214. (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McMan, Gen. Delivery.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. C. Keeler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Kelly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. F. Duhrop, 4535 Annunciation st.  
749. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roch ave.  
45. SHREVEPORT—Peter Garson, Box 339.

## MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flag, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, Box 89, S. Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 506 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle, 617 Hyde Park ave., Hyde Park.  
33. BOSTON—H. P. Stevens, 1570 Tremont st. Roxbury.  
56. (Jewish) N. Dooker, 16 Morton st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 356 Huron ave.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Collin Campbell, Box 113.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 46 Walnut st.  
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARBLEHEAD—O. H. Smith, Box 907.  
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 99 Main st.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Anna, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cody st.  
308. NORTH EASTON—August Ledin, Box 185.  
414. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forester st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P. Mittenague.  
222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 105 Franklin street.  
93. WORCESTER—O. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
26. JACKSON—H. Behan, 208 Deyo st.  
213. LANSING—D. Cory, 408 Saginaw st.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Oragan, 1420 Germania ave.  
59. P. Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave. E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Moler, 131 Barnard st. W. S.  
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st. W. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—J. L. Hessler, 415 6th ave. W.  
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondot st.

## MISSOURI

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.  
160. (Ger.) J. H. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.  
85. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1219 N. 13th st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
E. H. Seibert, 3943 Blair ave.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) H. P. Schmidt, 2831 N. 20th st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.  
113. James Shino, 4347 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1808 Hogan st.  
257. T. Moyer, Clayton, St. Louis Co.  
270. John Duncan, 4506 Clara av.  
578. (Blair Bldg.) J. Wenz, 3507 N. 23d st.  
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3747 Texas ave.  
699. W. W. Houser, 4456a Kennerly ave.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Lutz, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANAHEIM—C. W. Starr, Box 645.  
256. BELT—C. L. Fisk.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon.  
330. KALISPELL—W. J. Woolf.  
28. MISSOULA—Henry Fick.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—A. M. Seymour, 1610 Davenport st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 65 Douglass st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ARSBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—M. Griffith, 212 N. No. Carolina ave.  
486. BAYONNE—Stephen Hussey, 121 W. 34th st.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 109 Garden st.  
467. (Ger.) H. Stevers, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.

57. IRVINGTON—Dewitt Smith, Hilton, N. J.  
77. JERSEY CITY—(Ger. Framers) H. Gieseking, 201 Orin ave.  
482. (Ger.) P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.  
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.

151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Plinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—O. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
G. E. Ward, 32 High st.  
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.

306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—S. Jenkin, 59 William st.  
173. PATERSON—J. Baker, 158 E. Main st.  
325. (Ger.) J. M. Gemeinhart, 355 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Kenne, 50 Ann st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—J. Feeny, 106 Division st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Gardison.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 14 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worschek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 27 3d st., E. Albany.  
659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.  
453. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.  
109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.  
291. (Ger.) C. Thiemsen, 213 15th st., S. Brooklyn.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
557. (Millwrights) F. G. Hale, 355 8th st., Jersey City.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 53d st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
9. W. H. Wreggitt, 56 Trinity st.  
355. (Ger.) R. Luene, 118 Rose st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. Donald Glass, 539 Virginia st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. GOROKA—A. Van Arman, 22 Georgia st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 6th ave. and 11th st.  
315. KEMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLEMING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
73. GLOVERVILLE—J. A. Ellithorp.  
149. LEVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangin, 529 Garden st.  
493. MR. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinn, 45 Drake ave.  
507. NEWTON—J. T. John Hiller, Corona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
51. E. A. Rodd, 1246 Chisholm st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 34th st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 118 E. 120th st.  
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 24 1st ave.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.  
376. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 130 2d ave.  
457. (Boem.) C. Kranz, 329 E. 89th st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 118 5th ave.  
476. Sig. Schneller, 208 E. 85th st.  
478. E. C. Schoonmaker, 2148 Arthur ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 38 1st av.  
509. T. W. Hutton, 173 St. Nicholas ave.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnle, 213 E. 6th st. care Jacob.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. Jas. Harris, 47 E. 134th st.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
576. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 428.  
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—Chas. Zell, 73 Taylor ave.  
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 546.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) F. J. Ferry, 1103 Park st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—F. A. Tooke, 345 Curtis st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, Geo. Bullock, 125 N. 10th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st. bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YORK—Chas. Gordon, 142 Ashburton ave.  
726. H. W. Mallinson, 216 Elm street

## NORTH CAROLINA

341. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrel, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 213 Davis st.  
545. J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.  
356. CHILLICOTHE—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 2310 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.  
2. E. Overbecke, 1928 Fairfax ave., Sta. D.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) H. Cordes, 22 W. 12th st.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 576 Delta ave. Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Harry Fuchs, 70 Rohs st., Clifton Heights.  
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwarz, 744 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Havin, 158 Superior st., Room 1.  
11. J. M. Bowers, 32 Hulbert st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Pleschty, 46 Jewett st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) H. Alzuhn, 21 Cloud st.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.

61. COLUMBUS—A. U. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
326. H. A. Geddard, 289 N. 17th st.  
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 930 Richard st.  
346. (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. H. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.

188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heston st.  
636. IRONTON—W. L. Shore, 212 S. 6th st.  
267. LIMA—J. Vandewerlingen, 712 S. Main st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
14. MARTIN'S FERRY—J. I. Shipman.  
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.  
706. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—F. M. Poole, 42 Boler st.  
186. STUBENBURG—O. J. Tompkins, 923 Sherman  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Roehler, 202 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.  
168. (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kapper, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and Harrison ave.  
618. PENDLETON—Chas. Cole.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 518.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLIENHIE CITY—  
211. C. L. Mohney, 70 Wilson ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Ilen st.  
467. ALTOONA—H. L. Smith, 2005 4th avenue.  
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 150.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Kelm, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
550. BRADFORD—C. Cummings, 1 Chestnut st.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 240 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—M. D. Cline.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 72 W. Duval.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Rohner, 222 Peffer st.  
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
213. JEANETTE—J. E. Greenwalt.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon.  
205. LANCASTER—B. L. Nichols, 408 S. Line st.  
177. McKESPORT—S. G. Gilbert, Church alley.  
333. NEW KENSINGTON—C. W. Shaffer, Box 168 Philadelphia.  
8. W. C. Hall, 143 S. Nineteenth st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 420 Balubridge st.  
359. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 231 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia Way, Allegh.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Sherman ave., Allegh.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bais, 131 12th st., M. S.  
166. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 300 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Ludwig Pauker, 25 Welch Way, S. S.  
536. READING—T. Klasinger, 1113 Greenwell st.  
563. SCRANTON—Geo. Steenback, 908 Oxford st.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smith, 510 E. Cameron  
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormand ave.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 161 Grant st.  
13. WEINSTEIN—R. F. Andrews.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—M. Malloy, 289 N. Wash st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—E. Hebert, 33 Sylvan st.  
176. NEWPORT—F. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
596. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.  
342. PAWTUCKET—J. E. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.  
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.  
117. WOODSOKET—D. Lamoureux, 241 Social st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 1623 East Teller st.  
601. GREENVILLE—(Col.) T. T. Moore.

## TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 6th ave.  
594. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
705. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

## TEXAS



BY ARTHUR T. BROWN.

The mitre of the jack may be obtained by taking 12 on the tongue of square, and the diagonal of 12 and the rise per foot on the blade, and marking across the top of the jack along the blade, as 12 and 17, if the roof is half pitch; but an easier and quicker way is shown in the following illustration.



If the rafter is 2 inches thick then B C, will be 2 inches in length, and if the rafter were cut off at B C, the top left would be just 2 inches square, and by



connecting A C, would give a mitre cut, and so by connecting the continuation of C, which is D, with A, will give the angle on the jack.



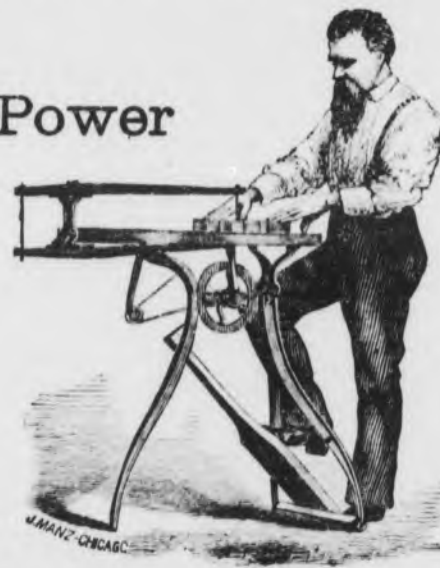
When the label of the I. T. U. appears on a newspaper, book or periodical it is a guarantee that union men have produced said work and have received fair wages. Look for the label.

The rafter can either be cut square across along the line J B, or along the dotted line up to D, and then made to fit against the corner by cutting back to J B, but unless the rafter remains in sight, as in the absence of a covering, the much quicker way is to cut along the line J B.

*Salem, Mass.*

By ED. F. BEDAN, a Carpenter,  
New Albany, Ind.

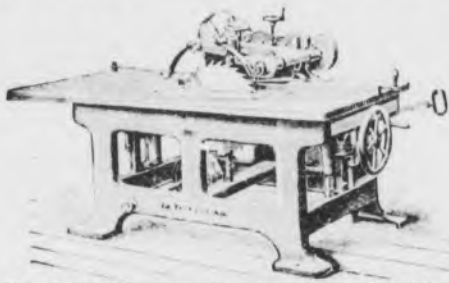
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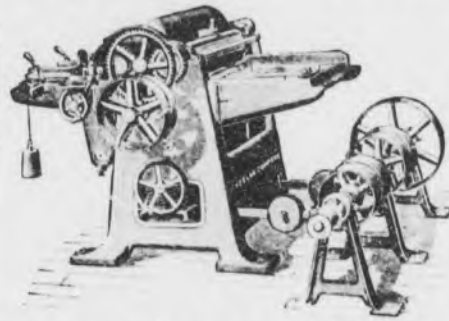
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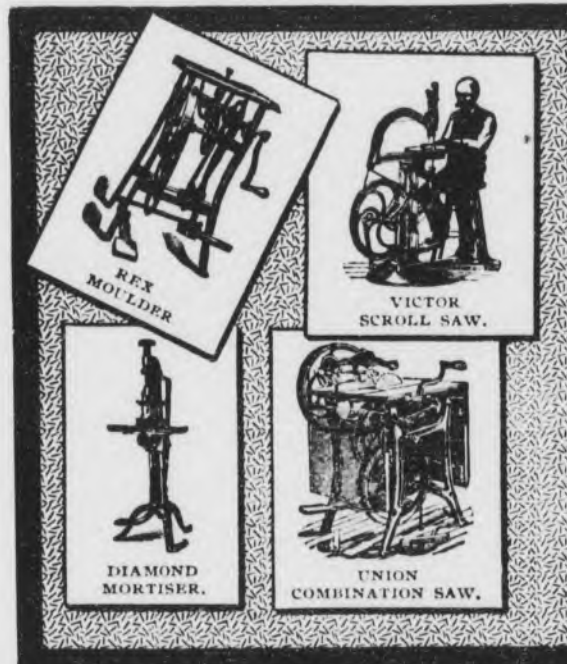
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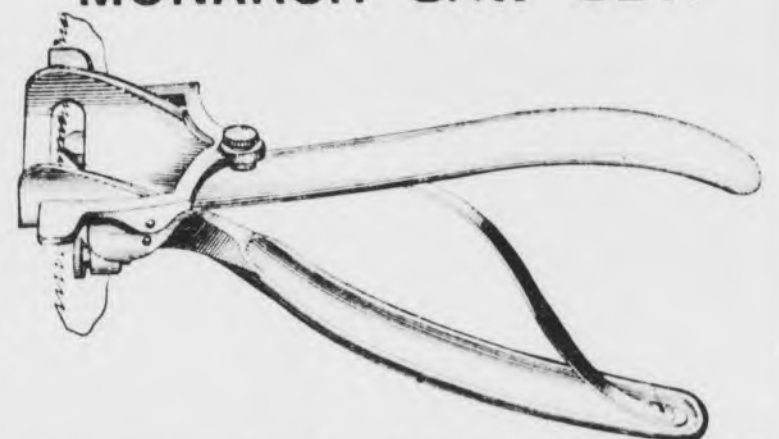
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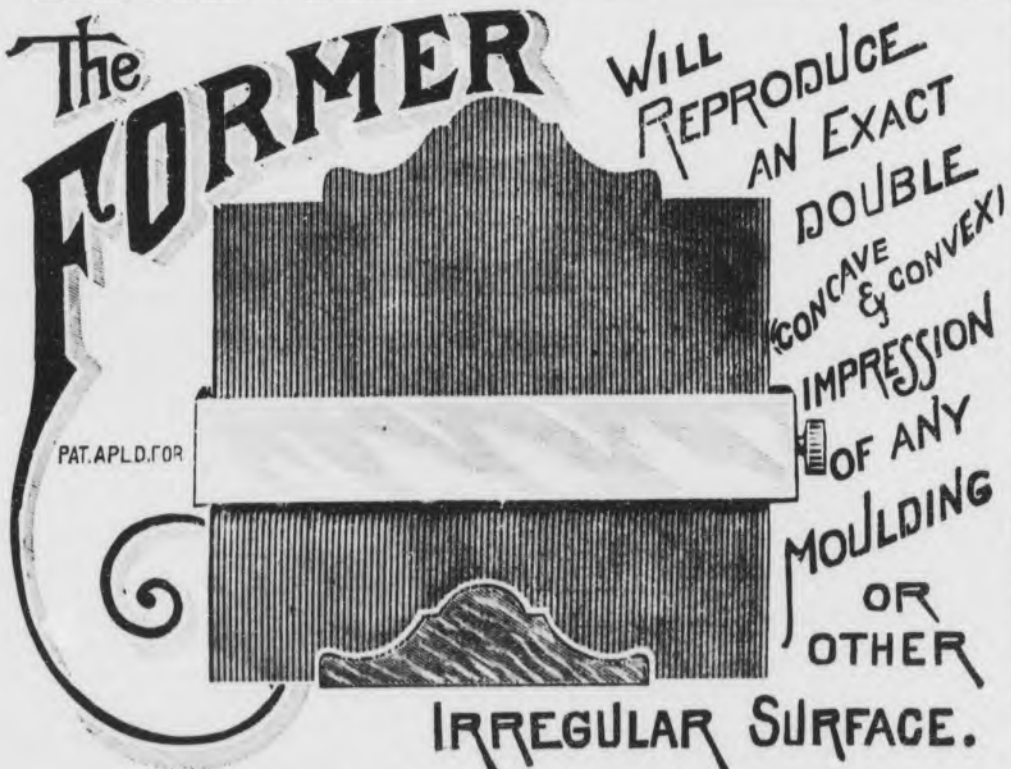
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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests

VOL. XVI.—No. 6.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## Special Notice.

GEN. SEC.-TREAS. MCGUIRE has been so much on the road in May and June, adjusting trade troubles and strikes, that he has been compelled to make this an eight-page issue.

## Strikes and Low Dues.

In flush times when trade is brisk, and workmen see an opportunity to get an advance in wages, they rush en masse into a Trade Union. On low dues of 25 or 50 cents per month, they expect large returns. Without funds or preparation, they proceed at once to strike, and when the Union does not, and cannot, support them, then out they go to become irreconcilable enemies of Trades Unions, and to play the part of "scabs." They falsely attribute the failure to lack of unity, when the fact is, there was no financial cement to hold them together. After this failure, for years after they will not enter a trade organization.

Occasionally the demand for workmen in some special cases assists to secure fair treatment without any prolonged strike. This temporary success fills many with the illusion that their Union is all powerful enough in itself to coerce the employers, and that it can always do so. This overweening confidence leads many men to neglect their obligations. After attending a few meetings, they send their dues through others, and fail in regular attendance at the meetings. Finally they cease to pay their dues, and are stricken from the roll of members.

There was no great pecuniary interest to them in the organization; they had but little at stake—only 25 or 50 cents per month. After obtaining an advance in wages, or gaining some other concession, they lost all interest in the movement. What need they care how the Union is conducted? It can run along without them, and if they drop off, they care not for it, as the trifle paid into the Union has no temptation to make them remain members rather than lose their membership and its benefits.

Along comes a panic and a reduction in wages. The men are not able to oppose it, and no funds in the Treasury to sustain them; the dues only cover hall rent and a little stationery. The Union has no strong resistance fund to back it. Nevertheless, they strike. Subscription lists are sent out to other Unions to aid



Unionism.

Eight hours a day, steady work, highest wages, a cheerful home and manly independence.



Non-Unionism.

Ten or twelve hours a day, piece work, low pay, often idle and on the tramp.

the strike, and funds come in so slowly that the men succumb, starved and discouraged. That has been the sad experience of every Union with low dues. Such has, alas, been American Trade Unionism in the past.

In many instances the Trade Unionists of America are organized for hasty strikes, and few are prepared to stand any lengthy siege on their funds. The average Unionist imagines the lower the dues the more members will join, and such a Unionist will bitterly oppose any higher dues than 25 or 50 cents per month. Our British cousins pay in most cases five times the dues paid in the average American Union, and in the face of declining business again and again have been able to hold their own against reductions in wages, while in America wage workers suffer 40 to 50 per cent. reduction during industrial depression, for want of making financial provision in their Trade Unions.

High dues do not keep members away, for there is no 25 cent organization or 50 cent Union in America equal in numbers

to the British Unions with high dues and numerous benefits. The Amalgamated Machinists and Engineers, the Carpenters, the Coal Miners, the Textile Trades and a score of powerful Amalgamated Societies, all charge a shilling or more per week dues. In most cases the dues in the British Unions are equal to two and a quarter to two and a half hours' wages per week. The result is that these Trades Unions are increasing year after year in membership, and even in the dullest seasons have no decrease in membership. Year after year they are gradually increasing wages and reducing the hours of labor.

In America, the cigar makers, printers, iron molders, and a few trades have reached the standard of high dues and a well organized system of high benefits. Each successive year the number of Unions based on that system will increase. In busy times men should gather up funds in their Unions that will serve them when hard times will force others less prepared to accept reduction after reduction in wages.

## NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WILL BE HELD IN

MEMORIAL HALL,  
(G. A. R.)

170 Superior St.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 21, 1896.

Convention called to order 10 A. M.

Local Unions are hereby called on to send in suggestions, propositions, changes of law desired, amendments to constitution, etc., to the General Office, to be published in our columns. This will give the Locals an opportunity to express their views, and lead to good successful work at the convention.

Delegates and alternates must be elected by the Locals the second meeting in July. The names of the elected must be sent to the G. S.-T. by the 15th under penalty of \$5.00 fine.

Mileage and expenses of delegates must be paid by the Locals.

P. J. MCGUIRE,  
G. S.-T.

The Trades Union can be the best savings bank for the wage worker. The more he invests, the greater can be the return. It helps him to keep what he has, uphold his own, and places him in position to demand more. Many workmen on a single pay night spend a dollar or two foolishly, and when asked to pay dues to a Union, they claim they are too poor. Others, again, want every cent to pay off a mortgage or to put in bank, forgetting that workmen's houses are often sold at sheriff's sale, and defaulting bank officers are by no means rare. With high dues and a good treasury, every man takes more interest in attending his Union, that he may all the better guard the money he has invested. There is something in the Union to keep him from backsliding.

Such a Union is able to redeem every promise it makes, pay benefits promptly, and thus the member's wives and families become interested. Employers have respect for such a Union, for the sinews of war are on hand to command respect. Employers hesitate to enter into a prolonged conflict with such Unions, and this minimizes strikes and lockouts.

Workmen with empty pockets, empty stomachs, high sounding principles and political platforms have little influence. Let the men of our trade heed these facts, and place the dues of our Local Unions at a figure that will insure their permanency, protect the members, enlarge our system of benefits, and place us in a position to advance the interests and further the welfare of the craft.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1896.



## Sweethearts Always.

If sweethearts were sweethearts always,  
Whether as maid or wife,  
No drop would be half as pleasant,  
In the mingled drought of life.

But the sweetheart has smiles and blushes  
When the wife has frowns and sighs,  
And the wife's have a wrathful glitter  
For the glow of the sweetheart's eyes.

If lovers were lovers always—  
The same to sweetheart and wife,  
Who would change—for a future of Eden,  
The joys of this checkered life?

But husbands grow grave and silent,  
And cares on the anxious brow  
Oft replace the sunshine that perished  
With the words of the marriage vow.

Happy is he whose sweetheart  
Is wife and sweetheart still—  
Whose voice, as of old, can charm;  
Whose kiss, as of old, can thrill;

Who has plucked the rose to find ever  
Its beauty and fragrance increase,  
As the flush of passion is mellowed  
In love's unmeasured peace;

Who sees in the step a lightness;  
Who finds in the form a grace!  
Who reads an unaltered brightness  
In the witchery of the face.

Undimmed and unchanged. Ah, happy  
Is he crowned with such a life!  
Who drinks the wife pledging the sweetheart,  
And toasts in the sweetheart the wife!  
—Daniel O'Connell.

## Practical Unionism.

It confers a benefit by the mere fact of bringing workingmen together, softening their prejudices, getting them better acquainted with each other, teaching them to sacrifice, if need be, immediate individual interest for the majority. It places in the hands of workingmen great power—a power generally for good, rarely for ill—which may be used in the legitimate effort to obtain for the laborer the full market price of his labor, and greater leisure in which to enjoy the fruits of his toil.

It educates and stimulates men and women in the exercise of faculties which distinguish them from the lower order of creation, and awakens the determining factor of will power to decide what manner of existence they shall lead.

It protects the widow and orphans from want, buries the dead and teaches

the graces and fraternities of mutual relief and assistance to the living.

It increases the market for manufactured products by increasing wages, and thus directly benefits all engaged in production. It offers to the manufacturer the medium for the orderly settlement of all disputes as to wages and conditions of labor, and makes arbitration and conciliation possible by substituting discipline for a mob.

It makes labor respected by making men respect themselves.

It protects the home by protecting the mother and child from the demand of the manufacturer for the cheapest possible labor.

It prepares the way for further advance in social evolution, in whatever direction the wishes of men may desire and direct.

In an address to the Miners Union in Hanley, in Staffordshire, England, Mr. John Morley, M. P., made the following remarks:

"People sometimes talk of the selfishness of Trade Unions. But there is all the difference in the world between the selfishness of a capitalist and the selfishness of a great labor organization. The one means an increase of selfish luxury for one man or a single family. The other means not luxury, but increase of decency, increase of comfort, increase of self-respect, more ease for the aged, more schooling for the young, not for one, but of ten thousand families. Others may call this selfishness if they please; I call it humanity and civilization and the furtherance of the common weal."—*Labor Leader.*

## The Newspapers and the Non-Union Man.

The press of this country that are fighting for the continuance of the limitless privileges that monopoly now enjoys, are manifesting an unusual degree of interest for the rights of the so-called non-union man. These free rights' champions are moved by patriotic impulses alone in demanding that these citizens whose independence of spirit impels them to resist the tyranny of labor Unions, shall be protected and shielded from the threats and blows of united labor. They talk of our free institutions, of the threatened danger to our republic, at the attempt to muzzle individual liberty and the right to labor is pathetically dwelt upon by these oracles of liberty.

Who are or from whence comes this class of men that are termed non-union men? Can they be found in the ranks of intelligent labor? Does the worker come in contact with him in peaceful times to any extent? Did you ever find a man who was not identified with some labor Union have any well defined reasons therefor? Is this non-union element a respectable class of citizens who differ honestly from the organized worker? There are two causes that make the scab:

1st. The viciously selfish who thrive on the misery of others, who are incapable of giving a thought to any cause, however just, who are actuated by the same spirit that causes strong men to trample women and children to death to save themselves, yet without any of the extenuating circumstances that self-preservation impels.

2d. The ignorant labor of the Old World, this labor that can subsist on 75 cents and one dollar per day, whose mode of living is not to be compared for cleanliness to savages. This is the class that the money barons, aided by their purchased organs, would have labor on a level with. The interest that causes this outcry for individual liberty is the same interest the master has for the slave.—*Paving Cutters' Journal.*

## Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S. T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S. T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S. T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G. S. T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S. T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S. T.

## The Lockwood Pocket Knife.

This Knife is specially made for Carpenters' use. Is unexcelled for coping hardwood. The blades (2) are hand forged from the best razor steel, and warranted to give satisfaction or money returned.

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Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.  
Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.  
Chapter VI. Raising.  
PART II.—Difficult Roof Framing.  
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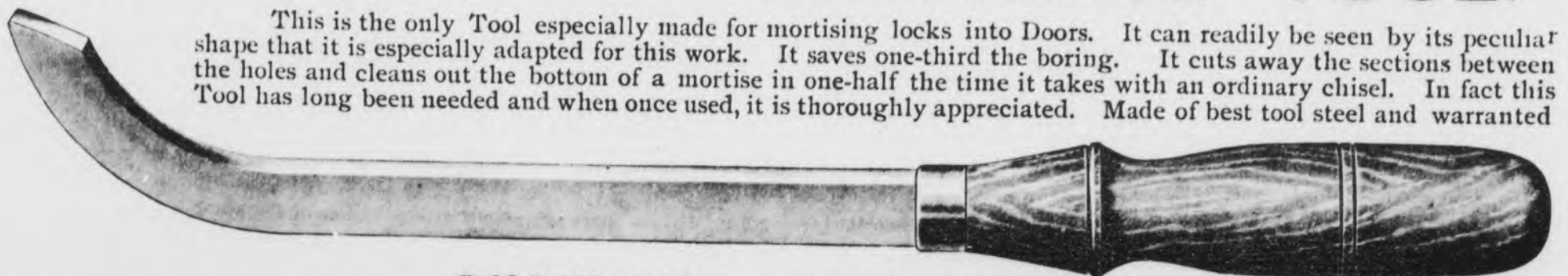
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This is the only Tool especially made for mortising locks into Doors. It can readily be seen by its peculiar shape that it is especially adapted for this work. It saves one-third the boring. It cuts away the sections between the holes and cleans out the bottom of a mortise in one-half the time it takes with an ordinary chisel. In fact this Tool has long been needed and when once used, it is thoroughly appreciated. Made of best tool steel and warranted



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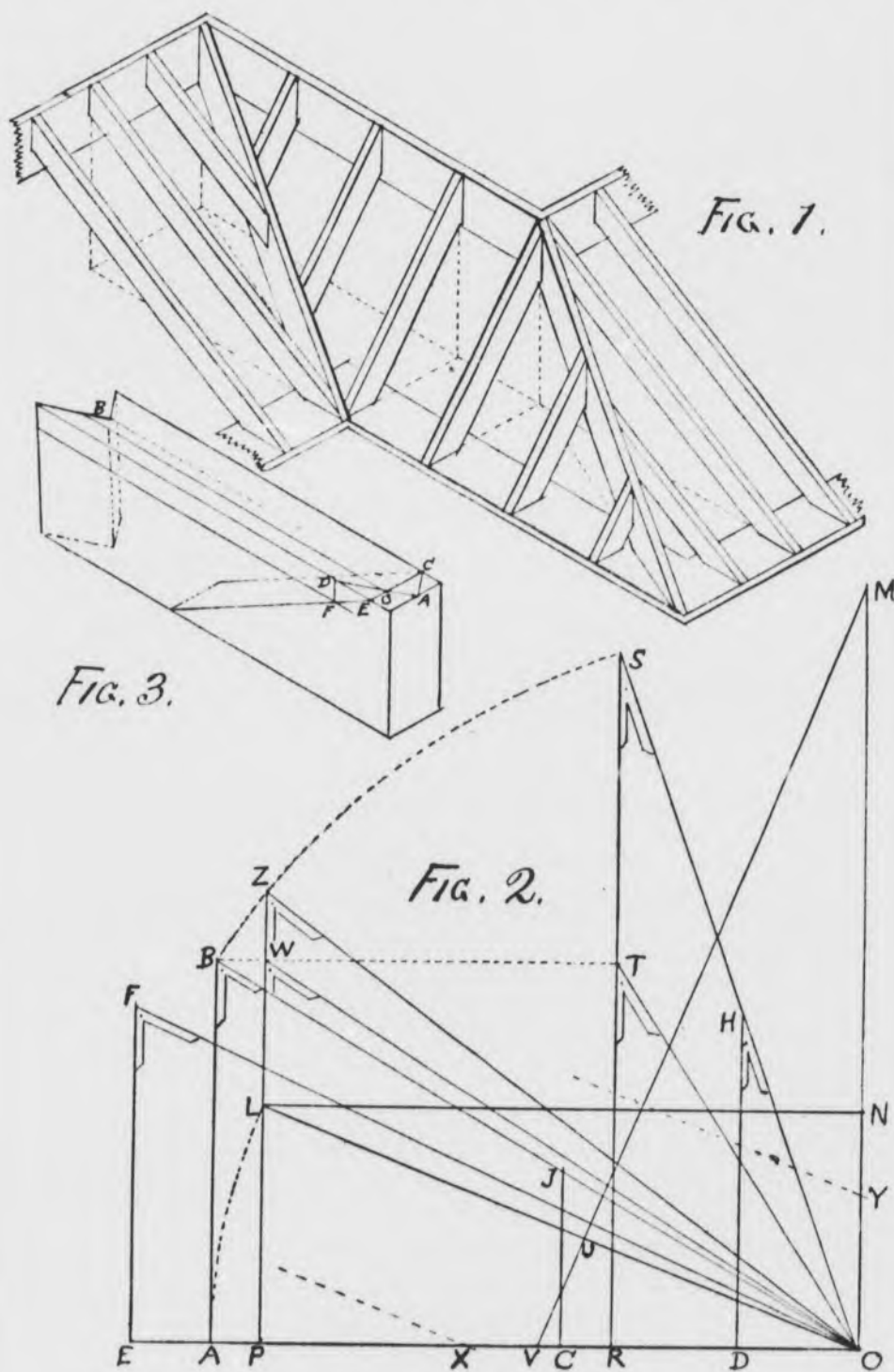
## Unequal Pitches.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

Fig. 1 shows a hip and a valley, each having the same plan and the same height to the ridge, understanding that a diagram giving the lengths and bevels for a hip, is the same as that used for a valley, with such difference in application as may easily be seen. Therefore only the hip will be treated.

Fig. 2, P, L, N, O, with the line L, O, dividing it, is the plan of both sides of the hip. P, O, and O, N, the lines of wall plates, N, L, and L, P, the seats of common rafters, and the line L, O, the seat of the hip rafter, observing that the seat of the common rafter on one side is

tend the line R, T, to S, and make R, S, equal to W, O, join S, O, side bevel at S, plumb bevel at W, included wall plate O, R, which space for jacks and find the length by squaring up from spacing to the line S, O, and measuring the same. From O, as centre, draw the arc S, Z, B, showing that the lines S, O, and Z, O, are equal to B, O, length to the hip rafter. As the lengths of jacks are taken from the centre of the hip, an allowance in length must be made for half thickness of hip rafter. Set this half thickness on each side, and parallel with the plan line L, O, as in the dotted lines touching the line of plate at the point X, and the point Y. Find the allowance on the greater pitch side, thus: square up from X, striking the line O, Z, and taking the length from X, the same as in getting the length of a jack, but measuring only in inches.



equal to the length of the included wall plate on the other.

## COMMON RAFTERS.

Use the line O, E, as a base, make O, R, equal to the seat of the greater pitch side. At R, square from O, E, draw R, T, the height of pitch, join T, O, the length of rafter of greater pitch, plumb bevel at T, heel bevel R, O, T, trace the dotted line T, B, parallel to O, E. Make O, P, the seat of rafter of lesser pitch, at P, square from O, E, make P, W, the height, join W, O, the length of rafter, plumb bevel at W, heel bevel W, O, P.

## JACK RAFTERS.

Extend the line P, W, to Z, and make P, Z, equal to T, O, the rafter of greater pitch, join Z, O, side bevel at Z, plumb bevel at T, included wall plate O, P, which space off for jacks of greater pitch, and find the lengths by squaring up to the line Z, O, from each spacing. Ex-

## THE HIP RAFTER.

Transfer the seat L, O, to O, A, square up from A, to B, the height, join B, O, the length of rafter, plumb bevel at B, heel bevel B, O, A. At any convenient distance, say three feet from O, at U, on seat of hip plan L, O, draw the line V, M, square across L, O, striking the line of plate at M, on one side and V, on the other side. Now transfer the distance U, O, to O, C, and at C, square up to J, on the hip rafter pitch line B, O, make the distance E, O, equal to U, M, square up from E, and make E, F, equal to J, O, join F, O, and the side bevel at F, and the plumb at B, apply to the hip rafter on the lesser pitch side. Make D, O, equal to U, V, at D, square up to H, and make D, H, equal to J, O, join H, O, then the side bevel at H, and the plumb bevel at B, make the cut to fit the angle of the ridge on the greater pitch side.

## BACKING AND ALLOWANCE.

When the hip is cut to its length and placed in position on the plate, the edges of the upper side will be found too high. In the case before us the rafter must be shortened so that one edge may be right on the lesser pitch side, and on the greater pitch side it must be backed. In Fig. 3, mark the plumb cut at B, and measure the full length from B, to A. From A, the centre of the back, mark the side bevels from the lesser bevel at C, square across the back C, E, and mark the level or heel cut. The whole of the bevel at C, A, will be cut off, and also a part of that at D, A. Now, at the point where the bevel D, A, is cut by C, E, at O, get gauge, and run it on the back from end to end. At F, on F, E, square up to D, set a gauge at the point F, and run it on the side, back to the gauges.

**MONEY \$ \$ \$ RECEIVED**

## FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending April 30, 1896.

May receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1--\$167 60	106--\$10 00	270--\$23 10	474--\$ 6 80				
2--57 80	107--10 00	273--13 40	476--42 40				
3--6 80	108--47 40	274--15 00	478--13 40				
4--24 00	109--51 30	275--4 00	481--7 40				
5--2 20	111--8 60	277--7 80	482--7 40				
6--21 05	112--43 20	281--18 80	483--100 00				
7--13 10	113--5 60	284--6 40	484--20 40				
8--50 80	114--21 80	286--12 40	486--7 40				
9--168 60	115--6 20	287--9 00	487--5 00				
10--106 40	118--3 80	288--8 10	490--6 20				
11--16 40	119--18 60	291--6 00	493--22 00				
12--4 40	121--10 00	294--1 40	497--36 00				
13--1 60	122--13 60	295--3 20	499--9 00				
14--28 40	124--3 40	300--3 00	500--2 00				
15--44 80	125--26 50	301--15 80	501--4 80				
16--5 40	132--2 60	304--16 50	506--4 00				
17--3 40	134--3 80	305--9 80	507--8 90				
18--10 80	135--10 00	306--42 10	509--34 80				
19--22 00	137--7 10	308--6 40	511--2 20				
20--124 80	141--13 80	309--17 80	513--33 20				
21--6 00	142--12 00	315--4 20	515--26 20				
22--12 60	143--3 40	316--7 20	520--4 00				
23--2 00	144--7 60	319--3 20	521--11 20				
24--10 10	146--6 40	323--1 60	522--7 00				
25--6 60	147--13 40	325--6 20	526--36 00				
26--50 00	151--20 00	326--3 60	534--8 80				
27--11 60	155--10 00	327--5 40	540--4 80				
28--2 40	158--4 40	328--6 00	545--3 60				
29--3 20	160--7 40	329--3 20	547--35 00				
30--71 40	164--1 80	330--2 80	564--3 90				
31--6 20	168--2 80	332--35 20	568--3 00				
32--5 40	169--9 75	334--3 20	576--7 60				
33--28 60	167--27 44	335--5 00	578--7 80				
34--3 40	168--11 40	340--80 10	584--37 40				
35--7 40	169--13 40	342--9 80	591--4 60				
36--17 60	170--2 80	343--7 00	593--3 60				
37--8 00	173--2 80	344--3 60	593--6 00				
38--13 60	175--13 60	346--6 60	604--4 40				
39--83 00	176--17 20	349--5 90	606--6 40				
40--10 40	179--39 60	352--4 20	611--11 45				
41--1 40	181--107 80	355--28 00	612--2 40				
42--29 50	186--6 60	356--2 20	618--3 00				
43--3 60	188--2 80	359--16 60	622--3 60				
44--5 20	189--8 00	360--9 20	629--11 00				
45--2 80	190--7 10	361--9 40	633--6 60				
46--37 60	191--9 20	369--2 80	637--10 60				
47--7 90	192--4 40	371--2 00	638--9 20				
48--11 70	193--3 80	374--67 80	639--23 35				
49--5 80	194--2 40	375--143 90	640--5 50				
50--9 00	195--6 80	376--15 60	647--3 40				
51--5 65	198--12 40	378--3 00	650--5 80				
52--53 00	199--9 50	381--16 40	652--5 00				
53--4 20	200--9 00	384--19 20	659--8 20				
54--75 20	203--18 10	386--5 60	663--6 60				
55--49 20	207--11 40	390--2 00	664--3 60				
56--23 30	208--3 20	391--7 80	667--6 00				
57--55 00	209--18 00	393--3 20	676--7 20				
58--9 70	211--5 20	394--4 20	678--17 00				
59--22 60	214--2 60	399--2 20	681--5 40				
60--6 00	215--16 00	400--4 20	683--8 20				
61--8 60	221--11 90	402--1 80	687--6 20				
62--7 50	224--11 00	406--6 40	692--7 00				
63--31 40	228--4 60	407--44 60	696--5 20				
64--2 00	228--3 00	409--3 00	698--5 60				
65--8 60	237--6 00	416--25 00	699--34 75				
66--5 00	224--7 00	431--24 90	701--1 60				
67--5 00	229--3 60	427--3 70	703--6 00				
68--8 00	230--8 40	428--16 20	704--9 80				
69--4 75	231--1 60	429--10 40	707--9 00				
70--6 00	235--4 00	431--2 40	712--4 00				
71--4 40	236--2 60	433--12 20	714--10 00				
72--2 60	238--10 00	434--3 80	715--33 10				
73--5 00	239--16 90	437--1 80	716--10 60				
74--10 00	240--16 90	439--4 60	723--3 60				
75--14 10	242--5 40	440--45 00	725--3 30				
76--22 60	243--6 40	442--2 80	726--13 20				
77--6 30	244--2 00	444--27 80	728--1 60				
78--15 00	246--4 75	446--1 80	730--25 05				
79--10 00	247--20 00	446--10 00	734--4 40				
80--8 30	249--3 60	449--11 80	736--1 80				
81--1 80	250--4 80	451--16 50	739--4 60				
82--9 40	253--7 60	453--18 90	740--1 40				
83--10 00	256--6 60	456--5 40	746--2 80				
84--19 44	257--58 40	457--60 750	750--11 10				
85--8 00	258--13 40	462--9 80	756--3 20				
86--10 00	260--4 00	464--19 15	766--3 80				
87--2 88	265--2 20	466--4 88	783--6 20				
88--5 40	265--6 80	467--4 60	785--3 40				
89--7 00	267--1 80	468--25 60	786--5 60				
90--3 20	268--7 00	471--24 80	799--2 80				
91--5 00	269--27 80	473--29 40	802--34 10				
Total . . . . .				\$5,881 58			

## Claims Approved in May, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3520.	Mrs. C. Young . . . . .	2	\$ 50 00
3521.	J. H. Mellen . . . . .	9	100 00
3522.	D. J. McDonald . . . . .	10	200 00
3523.	J. E. Carlson . . . . .	10	200 00
3524.	J. W. Neely . . . . .	10	200 00
3525.	W. F. Hanselman . . . . .	16	200 00
3526.	Chas. Bouchard . . . . .	21	200 00
3527.	O. J. Bailey . . . . .	22	200 00
3528.	M. E. Ward . . . . .	29	200 00
3529.	W. H. Beam . . . . .	29	400 00
3530.	I. Zolkowsky . . . . .	54	200 00
3531.	John Vitha . . . . .	54	200 00
3532.	P. Ryan . . . . .	64	200 00
3533.	Mrs. M. E. Duryea . . . . .	109	50 00
3534.	M. McMahon . . . . .	109	400 00
3535.	W. W. Whitaker . . . . .	144	200 00
3536.	J. J. Conklin . . . . .	147	800 00
3537.	A. Newman . . . . .	151	200 00
3538.	Mrs. S. Kupin . . . . .	181	50 00
3539.	Mrs. S. A. Rupp . . . . .	191	50 00
3540.	Mrs. A. Daignault . . . . .	193	50 00
3541.	John Morrow . . . . .	203	50 00
3542.	F. Schmidt . . . . .	228	200 00
3543.	John Reese . . . . .	230	200 00
3544.	Mrs. S. Gotthofer . . . . .	238	50 00
3545.	H. J. Ahlers . . . . .	291	200 00
3546.	Mrs. K. Beaton . . . . .	382	50 00
3547.	U. R. Penrey . . . . .	407	80 00
3548.	Jas. Ross . . . . .	421	400 00
3549.	Jos. Bergwitz . . . . .	470	200 00
3550.	Mrs. M. Paul . . . . .	473	80 00
3551.	Mrs. K. Grimm . . . . .	637	50 00
3552.	Mrs. M. S. Nichols . . . . .	650	50 00
3553.	Mrs. M. T. Lee . . . . .	699	50 00
3554.	A. Hubling . . . . .	703	200 00
3555.	I. Hamel . . . . .	707	200 00
Total . . . . .			\$5,850 00

## Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

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To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE  
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1896.

## Equalization of Funds, Uniform Dues and Uniform Benefits.



HERE is much to be urged in favor of the above propositions. The main point is that at present under our laws, a member may belong to a Local Union which has a sick benefit. He may be compelled to leave there, and go elsewhere. He takes his clearance and joins the Union in the city where he takes up his new residence. But he finds it has no sick benefit, and this forces him to either join it and forego the benefit to which he was formerly entitled, or else put himself to the inconvenience of continuing his membership in his old Union and remitting his dues by mail. No matter which he chooses, each alternative is equally disagreeable.

To avoid this, the Amalgamated Carpenters, the Amalgamated Engineers, the International Cigar Makers, and the most powerful Trade Unions of England and America, now have the system of uniform dues, and besides numerous other benefits, they have a general and uniform sick benefit. These Unions are founded on the idea that a Trade Union should be so organized as to aid its members as much as possible in all the many vicissitudes and ills of life. Be the benefit ever so small, it is paid promptly and as a duty, not as a charity or alms.

Under such a system members will feel satisfied that they belong to a society that offers them a complete insurance for the many risks of life; that they will be cared for in sickness, as well as in case of any other mishap. To such a trade society members will be equally, if not more, loyal than to any other order, for in their trade societies they will find not only all the benefits that can be obtained in any benevolent order, but they likewise find one thing, absent in all other fraternal orders, and that is trade protection, craft unity and class solidarity.

It is this that has made the Trade Unions of England the great social power and political factor they are to-day. Scouted, outlawed and despised a quarter of a century ago, they now rank high enough to have members of theirs in the House of Commons and in other public positions.

But back of a system of general sick benefits, there must be uniform monthly dues. Every Union must charge the

same uniform amount of dues to its members, and the amount of general sick benefit paid to a member must be the same per week in each and every Union.

To make the system of general sick benefits secure and safe, the essential thing is equalization of funds. That is the rule in all the Trade Unions of England, and is the rule in this country of late in a number of our leading trade bodies.

Under equalization of funds, the whole organization is one solid unit, financially as well as numerically. Each member has the same pro rata share in the entire finances of the organization by virtue of paying like dues with all others. No matter where the member goes, he feels sure his benefits are "as good as gold," for he is guaranteed payment by the unification of the funds. No matter what disaster or distress may befall a Local Union, the entire funds of the organization are ready to help it up by legal requirements.

Under a system of equalization, of course each Union holds its own funds and moneys, and there is a strict supervision of the funds of the Local Unions, and restriction as to expenditures, so as to prevent waste or squander. Financiers are placed on the road to look over the books and accounts of the Locals, and see that affairs are legally and properly conducted in a business like manner.

## The Tendencies of Trade Unions.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

### I.



HOUGH the many who revile competition strangely ignore the enormous benefits resulting from it; though they forget that most of the appliances and products distinguishing civilization from savagery, and making possible the maintenance of a large population on a small area, have been developed by the struggle for existence; though they disregard the fact that while every man, as producer, suffers from the under-bidding of competitors, yet, as consumer, he is immensely advantaged by the cheapening of all he has to buy; though they persist in dwelling on the evils of competition, saying nothing of its benefits, yet it is not to be denied that the evils are great, and form a large set-off from the benefits. The system under which we at present live fosters dishonesty and lying. It prompts adulterations of countless kinds; it is answerable for the cheap imitations which eventually, in many cases, thrust the genuine articles out of the market; it leads to the use of short weights and false measures; it introduces bribery, which vitiates most trading relations, from those of the manufacturer and buyer down to those of the shopkeeper and servant; it encourages deception to such an extent that an assistant who cannot tell a falsehood with a good face is blamed; and often it gives the conscien-

tious trader the choice between adopting the malpractices of his competitors or greatly injuring his creditors by bankruptcy.

Moreover; the extensive frauds, common throughout the commercial world and daily exposed in law courts and newspapers, are largely due to the pressure under which competition places the higher industrial classes; and are otherwise due to that lavish expenditure which, as implying success in the commercial struggle, brings honor. With these minor evils must be joined the major one, that the distribution achieved by the system gives to those who regulate and superintend a share of the total produce which bears too large a ratio to the share it gives to the actual workers. Let it not be thought, then, that in saying what I have said above that I underestimate those vices of our competitive system which, thirty years ago, I described and denounced. But it is not a question of absolute evils; it is a question of relative evils; whether evils at present suffered are or are not less than the evils which would be suffered under another system; whether efforts for mitigation along the lines thus far followed are not more likely to succeed than efforts along utterly different lines.

This is the question here to be considered. I must be excused for first of all setting forth sundry truths which are to some, at any rate, tolerably familiar, before proceeding to draw inferences which are not so familiar.

Speaking broadly, every man works that he may avoid suffering. Here remembrance of the pangs of hunger prompts him; and there he is prompted by the sight of the slave driver's lash. His immediate dread may be the punishment which physical circumstances will inflict, or may be punishment inflicted by human agency. He must have a master; but the master may be nature or may be a fellow man. When he is under the impersonal coercion of nature, we say that he is free; and when he is under the personal coercion of some one above him, we call him, according to the degree of his dependence, a slave, a serf or a vassal. Of course I omit the small minority who inherit means: an incidental, and not a necessary, social element. I speak only of the vast majority, both cultured and uncultured, who maintain themselves by labor, bodily or mental, and must either exert themselves of their own unconstrained wills, prompted only by thoughts of naturally resulting evils or benefits, or must exert themselves with constrained wills, prompted by thoughts of evils and benefits artificially resulting.

Men may work together in a society under either of these two forms of control; forms which, though in many cases mingled, are essentially contrasted. Using the word co-operation in its wide sense and not in that restricted sense now commonly given to it, we may say that social life must be carried on by either voluntary co-operation, or compulsory co-operation; or, to use Sir Henry Maine's words, the system must be that of contract or that of status—that in

which the individual is left to do the best he can by his spontaneous efforts, and get success or failure according to his efficiency, and that in which he has his appointed place, works under coercive rule, and has his apportioned share of food, clothing and shelter.

This form of co-operation, still exemplified in an army, has in days gone by been the form of co-operation throughout the civil population. Everywhere, and at all times, chronic war generates a militant type of structure, not in the body of soldiers only, but throughout the community at large. Practically, while the conflict between societies is actively going on, and fighting is regarded as the only manly occupation, the society is the quiescent army and the army the mobilized society; that part which does not take part in battle, composed of slaves, serfs, women, etc., constituting the commissariat. Naturally, therefore, throughout the mass of inferior individuals constituting the commissariat, there is maintained a system of discipline identical in nature if less elaborate.

The fighting body being, under such conditions, the ruling body, and the rest of the community being incapable of resistance, those who control the fighting body will, of course, impose their control upon the non-fighting body; and the regime of coercion will be applied to it with such modifications, only as here and there circumstances involve. Prisoners of war become slaves. Those who were free cultivators before the conquest of their country, become serfs attached to the soil. Petty chiefs become subject to superior chiefs; these smaller lords become vassals to over-lords; and so on up to the highest; the social ranks and powers being of like essential nature with the ranks and powers throughout the military organization. And while for the slaves compulsory co-operation is the unqualified system, a co-operation which is in part compulsory is the system that pervades all grades above. Each man's oath of fealty to his suzerain takes the form, "I am your man."

As fast as war ceased to be the business of life, the social structure produced by war and appropriate to it, slowly became qualified by the social structure produced by industrial life and appropriate to it. In proportion as a decreasing part of the community was devoted to offensive and defensive activities, an increasing part became devoted to production and distribution. Growing more numerous, more powerful, and taking refuge in towns where it was less under the power of the militant class, this industrial population carried on its life under the system of voluntary co-operation. Though municipal governments and guild regulations, partially pervaded by ideas and usages derived from the militant type of society, were in some degree coercive, yet production and distribution were in the main carried on under agreement—alike between buyers and sellers and between masters and workmen.

As fast as these social relations and forms of activity became dominant in urban populations, they influenced the whole community; compulsory co-oper-



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ation lapsed more and more, through money commutation for services, military and civil; while divisions of rank became less rigid and class power diminished. Until at length restraints exercised by incorporated trades have fallen into desuetude, as well as the rule of rank over rank, voluntary co-operation became the universal principle. Purchase and sale became the law for all kinds of services, as well as for all kinds of commodities.

(To be continued.)

## The Emancipation of Labor.

The labor press generally declares what is self-evident, that the emancipation of labor will be demanded until it becomes a fact. Many of the fearful, non-thinking members of the working class still believe that labor without a master or boss is an impossibility. This widespread opinion is the most unfounded and ridiculous fallacy, and shows an utter want of understanding the true interests of the workman himself, as well as a misconception of the economical basis of society. A workingman, knowing his own interests to be identical with those of the working class in general, and recognizing himself to be the victim of the vicious system of production in the present society based on exploitation, will gain that class-feeling necessary to champion the rights of the working classes, that is the emancipation of labor. Our principal work of propaganda should, therefore, be directed towards awakening that class-feeling, that bond of solidity between the workingmen of all branches and of all nations.

Emancipation of labor means freeing labor from the fetters of capital. Capital nowadays rules, directs and owns labor, and even the few co-operative associations now existing scarcely proceed otherwise.

Emancipation of labor means the abolition of wage labor and the establishment in its stead of associative labor by the organized workingmen's society. That is in certain limits of the state. Wage labor is that system under which the workingman receives but part of what his toil produces at the full value of it. With the abolition of wage labor the non-producing classes vanish from the scene without being lamented; with it will disappear from the streets those ghost-like forms of human beings emancipated by hunger in consequence of being out of work or being maimed. And there will be no more room for the drones and parasites who are parading the streets to-day and living in luxury by the labor of others. "No rights without labor, no labor without rights."—*Labor Standard*.

## Framing an Octagonal Roof with a Circular Dome.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

At Fig. 1, let A B C D E F G H, be the plan of the wall plates of the main octagonal roof and H O, G O, G N, E N, F M, E M, E L, D L, D K, C K, C V, B V, B J, A J, A I and H I, the seats of the octagonal hip rafters. The intervening planes between the hips will be circular surfaces as O N, and the rafters, if cut in

carries the studding, forming the drum of the dome.

Concerning the length of the hips, jacks, and common rafters, readers will find the simplest method of determining their length to be that shown on the diagram Fig. 1: To obtain the length of the main hips as G N, and so on, lay off the seat F M, and square up from M, as M R. Join R F, which will be the exact length of the hip, to scale, and R, and E, will be the top and bottom bevels. For the common rafter as 3 N, divide F E into

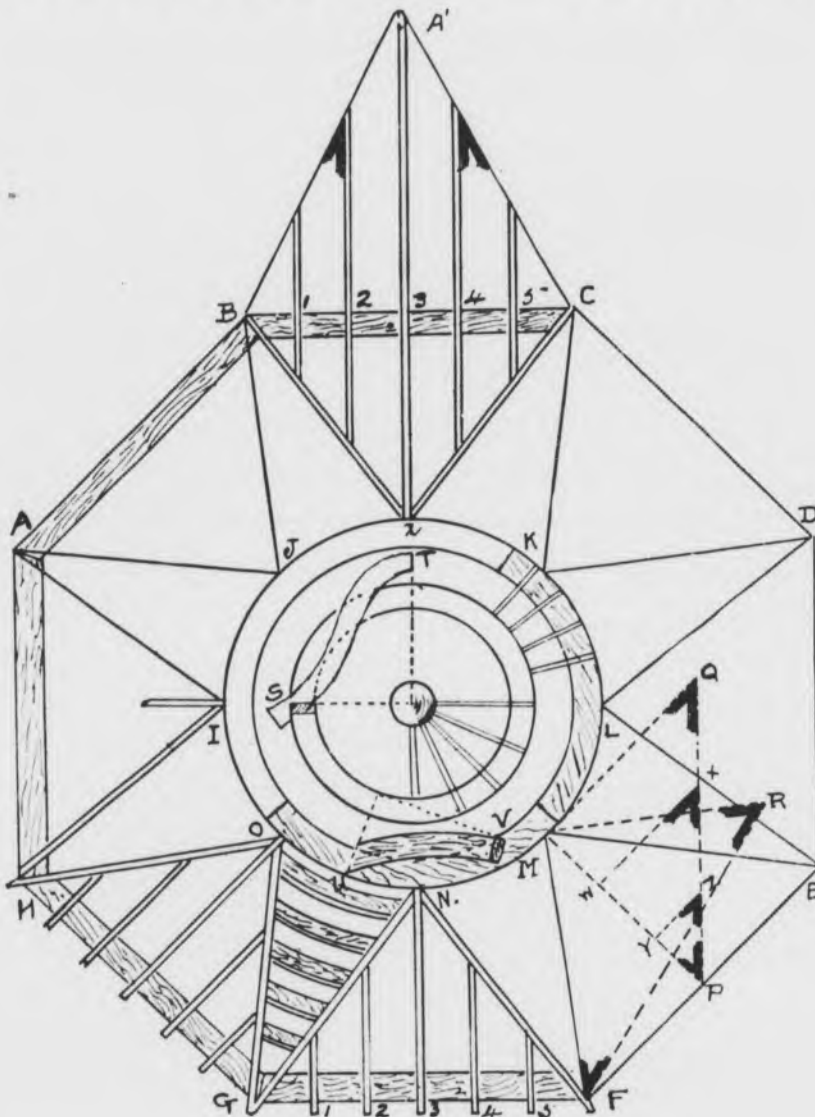


FIG. 1.

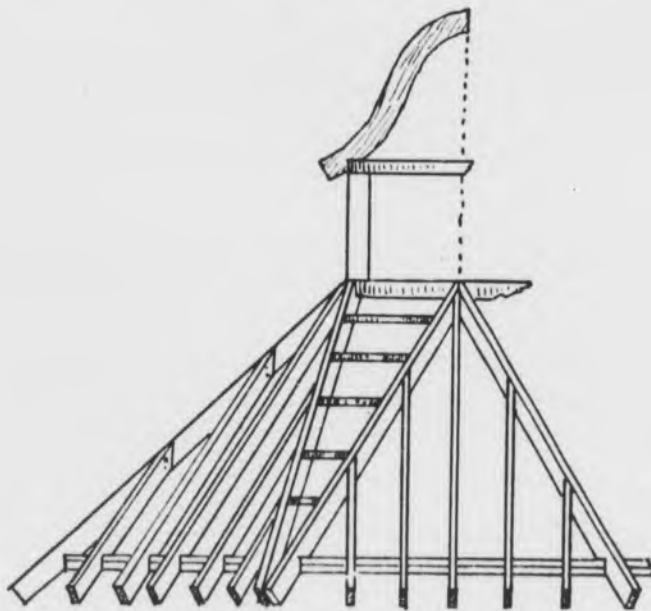


FIG. 2.

horizontally as shown in the engraving, will be curved on the outer edge and each sawn to a different radius using the centre of the octagonal plan and upper circular plate J N K L M N U O I, as a fixed centre and increasing the radius for each sweep as they go down on the pitch in the manner seen in Fig. 2, where the sweeps are represented cut in between two hip rafters, the bottom cuts of which rest at the angle of hip; this will also be on the plan Fig. 1, as G O and G N. The upper ends or cuts of the octagonal hips are cut to, and notched under, the upper circular plate which

two equal parts at P, square up from P as P M, and from M square up as M Q, and join P Q, which will be the length of the common rafter to stand over the seat 3 N. For the jacks from P, on the line P M, set off the distances from the line of the outside of the plate as 1, 2, or 4 and 5 to the point where each comes against the side of the seat of the hips G N, and F N, as P Y, P W. From the points W, and Y, square out till each line cuts the line P Q, at X and Z, P X and P Z, will be the exact length of each jack to the longest point.

The curved stud for the drum U V, in

Fig. 1, shows how the design of the roof may be made more graceful by introducing curved studs instead of the straight studs seen in Fig. 2. S T shows the O G rafters of the top or dome, and with its rise and rim. A' B C on the top side of the engraving illustrates how this roof may be developed in the way I have illustrated and explained in previous articles and as I have by slow degrees led up from the simplest to difficult roofs and their framing.

## Success Possible Only Through United Effort.



N union, in organization alone, is there power to accomplish much for the cause of labor; union here, organization here, is just as wise, just as commendable, just as much needed as union and combination of capital has been proved to be commendable and wise in the accomplish-

ment of every great understanding. Doubtless, much that has been wrong and worked injury to the cause of labor can be traced to ill-advised action by labor organizations. So much that has been wrong and that has worked untold injury and ruin to invested capital can be traced to ill-advised action, selfish and blind pride and unreasoning haughtiness of those controlling organized capital in its great unions, sometimes called corporations.

Not all the right, not all the wrong is with either side; there are two sides, and it is eternally right that each should have a full, fair and respectful hearing. No fairminded, just man, be he employer or employee, but must concede that, whenever differences arise between organized capital on the one side, and organized labor on the other, good sense and fair play demand that these differences be submitted to an impartial tribunal, such as under the law in all civilized lands is vouchsafed to the citizen for the assertion and protection of his individual rights. Differences must, from the nature of things, rise between employer and employee, and these disputes should by both sides be promptly and willingly submitted to a fair and impartial court or board of arbitration to which each should be permitted in a proper manner to present evidence and argument; and then each, in a manly way, and in absolute good faith should abide by the decision. Individuals and corporations acting as individuals, do and are compelled to do this in all ordinary matters. Civilized nations every year submit the gravest and most exciting state disputes to peaceable arbitration. Everyone who loves his country, everyone who has a proper regard for the rights of his fellow-men, everyone who desires to see the race advance in civilization cannot fail fervently to desire the speedy coming of the day when all disagreements between employer and employee, between organized labor and organized capital shall, as soon as they arise and become a threatened trouble, without friction, without force and without injury to either side by lockout or strike, be submitted to peaceable arbitration.

The Labor Union is not willing to do this, the employer of labor, whether an individual or a corporation, that will not consent to do this is essentially not better than the outlaw and the anarchist who refuses to be subservient to any other control than that of self-interest as he falsely sees it, of passion, of hate, of revenge.—*Judge Tuthill, in the Trades Unionist*.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### For Our German Readers.

Eigentlich wäre es der Mühe nicht werth, auf das Gefasel des Delegaten in der Central Labor Union einzugehen, wenn nicht auf kapitalistischer Seite Glossen darüber gemacht worden wären. Auch verursachen solche Beschlüsse und Neben große Konfusion in den Gewerkschaften selbst. Sollte man wirklich mit dem Plan umgehen, die sogenannten Sympathie-Strikes aufzugeben — oder etwaige Differenzen auf dem Arbeitsmarkte durch ein Schiedsgericht zu beleiden, dann haben die Organisationen ihren Werth verloren. Denn es steht fest, daß sämtliche Baugewerkschaften der Stadt New York ihren Bestand nur der eisernen Gewalt, d. h. dem Zwang, zu der bestehenden Organisation zu gehören, zu verdanken haben. Dadurch ist es auch begreiflich, daß die Baugewerkschaften, hauptsächlich das englische Element, konservativ ist, indem man nicht aus Prinzip oder aus Einsicht, um seine Lage und die seines Nebenarbeiters zu verbessern, sich freiwillig der Organisation anschließt, sondern ein gezwungener Mitholbat ist.

Sobald dann das Gespenst in der Gestalt des Strikes vertrieben ist, wird man wenig mehr um die Gewerkschaften geben, und nur diejenigen Gewerkschaftskollegen, welche Prinzip haben, dem Fortschritt huldigen, werden zusammen kommen, ohne ein Feld zur Agitation zu haben. Wir sehen das Angeführte bei verschiedenen Gewerben, bei Arbeitern, welche an Intelligenz die Bauhandwerker weit überragen; aber dadurch, daß ihnen die Einsicht über die Agitation auf gewerkschaftlichem Gebiete abgeht, spielen sie eine minderwerthige Rolle auf dem Arbeitsmarkte.

Wir wollen damit nicht so verstanden sein, daß wir von und durch Strikes das zukünftige Himmelreich erwarten, nein, wir sind der Meinung, daß man mit Strikes vorsichtig zu Werke geht, daß nur dann ein solcher in Scene gesetzt werden soll, wo man überzeugt ist, daß derselbe zum Vortheile der Arbeiterschaft gereicht, und bevor man zu dem Aeußersten schreitet, alle anderen Hilfsquellen, welche zur Erreichung des augenblicklichen Zieles zu Gebote stehen, angewandt hat.

Nur dann wird ein Strike von Werth sein, nur dann werden die organisierten Bauhandwerker Mann für Mann Schulter an Schulter stehen und gemeinschaftlich kämpfen gegen alle Uebergriffe, für Verbesserung ihrer Löhne, zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und zur Unterstützung ihrer gemäßigtesten Mitarbeiter. — (The Painter.)

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

### The Union Man vs. the Non Union Man.

IN discussing the superiority of the Union workingman, *The Locomotive Firemen's Magazine* properly argues, it is not required that we should assert that he is necessarily the most skilful, that he is a man of superior integrity, more honorable and a' that, but his superiority is manifested in the fact that he has a profounder conception and a broader comprehension of the needs of workingmen and of the power of organization to secure and maintain their rights.

The Union workingman is essentially a philanthropist. His work is not entirely selfish; it includes the welfare of others, not only immediately, but remotely. He lays the foundation of structures designed to shelter and protect future generations. His high ambition is to educate men to a realization that all laws and institutions which in any wise detract from the rights and privileges of workingmen are to the last degree vicious, and should be discontinued. The Union workingman is a student of conditions and of the causes which underlie conditions. He is forever asking the reason why, of things as they exist. If there is peace and prosperity in the ranks of workingmen he discovers the reason why, and approves. If there is poverty, oppression, degradation, unrest, discontent and strikes, he would know the reason why; he would find the cause and remove it. He would agitate and protest. He would arouse public attention. He would carry the case into the courts, into legislatures, into Congress, and everywhere battle for right.

And here it should be said, if in the world of labor there is to be seen any advance in the condition of the toiling masses, it is by virtue of the work of Union men. The credit wholly belongs to them. They are the men who have battled and bled; they are the men who have gone down when the enemies of labor triumphed; they are the men who made the sacrifices and suffered; but when they triumphed, when they obtained an advance in wages, when they reduced the hours of toil, when they bettered their condition and could live in better houses, have better clothes and more abundant food, they were not the only ones benefited. No; then the non-Union men shared in the advantages, in the gain, in the profit, and all workingmen shared in the good secured.

The non-Union men, the men who stood aloof from the organization, who were wanting in courage, who would make no sacrifice, never contributed anything to advance the welfare of workingmen.

They are not always content, they would have things improved, they would like to obtain better wages. They are not without ambition, but they are wanting in courage. They lack spine. They are willing to drift with the current. They are inert and irresolute, and without always designing it, they are on the side of those who oppress labor, rob it of its rights and disgrace workingmen.

If, in the ranks of organized labor, there are exhibitions of hostility to non-Union men, the reason for such opposition and repugnance is easily explained.

COOPERS' LABEL.



### Antiquated Economies.

The most important daily of New York city, important to the rank and file of one of the old parties, deploras, under date May 11, 1896, the folly of the people in their constant unrest about the money question, by which we create the very evils we would like to remedy. That daily advises the people not to trouble themselves in regard to the kind of money we need, because everything shall be lovely if we only make the national revenue large enough for the government to have a big surplus, and thus guarantee the integrity of gold payments. The kind of revenue the daily we have mentioned recommends, for the people to endorse, is the very kind we have always had, by which all taxes are made to be paid, not by the men with plenty of wealth, but by those with plenty of poverty.

There was never a single despot with any degree of sense who, if asked what he wanted to perpetuate his rule, would not specify the above principles, viz, heavy taxes on what labor is to produce, so that to always have a good surplus in the treasury, and thus guarantee payments in what at the time was considered the best kind of money by most of the monopolists in the nation. And do you know why is it that we don't agree about the kind of money we need? Simply because we are humbugged by two sets of monopolists, gold bugs and silver bugs, or rather top monopolists and bottom monopolists. The former own the gold mines, and, say, 60 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. The latter own the silver mines and 30 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. The balance, 10 per cent., is held by 90 per cent. of the people, with the chances that they will get rid of that small balance in less than 20 years of continued monopoly rule. And such a rule shall continue as long as we cling to our old magnificent system of taxation, when all taxes drop down into consumption and increase the prices of all that which the poor need from day to day.

No wonder that the monopolists want to have a large surplus in the treasury. Don't you see that they are only tax collectors, as long as taxation rests on labor products? And don't you notice also that we can be just as extravagant as possible when the treasury is full? We can then have a large army and navy, and quantities of militia, etc., with which to keep our workers quiet under all forms of injustice, and no matter how much we may see fit to depress wages by monopolistic favoritisms in all directions. And at no period of human history anywhere had such favoritisms been so great as in this nation of ours for the last 40 or 45 years. Take for instance the fact that from 1850 to 1890 the capitalization of our manufacturing industries increased from a little over one-half billion to a little over 6 billions, while the rate of wages did not even double. Even that increase of wages is more fictitious than real because of our enormous increase in rents, and a depreciation in the quality of all the articles we need to consume, and because our necessities are much greater than 40 years ago on account of our greater frictions and excitements in life.

Yes, every \$1 capital in 1850 was converted into \$12 capital in 1890, and is today \$15, if not more, and who has got that tremendous increase of wealth by

fifteen fold? Is it in the hands of the workers, the 90 per cent. of the nation? *Not much!* It is mostly in the hands of 2 or 3 per cent., those we may call by the name of wholesale monopolists. And how did they get it? Through monopolistic taxation, by taxing the poor into poverty, by taxing what labor is to produce and consume, by class legislation, by unjust discriminations, by favoritisms of the most criminal character in all industries, transportation, commerce and exchange. And the process is going to continue for a long while yet. A portion of ourselves shall keep on howling for the gold standard until we are hoarse, while the rest shall scream for silver as if that was going to give them the peace that passes all understanding. And some shall scream for taxing labor as much as possible, and the rest for taxing labor not quite as much, but still heavy enough to keep themselves poor and happy.

And what about that fabulous increase in wages, nearly double what they were in 1850? Has that made life a joy forever to any of us, rich or poor, employers or employees? It has created fortunes compared to which the wealthy men of 40 years ago did not amount to much. Not even the 40 or 50 old Persian Satraps, governors of provinces, were ever half as wealthy as 2,000 of our American Satraps are to-day. As for the workers, have they all steady jobs in their trade as they used to have in 1850, when wages were so dreadfully low? Has discontent decreased in the last 45 years or so? Tramps; we did not know what that meant. The sweating system; it did not exist. The struggle for existence; it was not half as harsh as it is to-day. We were far from happy in 1850, or at any other period. Men have never been smart enough for happiness on earth. They have always managed to discipline each other with a sufficient quantity of iniquity in their social adjustments. They have always tried hard to get the best of each other, and some of them have invariably succeeded about it. Only, it seems as if success in that direction had never been quite as brilliant as in our days. It looks as if the gulf between the bottom workers and the top monopolists was far wider and deeper in our days than ever before in the history of humanity, and decidedly so anyhow in comparison with the condition of things in times about which many of us can have vivid recollections, as it is the case with the writer, who is approaching the age of 70. There can be nothing more fatal than that in the life of a nation. Human happiness is far more a question of equity in wealth distribution than that of mere wealth accumulation somewhere. And we do accumulate wealth, but are extremely careful to pile up, not among the many who produce it, as there would be no fun in that, but simply and purely with the few who don't produce it at all. We do certainly protect the few against the many, with our magnificently monopolistic taxation.

As if that was not enough with which to humbug the working masses through the devices of the old despots in all nations, we make confusion worse confounded by dividing them in the money question, which does not seem to trouble the other nations to any great extent. They appear to feel that, independent of quantity or quality, money shall flow where wealth flows, and wealth shall flow wherever it has always flown, which means in the hands of those to whom we give our natural resources as well as our franchises in all production and commerce.

It looks as if we needed many years of disasters before we see that we cannot tax labor into destruction and thrive. We should tax monopoly instead.

JOSÉ GROS.



## Aspirations of the Toilers.

THEY ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH MERELY  
STANDING STILL.



OR the mere toiler to have aspirations for something better than he has known is a comparatively modern idea. No writer of ancient times accords the working classes more than a passing notice. Even Plato, in his scheme of the ideal republic, holds that workmen should be kept in a condition of slavery suitable to what he believes to be their proper condition. This idea seems to furnish the keynote to the situation until as late as the seventeenth century.

To fairly appreciate the aspirations of the toilers of to-day, it may be advisable to review briefly the trend of industrial development.

"For still throughout the ages one increasing purpose runs,  
And the thoughts of men are broadened  
with the circling of the suns."

The sturdy northern races having conquered Rome, became sole masters of Europe, and feudalism soon replaced all former systems. Until increasing civilization and the growing medieval cities gave definite form to many industries, the toiler had still remained an unknown quantity. Now began a new era. The worker for the first time was recognized as a social and industrial factor. In the many democratic principles engrafted into and still existing in the constitutions of European cities, we see reflected the aspirations of the workers. But as feudalism gave way to the modern capitalist or wage system, toilers were confronted with a new and even worse condition than during the preceding era. As the factory system of production developed, the workers received no more consideration from the manufacturing baron than had been accorded by the feudal baron. Increasing civilization presenting many advantages hitherto unknown, by contrast, made the hardships of the workers more keenly felt. At the close of the eighteenth century the outlook for wage-workers was most gloomy.

However, the very despair caused by harsh and unnatural conditions proved the stimulus that roused the toilers to insist upon recognition of their hopes and aspirations as human beings. Their discontent found a logical outlet in combination. Then the wage-workers began to dimly see that equity and justice, rather than pity and charity, must be conceded them. They solved a most perplexing as well as vital problem when they recognized that upon their intelligence and concerted action depended all real improvement, whether material or moral. From this time we find wage-workers always endeavoring to elevate themselves. The problem, however, was worked out but slowly. It must be understood that the organizations were for a long time merely temporary, always disbanding upon attaining their immediate object, thus missing to a great extent the moral influences exerted by a permanent organization. But they gave wage-workers their first object lesson in self-reliance and directed their ambitions toward a more tangible reform movement.

Thus the short-hour agitation in this country at the beginning of the present century had its best results in that it aroused new hopes and prepared the way for the powerful Trade Unions of to-day. It defined the labor programme for a half a century to come. And even at that late day the usual tactics were used by the employing class to crush all newly aroused aspirations. Obsolete laws were enforced against the workingmen who dared to assert the right to say under what conditions they would work. Men were imprisoned for asking that their hours be reduced from fourteen hours to ten. But the intelligent policy pursued by the Trade Unions eventually led public sentiment not only to demand the repeal of obnoxious laws, but also the enactment of those giving some degree of recognition to labor.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery, the formation of trusts on one hand and the organization of Trade Unions and Federations on the other, makes the labor problem of to-day a complex one. Still, it cannot be disputed that the toilers are rapidly preparing for those economic changes that to the thoughtful seem imminent. Nor can it be denied that the Unions are educating their members upon a liberal plan. Nor are they satisfied with the oft repeated assurances that they are enjoying advantages and comforts unknown fifty years ago, because the fact is becoming more patent that the toilers should enjoy the advantages of the wealth they create. Increasing intelligence makes them ambitious for the improvement of the entire class.

With this growing ambition comes also a desire to spread the light and extend organization to eventually include all workers within the ranks of Unionism.—Frank Valesh.

## Our Principles.

## UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

## KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor, as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

## LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

## IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

## FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

## SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

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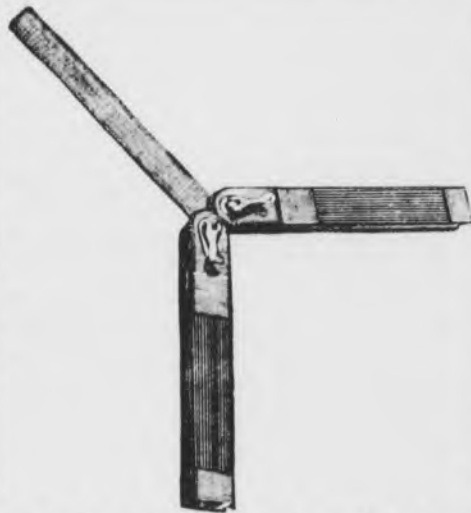
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	6 2	10 1 3-16	12 10 5-8	2 6 1-4
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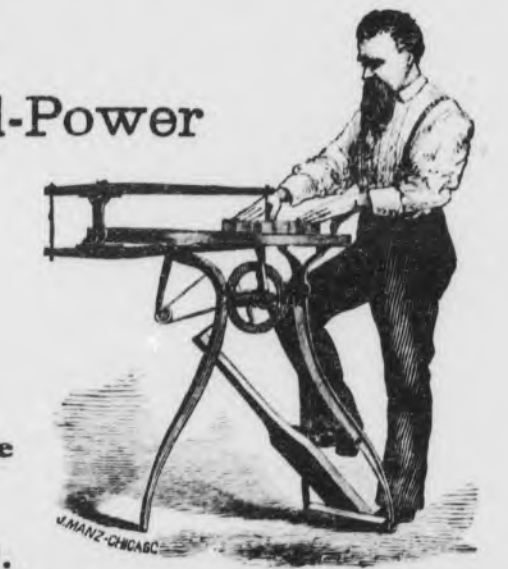


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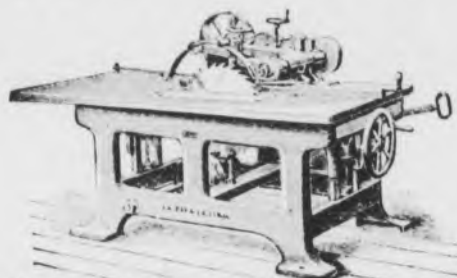


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## WOOD WORKING MACHINERY

as in everything else.

Those wanting the Best and the Largest Line to select from will do well to write to us.

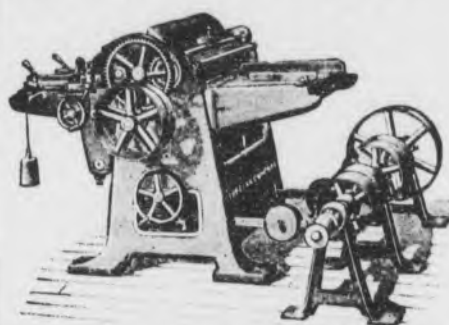
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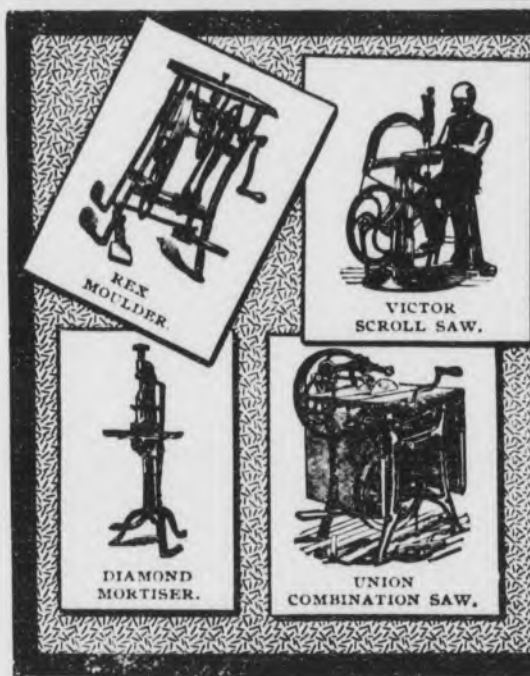
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Large Illustrated Catalogue Free.



No. 2 Planer, Matcher and Molder. Planes 21" wide, 6" thick, Matches 12" wide.

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At **SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK**, we are turning out a line of Machinery on the constant improvement of which we focus our entire energies. In connection with every mechanical resource afforded by a plant that it is our aim to keep constantly "at the front," we have an extensive experience, and a determination that our enviable reputation shall continue to grow, and not shrivel under competition.

**Wood-Working Machinery** for Foot and Hand Power use is our specialty, and of this we make a very large assortment.

Our Catalogue "A" will demonstrate clearly what grounds we have for the above claims, and this we would be pleased to mail you. Shall we do so?

**Seneca Falls M'g Co.,**  
Seneca Falls, N. Y.,  
22 Water Street. U. S. A.

You should see  
The **TAINTOR**  
POSITIVE  
**SAW SET**  
No. 93.

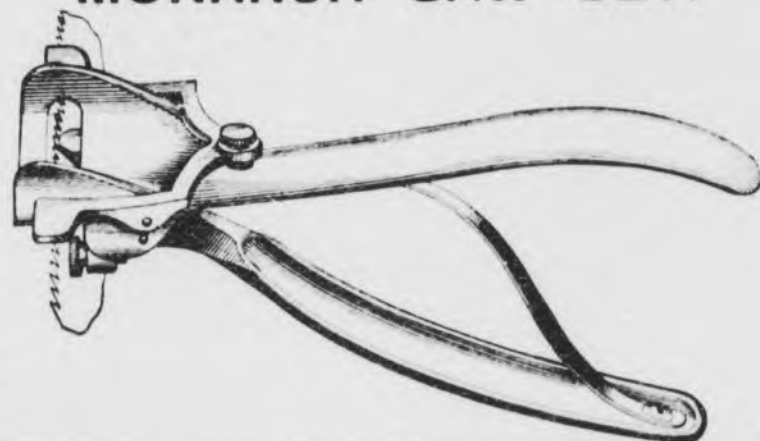
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OF STEEL.



You can see it at the  
**HARDWARE STORE**,  
for we will send it to  
any dealer you request  
or we will send it to  
any address on receipt  
of \$1. Circulars free.  
**TAINTOR Mfg. CO.**  
86 Chambers St., N. Y.

**Henry Disston & Sons,**  
INC.,  
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## MONARCH SAW SET.



## FIRST CLASS BOOKS, CHEAP, PRACTICAL AND USEFUL.

**BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY** . . . \$5.00  
**THE BUILDER'S GUIDE AND ESTIMATOR'S PRICE BOOK** . . . Hodgson . . . 3.00  
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**THE CARPENTER'S AND BUILDER'S COMPLETE COMPANION** . . . 2.50  
Address **P. J. McGUIRE,**  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## WANTED—AN IDEA.

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write

**JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO.,**  
Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C.,  
for their \$1,800 prize offer and list of inventions wanted.

## BUY UNION MADE GOODS!

It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy **UNION LABEL** Goods in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

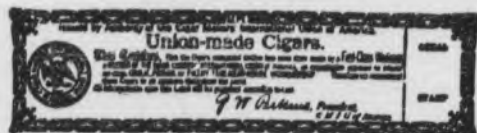
The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

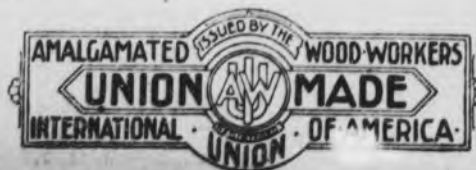
### BROOM MAKERS' LABEL.



### BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.



### UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

### UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves ranges and castings.

### UNION BREAD.

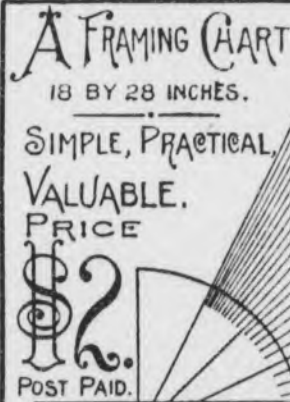


This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper



## THE SQUARE ROOT DELINEATOR

OR KEY TO THE STEEL SQUARE.  
BY A.W. WOODS,

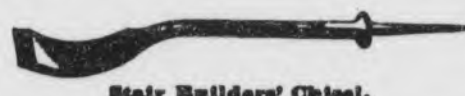
GIVES IN PLAIN FIGURES THE LENGTHS,  
RUNS, RISES, PITCH, DEGREES, CUTS AND  
BEVELS FOR EVEN AND UNEVEN PITCHES,  
HOPPER CUTS, BOARD MEASURE ETC.,  
SENT POST PAID. PRICE \$2.00

Address **THE CARPENTER,** Box 884,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



TRADE MARK.

If you want the very best tools made, buy only those stamped as above.



Stair Builders' Chisel.



Stair Builders' Gauge.

## NO EDGE TOOL CAN BE GOOD

without a hard, smooth, keen, cutting edge. This is the one essential feature of a good edge tool, and the one in which the **Barton Tools** are unequalled. They are also of the best shapes and well finished, but to their superior cutting quality is mainly due the reputation which they have held for so many years, and still hold, of being the best in the United States. Do you want such tools? If you do you can have them. They are for sale by dealers in high grade tools throughout the United States. If your dealer does not keep them and refuses to order them, send for our illustrated catalogue, in which full directions for ordering are given, not forgetting to specify catalogue of carpenter's tools.

**MACK & CO.,** foot of Platt Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of the most extensive line of Fine Edge Tools in the United States.

**CARPENTER'S  
TOOLS**

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MANUFACTURERS OF

**Hand, Panel  
and Rip Saws,**

FROM THE VERY BEST CAST STEEL.

Warranted the Best in the World

HAND MADE.



# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVI.—No. 7.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### To the Public.

The General Executive Board have decided to issue an official hand book or souvenir for the forthcoming convention of the U. B. in Cleveland, O., Sept. 21, 1896. Any favors shown our advertising agents on the road while soliciting advertisements for this souvenir will be greatly appreciated.

#### Not Much Work Under Way in St. Louis.

Many carpenters have an idea there is an abundance of work at very high wages in St. Louis and E. St. Louis on account of the damage done in the stricken district. Such is not the case. Both places are now overdone with crowds of idle men. In the course of time the ruined portion of the city will have to be rebuilt, but that is not likely to any extent this year. Very few of the owners can arrange their financial affairs so to go ahead and rebuild after such a calamity. It will take considerable time, and it is sheer folly for men in the building trades to go to St. Louis the way affairs are now in that city.



THE U. B. has had a magnificent growth the past three months. Push ahead boys!

DID your union get password and blanks for this quarter. If not write the G. S.-T. for same.

KEEP away from St. Louis and E. St. Louis, as both places are overcrowded and there is little to do.

PINS or badges, gold plated, with emblem of U. B., neat and durable, 25 cents each. Send an order to G. S.-T.

SEND in your list of officers for this term, whether the old officers hold over or not. Send on postal, forwarded with password, specially for this purpose.

THE past few months we have covered every unorganized city with special circulars urging the formation of a carpenters' union. In reply we have had many inquiring and encouraging letters.

OUR Unions in Worcester, Mass.; Leadville, Colo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Kansas City, Mo.; and Buffalo, N. Y., are all gaining in membership the past few months at a lively rate.



BRO. FRANK A. BRADY, Union 429, Montclair, N. J., has been appointed District Organizer for that section.

ORGANIZER JOHN N. BOGERT, of the New York State Branch of the A. F. of L., in his travels through the State, has been of great help to Carpenters Unions wherever he has been.

JOHN MCBRIDE, Ex-President of the American Federation of Labor, is now proprietor and editor of the *Columbus Record*. The well wishes of organized labor go with him in his new field of work.

JOS. K. MANOGUE, formerly Secretary Union 698, Newport, Ky., and now a member of that Union, is representative of the industrial, manufacturing and local Trade Union news department of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*.

J. P. McDONNELL, of Paterson, N. J., for twenty years editor of the *Labor Standard*, proposes to issue a national monthly edition, to be known as *The National Labor Standard*. Under adverse as well as favorable circumstances Mr. McDonnell has maintained the *Labor Standard* these many years as the persistent and unflinching advocate of Trade Unions and practical measures for the aid and uplifting of the working people, and too often at great personal sacrifice he has done so. We hope our members will help his new undertaking with their subscriptions.

#### From Across The Sea.

IN London recently a judge gave \$2,500 damages to a contractor against a mason's union for publishing a black list of scabs.

AFTER two weeks strike at the end of May the carpenters of London, England, returned to work with an increase in wages to ten pence per hour and Union Trade rules recognized. Over 10,000 men were involved.

QUITE an extensive movement for higher wages took place this Spring among carpenters in many cities and towns of England. Strikes took place in the Tyne district, New Castle, Huddersfield, Bideford, Portsmouth, Rugby, Birkenhead and a number of places.

THE Trades Union Congress in Germany in May, had 48 central bodies, and 17 local bodies represented by 139 delegates with a constituency of 271,141 members. Among the resolutions is one favorable to the adoption of an out of work benefit in all the Trade Unions of Germany.

ALTOONA, Pa.—Union 487 is steadily gaining in membership.

#### Industrial Grist.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Work slack; bosses trying to cut wages. Stay away.

THE CIGAR MAKERS of Detroit, Mich., have been on strike over a year, and last month by an overwhelming vote decided to continue the strike. The struggle is against the employment of child labor and under-paid women.

THE NATIONAL Union of Brewery Workmen have issued a new Union label of a red color, with blue and white centre. This label is to be placed on the beer kegs, and Union men are urged to push a demand for it, so to employ none but Union men in breweries.

"I STAND here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—that the labor class, instead of idly and blindly, waiting for better circumstances and times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances, and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight, union."—*Horace Greeley*.

JUDGE CLEMENT, of Brooklyn recently decided: "Labor organizations are authorized by law and have the right to regulate the rate of wages and hours of employment of their members. They have the right to provide by-laws and to enforce the same by fines, that their members shall not work with those not connected with the unions."

OMAHA, Neb.—The Labor Temple is now situated on the third floor of the Patterson block, 17th and Douglas streets. There are three large lodge rooms with a committee room, reading room, card and smoking room, ladies' room, and all laid out in splendid shape. Bro. Walter W. Scott is the Superintendent and he has taken great interest in the enterprise.

#### Amalgamated Carpenters.

JUNE report of above society shows 41 branches and 1423 members in the United States and in Canada 8 branches and 180 members. Boston has 71 members; Chicago, 181; New York, 390; Philadelphia, 168; and Toronto, 72.

#### Letter from the "Ould Sod."

DUBLIN, Ireland.—On May 1st, 5,000 men in the building trades went out on strike and won their demand for an increase in wages. The carpenters to the number of 1,500 men asked an advance of two shillings a week—simply a restoration of the old scale of 36 shillings a week, which prevailed in 1883. The carpenters of Dublin are well organized having 1,300 members in the Amalgamated. They were successful in their movement. The cause of trade unionism is making great headway in Dublin and all over Ireland. The first Sunday in May we celebrated Labor Day and had a big turn out.

## NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION

OF THE

## UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WILL BE HELD IN

## MEMORIAL HALL,

(G. A. R.)

170 Superior St.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 21, 1896.

Convention called to order 10 A. M.

Local Unions are hereby called on to send in suggestions, propositions, changes of law desired, amendments to constitution, etc., to the General Office, to be published in our columns. This will give the Locals an opportunity to express their views, and lead to good successful work at the convention.

Delegates and alternates must be elected by the Locals the second meeting in July. The names of the elected must be sent to the G. S.-T. by the 15th, under penalty of \$5.00 fine.

Mileage and expenses of delegates must be paid by the Locals.

P. J. MCGUIRE,

G. S.-T.

#### Convention Notes.

SEND in your suggestions for the Convention, changes of Constitution, etc., so they can be published.

\* \* \*

REC. SECRETARIES should note Sec. 8 of Constitution. Send in name and address of delegate to Convention under penalty of \$5.00 fine.

\* \* \*

Does your Union favor uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits and equalization of funds? Take a vote and see. If you don't understand the plan, then read the articles in THE CARPENTER last month and this.

#### Places Where Trade Is Very Dull.

Below is a list of cities and towns overcrowded with carpenters and where trade is extremely dull. In most instances these places have been overboomed by newspaper inducements and by real estate speculators. Carpenters are advised to not go to these places for they will not be able to get work, and it will only make matters worse for travelling members to visit them.

Galveston and Houston, Tex.; Pomerooy, O.; Riverside, Cal.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Belleville, Ill.; Kingston, N. Y.; Duluth, Minn.; Superior, Wis.; Charleston, S. C.; St. Louis and E. St. Louis; Denver, Col.; San Antonio, Tex.; Austin, Tex.; Spokane, Wash.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Rock Island, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; Burlington, Iowa; Pittsfield, Mass.; Palestine, Tex.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans; Middletown, O.; Philadelphia; Phoenix, Ariz.; Buffalo, N. Y.; San Francisco; Davenport, Iowa; Brockville, Ont.; San Jose, Cal.; Pendleton, Oreg.; Hot Springs, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Belt Mont; Quincy, Ill.; Great Falls, Mont.

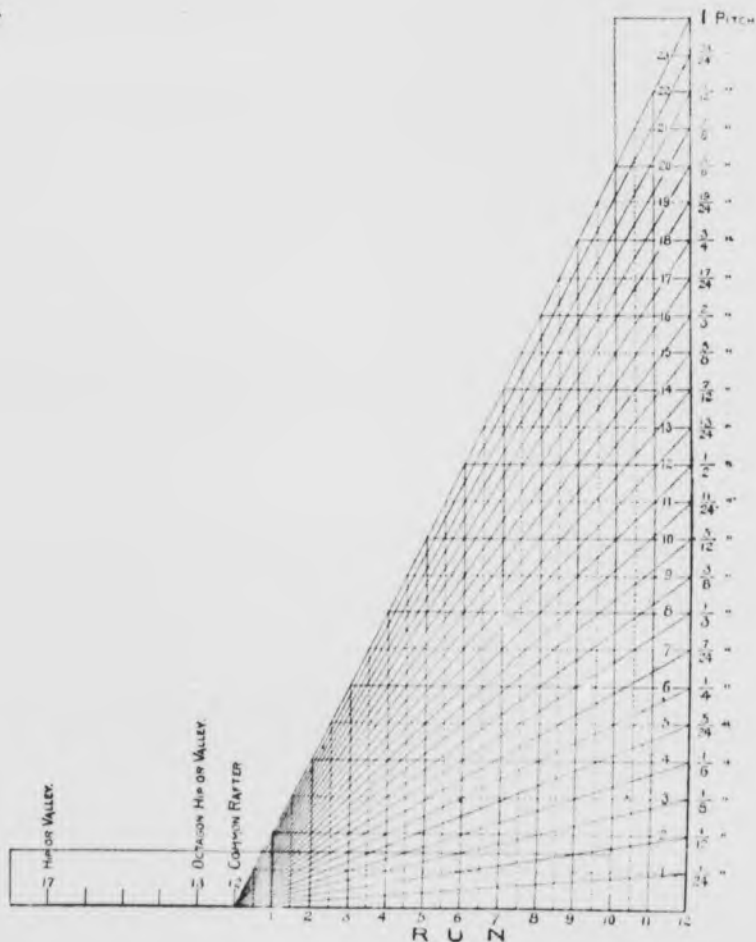


## Proportional Scales on the Steel Square.

BY A. W. WOODS.

In the full scale 12, 13 and 17 on the tongue and the rise for a foot run gives the seat and down cuts of the rafters, and is the most practical scale to use; but in order to show where the same results are obtained at other points on the square we submit the following illustration: By using the side of the square that is divided in twelfths and beginning at 12 on the tongue, every half inch back to the heel represents the run of a scale for the common rafter. By tracing the vertical lines or rise up to the one pitch, thence the horizontal line to the blade and the figures that express the pitch at this point also give the proportion of the scale for all of the pitches to the left of the starting point.

The number on the run and the rises for that run give the cuts.



The rise of the pitches from the whole numbers on the run always work with the twelfth divisions, those between the whole numbers either come out with the divisions or a half division, which is a twenty-fourth.

Now, for the corresponding rafters (hips and valleys) the reader will notice in the full scale that the run increases one inch for the octagon hip and five inches for the common hip or valley. Therefore, for their runs in the reduced scales, add to the run a twelfth for each unite in the run for the former, and 5-12 for each unite in the run for the latter.



Indorsed by the  
A. F. of L.

The Boot and Shoe Workers Union through their National headquarters has issued a circular to all organized labor. They ask our members, friends and sympathizers, to demand of dealers where they buy, that every pair of boots and shoes purchased by them shall bear the "Union Stamp" impressed on the sole. Facsimile of this stamp is here shown. Let this be attended to.

## Will not be Much Longer Tolerated.

What is the world coming to when we find such a Wall street banking house as that of Henry Clews saying:

"The present drift toward monopoly is so wide-spread, so utterly revolutionary in every sense in its character, and so threatening to the vast interests, that to suppose it can be much further tolerated would be to assume that American citizens had lost their regard for freedom and their sense of self-respect."

## Two Classes of Anarchists.

There are two classes of anarchists which this country don't need. It is the poor pauper who uses dynamite, and the rich pauper who uses Winchester

## Something about Timber.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

All bearing timber or timbers to be subjected to strains should, before being used or placed in position, be felled at least two years, and be at least six months out of water. Builders and lumbermen nowadays too often use timber soaked with water or inherent with fresh sap, and the result is great shrinkage or splitting under strain.

When framing timbers in large bearing constructions such as trusses, bridges, and so forth, the timbers should be carefully examined so as to obtain the best permanent results, and have the timber placed in its most natural position. For example, if a stick be bent or curved and the upper part or side be under the strain of compression (as it will be, if placed cambered side up) the shrunken fibres on the round side, will also very properly be in compression and the hollow side or compressed fibres in tension.

\* \* \* \* \*

When the height of a post does not exceed seven or eight times its diameter or thickness, it crushes without bending, therefore, to obtain the utmost strength with the greatest stiffness, a post or wooden column should not be higher than ten times the diameter (if round) or thickness if square.

Above ten times the diameter the strength decreases in the following proportions:

For a post 12' 0" high the decrease is	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 24' 0" " "	$\frac{1}{4}$
" " 36' 0" " "	$\frac{1}{3}$
" " 48' 0" " "	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " 60' 0" " "	$\frac{2}{3}$
" " 72' 0" " "	$\frac{3}{4}$

From the above table will be seen the necessity of strengthening posts or bearing uprights by braces or cross timbers, thus guarding against buckling or springing sideways, the strength of timbers braced being three times as great as that unbraced.

Regarding the bending of large timbers for structural framing or bridges, the writer would state that steaming being too long a process for rapidity or economy, its use has become obsolete and the simpler method of building up a curved beam by bending a series of thicknesses round a mold or form is now mostly employed. The author has seen curved beams or trusses built up by this laminated system, even to an elliptic shape, the thicknesses being  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or  $\frac{3}{4}$ " of yellow pine, and breaking joint, the full constructed thickness of the beam being 8" and its depth 14". The ends were kept in position by a tie rod of wrought iron 2" in diameter, screwed to a tension with a turn-buckle.

Wood is elastic, and when not too well seasoned will readily bend without breaking, and as it becomes seasoned when bent, it retains its curvature without going back to its natural shape. This fact is much appreciated and employed by ship and boat builders in bending knee ribs or other curved structural parts for the frames of hulls, and might be

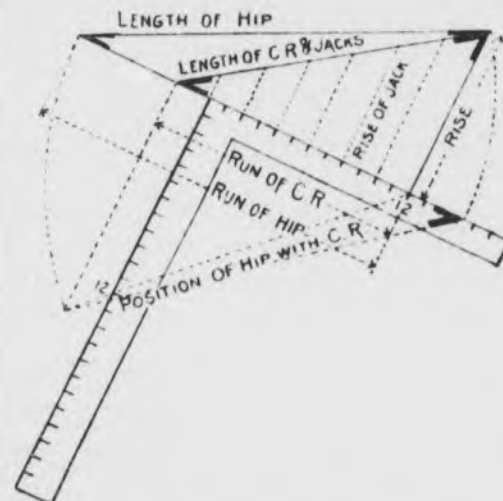
followed with success in much of the circular outside finish on our modern frame cottages. In this connection I might state that there are really only two successful methods of bending for outside finish, and these are either cut the stuff out of the solid wood or build it up and bend in thicknesses.

## Roof Diagrams.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Diagrams for finding lengths and cuts for the various rafters are about as numerous as were the colors in Joseph's coat. Most every framer has his way, and some even think they have the only way, which, probably, he learned when an apprentice. The progressive carpenter is not contented to settle down to a one-idea plan. If he takes pride in his work he will have a number of ways at his command, and can see the good and bad points in any diagram at sight.

We herewith present a diagram that we believe for simplicity has few, if any, equals. It gives the lengths, runs, rises



and bevels of the different rafters. Any of the figures of equal amount on the tongue and blade will give the position of the hip or valley with the common rafter. No diagram should be drawn to a scale less than one inch to a foot. Even then a deviation of a twelfth part of an inch makes a fall inch in the framing.

With our short chart diagrams are unnecessary, as the lengths, runs, rises, cuts, degrees, etc., are accurately given in plain figures. See advertisement in another column.

## Out of Proportion.

In New York city, out of a population of 2,000,000 only 13,000 own real estate. It has 1,000 millionaires, while 40,000 sewing women herd together in filthy tenements like rats, and stitch garments for others at such pitiful wages that they must accept charity, sell their bodies or starve. And yet opportunities are equal to all, none need be poor unless they want to be, and every male child has an equal chance to become president. Bah!—San Diego Mail.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

and Gatling guns. The latter are more dangerous to the liberties of the people than the former. The patriotic people of this country will have neither. If any fighting is necessary they will be in it themselves, and when they do get it into their heads to fight they will blot out both classes of anarchists.—People's Herald.

## Unity Under One Head.

In view of the fact that organization and concentration of wealth is the order of the day, it seems strange that some Unions of workingmen, in a few of the localities of our country, still believe that so long as they organize locally it is sufficient. It is as morally wrong for a local Union to remain isolated from the national Union of its trade as it is for a wage worker refusing to become a member of his Trade Union. This is an era of organization. The capitalist and corporate class do not allow local, State or even National lines to interfere with their interests. Why should labor?—American Federationist.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### The Wants of the People.

What do we want? Our daily bread;  
Leave to earn it by our skill;  
Leave to labor freely for it,  
Leave to buy it where we will.  
For 'tis hard upon the many,  
Hard, unplied by the few,  
To starve and die for want of work,  
Or live half starved with work to do.

What do we want? Our daily bread;  
Fair reward for labor done;  
Daily bread for wives and children;  
All our wants are merged in one.  
When the fierce fiend hunger grips us,  
Evil fancies clog our brains,  
Vengeance settles on our hearts,  
And frenzy gallops through our veins.

What do we want? Our daily bread;  
Give us that; all else will come;  
Self-respect and self-denial,  
And the happiness of home;  
Kindly feelings, education,  
Liberty for act and thought;  
And surety that, whatever befall,  
Our children shall be fed and taught.

What do we want? Our daily bread;  
Give us that for willing toil;  
Make us sharers in the plenty  
God has showered on the soil,  
And we'll nurse our better natures  
With bold hearts and judgment strong,  
To do as much as men can do  
To keep the world from going wrong.

— Charles Mackay.

#### Chips from a Union Workshop.

BY HUGH M'GREGOR.

##### I.

It is twenty-five years since the British Trade Union Congress decided, in an optimistic mood, that articles written in defence of the Trade Union were no longer necessary. In so doing it decided to abdicate its most important function—that of education; that of teaching the Union to know itself, to know its history and its destiny. And, in so doing, it also decided against taking the surest step to avoid a deplorable conflict in its own ranks.

Twenty years, however, passed away, and then the loyal Union delegates experienced a rude awakening. It is true that for some years previously, they had dimly noticed a grit, so to say, had been accumulating, grain by grain, in the congressional mechanism; a foreign substance which, except in a certain abnormal direction, tended to clog its movements. This obstruction the loyal delegates attempted to remove by quiet diplomacy; a proof that they failed to appreciate the real character of the obstacle with which they had to contend. If even then they had made a clear statement of the principles involved, and had frankly appealed to the working masses and public opinion, several years of conflict and a deplorable stultification of Trade Union principles might have been avoided.

As to what those principles really were there had never been any doubt. So, when the obstructive element selected a well-known preparatory phase of Union organization and dishonestly dubbed it—the "New Trade Unionism," it became evident that they were trying by one

crafty stroke to divide and conquer, while using the Union as a cloak for the agitation of their retrograde and destructive doctrine. Diplomacy had signally failed, and in 1892 the loyal delegates were confronted by a majority which boldly proposed a measure tending to supersede Trade Union action by political agitation conducted by a so-called "Independent Labor Party." The endorsement of this newly-hatched political party was but the introduction of the thin end of an immense wedge, for two years thereafter a resolution was actually voted by the Congress, which, under the specious name of "Nationalization," called for the universal confiscation of private property without compensation to the owners thereof. To accomplish this betrayal of the Trade Union movement, the fanatical and unscrupulous intriguers had morally assassinated, or otherwise muzzled, the long trusted officers and delegates of the several Unions, and had packed the Congress with their victims, dupes and co-conspirators. But outside of the stigma inflicted on these delegates and their Unions, the practical outcome of this dastardly attempt was wholly illusory—a mythical new trade unionism; an independent labor party dependent on tory pap, and a vague project of confiscation without the power or the will to attempt its enforcement. If in public affairs to commit a blunder is to perpetrate a crime, then the Trade Union needed the best possible defence in view of the blunders committed in its name.

It is well known that the popular indignation, both inside and outside of Trade Union circles, against the insane vagaries referred to, revealed itself in a manner swift and mighty. Of the labor members of Parliament, only a corporal's guard of those implicated were returned in the next general election. The communist political party, misnamed "Independent Labor," failed to elect a single member for any of the numerous seats contested. And the powerful Liberal party itself was buried under an avalanche of votes.

In the subsequent trade Union conventions, and notably in those of Denver, Cork and Cardiff, the shameful errors of previous years were partially nullified. But the end is not yet. The communist cabal has been scotched, not killed. In New York and other cities gangs of Union-wreckers are being recruited under the title of "The Trade and Labor Alliance," and the Benedict Arnold-like movements of these organized scabs are being craftily and unscrupulously directed by a treacherous trio called The Triangle.

In view then of this bitter and relentless antagonism to the Trade Union; in view of these persistent attempts, directed by professional men, to crush the real militant body of the working class, it would be useful to inquire what there is in the history of the development of communism—of that idea now expressed by the newly-coined terms "Socialism" and "collectivism"—to justify or explain that antagonism.

##### II.

Scientific investigation has revealed to us that races pass successively through three different phases of social and industrial evolution—the savage, or hunting; the barbaric, or pastoral, and the civilized, or agricultural. Charles Darwin has shown us by his investigation of "the variation of plants and animals under cultivation," that there is a constant tendency of these organisms to revert to their original wild condition. Herbert Spencer has also shown us in his luminous works on biological and social evolution, that man is subject to like retrogressive tendencies and yearnings.

Other scientists, and especially Sir Richard Maine in his works on "Ancient Institutions," have shown us that communism of women, land and chattels, long preceded the civilized institution of individual property and the emancipation of women and laborers.

Thus, thanks to science, it is evident to-day, to all minds in a normal condition, that when, in the course of social evolution, man has emerged from savage and barbaric life, and has become habituated to regular and sustained labor, slave emancipations become more numerous, and Trade Unions, for the protection of the emancipated and their successors, spring into existence. But science also reveals that, alongside of this normal working class movement, there exists an abnormal movement, a counter movement to arbitrarily reorganize society on the basis of a pre-existing, obsolete, social state, such as that of communism.

It is, however, more especially in times of considerable social and industrial change, involving depression of some prosperous industries and more or less suffering among those insufficiently insured, that the communist idea emerges from the limbo of exploded doctrines; just as in time of tempest, the stormy petrel quits its sea-built nest to skim the bosom of the angry main.

"The Republic"—Two thousand two hundred and eighty-one years ago, almost in the very dawn of written history, communism, as the basic principle for the re-organization and government of society, was advocated by Plato in his celebrated book entitled "The Republic."

Plato was a citizen of Athens. We all know something of that glorious city of scarce thirty thousand citizens which has illuminated, and though dead, still illumines the world with her thought and beauty. Many of us have been roused to enthusiasm by the story of the reforms of Clisthenes and the statesmanship of Pericles, which made that city the champion of Tonian democracy and the foremost state of Greece. Many of us have been thrilled by the story of Miltiades and the immortal ten thousand who rolled back the flood of Oriental invasion on the field of Marathon; and how, when the territory of Attica had been ravaged to the very gates of Athens, her whole population embarked on ship-board, and, in the death-grapple on the blood-stained wave of Salamis, made Athens the mistress of the seas. Many have followed with breathless interest the struggle of Athens and her allies in the Peloponnesian war, until her last fleet destroyed, her countless colonies stripped away, Athens was compelled to surrender to treachery, Sparta and Dorian aristocracy. It is true that Athens, with the assistance of the Thebans, was soon liberated from the yoke of the tyrants and restored her democracy; but her commerce was ruined, her ships were rotting in her harbors, and her manufacturing and maritime population—citizens, freedmen and slaves—were without employment.

It was in this epoch, when in that once prosperous city despondency and poverty cast their dark shadows over all, in 385 B. C., that Plato wrote "The Republic." But Plato did not write that book to strengthen the cause of the city to which he owed allegiance. On the contrary, in discussing the relative merits of tyrannic, aristocratic, oligarchic and democratic forms of government, Plato says:

"This, in my opinion, is a democracy; when the poor getting the upper hand in the State, kill some and banish others, sharing equally with the remaining citizens, the magistracies and high offices."

In his antagonism to popular institutions, Plato was consistent as we may

see. Athens, as a Trade Union city, was necessarily surrounded by defensive walls; but Plato was of the political party which opposed the building of the long walls connecting the city with her ports, because the building of those walls would prevent the city becoming a slave to Spartan aristocracy. Of a certainty Plato never dreamed of abolishing slavery, and the perfection to which he refers is that of an aristocracy only. This it is necessary to bear in mind when reading the opening sentences of the eighth book of the work stated, in which he says:

"These things, Glauco, have now been agreed on, that in this city which is to be established in a perfect manner, the women are to be in common, the children in common, and likewise the whole of education; and, in like manner, their employment both in peace and war are to be common; and that their kings are to be such as most excel in philosophy and the arts of war."—"None of them ought to possess anything as others do at present."

The refutation of these fantastic and retrograde social ideas was efficiently and honorably performed by Aristotle, the greatest philosopher of antiquity, in his famous "Politics," written about 335 B.C., a refutation as applicable to the disorganizing social schemes of to-day as to those of the past.

(To be continued.)

The strike of the street railway men in Milwaukee was marvellous for the unyielding firmness of the men and for the well enforced boycott by the public. Still the men had to succumb for want of thorough organization all over the country to keep out scabs. These railway corporations must eventually be overhauled by legislative action.

#### Progress of the Cigar Makers International Union.

The latest annual report of the above society shows the sum of \$431,366 was paid out in 1895, and that since 1879 nearly three million dollars in benefits have been distributed. Last year \$44,039 went out for strikes; \$112,567 for sick benefits; \$68,725 for death benefits; \$41,657 for traveling benefits, and \$166,377 for out of work benefits. In the 381 locals there are 27,760 members. This magnificent trade organization has recently been made the object of an organized attack from a band of political masqueraders, led by a secret Junta in New York, known as "The Triangle," who misname themselves Socialists.

When the Knights of Labor in their palmiest days failed to down the Cigar Makers International Union, these misguided bigots cannot accomplish their nefarious designs.

#### Ten Penny Nails.

Two accounts are given of the origin of the terms "sixpenny," "eightpenny," "tenpenny," and so on, as applied to the various sizes of nails. According to one statement, when nails were made by hand the penny was taken as a standard of weight, and six were made to equal the weight of a copper penny. This explanation is open to criticism on account of the very small size of the nail of which six were needed to balance even the large-sized, old-fashioned copper penny. Others are much more probable. One explanation holds that tenpenny nails originally sold for 10d. a hundred, sixpenny nails for 6d. a hundred, and so on, the smaller nails selling for the lower price. Another explanation that 1,000 nails of the tenpenny size used to weight 10 pounds, 1,000 of the sixpenny size used to weigh 6 pounds, and so for other sizes.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1896.



## The Silver Question.



HIS synopsis of a discussion between Brother Harry Lloyd, Union 33, Boston, Mass., and Mr. Henry R. Lamb, President of the New England Free Trade League, we have no doubt will be interesting and instructive. Had we space we would like to print Brother Lloyd's argument in full. It is very exhaustive and thorough, and even this synopsis will be useful to every student of the financial problem. Mr. Lloyd's argument in the main is in this form:

The question we are called upon to consider this evening is one of the great and important problems of the day, and it is my purpose to sustain the position of the American Federation of Labor taken at the last three Conventions, viz: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both Gold and Silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, without waiting for the consent of any other nation." I propose to discuss this question as it affects the producing and working classes, and as viewed by those deeply concerned for the future of the American Labor movement.

To estimate properly the effect of a monetary system such as we propose, we should ascertain the effect of the various monetary changes of the past, and review the results of the demonetization of Silver by this country, to appreciate what would be the beneficial effects of its remonetization. Whilst evading the discussion of intricate questions of finance, I shall endeavor to base my conclusions on facts, rather than crude theories, and form my opinion from the teachings of history and experience rather than from speculative deductions; and review the monetary changes that have taken place, and trace out the connection between the abandonment of bimetalism and the contraction of the volume of currency with its terrible evils: falling prices, depression and distress to the industrial classes.

Gold monometallism has from first to last been a source of deception, loss, danger and fraud, and a powerful weapon in the hands of the creditor class. It has twice within twenty years brought our country to the throes of a terrible panic, demoralized our farmers and manufacturers, drove our workmen from the shop and factory and into the street. In many cases it has made mendicants of our intelligent and thrifty workers, and shook the very foundations of the most powerful of our Labor Organizations. The only practical remedy, so far as the monetary question is concerned, lies in the remonetization of Silver, and until this is effected, a grave danger menaces the farming interests, as well as the industrial classes.

Money is the standard by which we measure the value of commodities or exchange. Every standard of measurement, whether it be of length, weight, capacity or value, should be so constituted as to be as far as practicable incapable of variation. All authorities admit that a variable standard of currency, like false weights, enables the unscrupulous to take advantage of the unwary. It induces gambling speculations, and gives rise to industrial crisis, and brings ruin and bankruptcy.

The conditions necessary for the maintenance of Bimetallism are: That the coinage of both metals shall be absolutely unrestricted. The restriction of the coinage of either metal at once establishes a difference between the value of coin and that of bullion (of that particular metal the coinage of which is restricted).

But you will be told that legislative action can not make or maintain a relative value in two different commodities, and applying this principle to bimetalism it will be claimed that the double standard can not be maintained. It is true that legislative action cannot, in one sense, give value, but it can cause the value to rise in a metal by setting up or creating a demand for it as money, or can deprive it of much of its value by demonetizing it, and thus causing the demand for it as a money to fall off.

That is exactly what has occurred every time an attempt has been made by our Gold monometallists to debase Silver as one of the money metals, and to destroy its function as a measure of value and a medium of exchange. You will be told we cannot maintain a parity between the two metals unless by international agreement. Surely this cannot be so, in the face of the fact that France and the Latin Union, insignificant in point of wealth and influence as compared with the rest of the world, maintained a double standard, so-called, and kept Gold and Silver at a parity for 77 years. We cannot be blind to the fact that for centuries, and up until 1816, England had a double standard, and the two metals maintained their parity; and not until the creditor class and the usurers of the East got possession of the British Parliament did they attempt to demonetize Silver.

England can cling tenaciously to the Gold standard, being the creditor country of the world. It is not long since Mr. Balfour declared that were the rest of the world to go on a Gold basis, it would be a disaster and calamity for Great Britain.

It is not long since our country "blossomed like the rose." Our farmers were prosperous, and all our manufacturing industries gathering force, and this while our mints were open to the unlimited coinage of Gold and Silver. From 1792 until 1873 Silver kept pace with Gold in every respect, performing all the functions required, and upon the very day when the Gold monometallists succeeded in restricting its use as a money metal, it was at a premium of three per cent. over Gold. Its standard value was \$1.29 per ounce, and it was selling in the various exchanges for \$1.32 per ounce. Twenty years of a contraction of our currency has, in spite of the devoted men in the Labor movement, and the struggles of our middle and farming classes, left us as a nation wholly dependent upon the whim and caprice of the money lenders of Great Britain. This is not a position we can afford to remain in. If France could lift the commercial value of Silver above that fixed by the other nations of the world, and at a premium above Gold, why can not the United States hold its commercial value at par with Gold? The free coinage of Silver in the United States will at once establish a parity between the two metals. Any nation big enough to take all the Silver in the world, and give back merchandise and produce for it, will at once establish a parity between Silver and Gold.

It is argued that Gold is the most desirable metal for money, because it fluctuates less than Silver.

The truth is, that the market price of Gold is fixed by a statute practically for the whole world by the English Bank Act of 1844, which obliges the Bank of England to buy all Gold offered, of a certain standard of fineness, for \$18.66 per ounce, and deliver Gold coin in payment

of all claims at the rate of \$18.66 per ounce. The people of every nation alike have the right to act under this law, and any one dealing in gold in any part of the world prices it accordingly, adding or deducting carriage, or other expenses. This explains why Gold, even in spite of the law of supply and demand, cannot fall below the minimum price fixed.

I can muster many witnesses to bear testimony to prove that Gold has appreciated probably 60 per cent. within the past 25 years. When we remember that all the debts the workman contracts must be paid in appreciated currency, and that he must give more of his labor, more of his skill, and more of his time to get the money to meet those obligations, we can surely understand why it is that the wage earner's children can be found in factory and mill scantily clothed, badly fed, wretchedly housed, while the responsible head of the family is compelled to live in fear of uncertainty and has little or none of the advantages of modern industrial methods.

Since Silver was demonetized in 1873, it has practically two values, a money value and a commodity value. And yet it is admitted the world over that Silver has fluctuated in price much less than Gold when compared with other commodities, and has practically remained stable, which can be shown by consulting the table compiled by Mr. Sauerbeck. In 1873, just before the demonetization of Silver, wheat sold at \$1.47 per bushel, cotton at 19 cents per pound, and Silver at \$1.32 per ounce. In 1882 wheat dropped to \$1.19 per bushel, cotton to 11 cents per pound and Silver to \$1.13 per ounce. Now, mark the next ten years. In 1893 wheat was 63 cents per bushel, cotton 7 cents per pound and Silver 75 cents per ounce. Here is a constant drop in prices, while Silver depreciates in exact proportion to wheat and cotton. In other words, to be more precise, Silver has remained practically fixed, while Gold has very materially appreciated.

Silver is really the most reliable metal for money, because it is found in larger quantities and spread over larger areas. The effect of the demonetization of Silver has been to set up a single Gold standard, and then augment that standard by increasing its use as money at the same time that its production fell off. In 1873, neither the United States, Germany, Italy, Holland, Norway, Denmark or Sweden used Gold. But after Silver was demonetized, all these countries, containing a population of 150,000,000 of people, adopted the Gold standard, and went to using Gold. In ten years these seven countries took one billion, two hundred million dollars of Gold. So that the Gold money then in use was divided up among more than twice as many people as used Gold in 1873, while the production of Gold fell off from a maximum of one hundred and fifty-five millions in 1873 to one hundred and ten millions in 1890.

On the other hand, the world's population is increasing more rapidly than ever before. The population of the United States doubled in a period of about 34 years. Still, there is no prospect of any material increase in the supply of Gold, and its use in the arts and dentistry increases every year.

Our mints are open now to the free coinage of Gold; they are closed to Silver. The Government mints the coin free of charge, and they will coin all Gold bullion offered at the mints into Gold of full debt-paying power. To an offer of Silver bullion this privilege is denied. All expense of furnishing Gold coin being borne by the Government. Gold bullion is necessarily the equivalent of Gold coin, and Gold coin and bullion are thus made by the fiat of law interchangeable.

The true test of an honest dollar is its purchasing power, and that dollar, and

only that dollar is honest which does exact justice between creditor and debtor. The Gold monometallists harp on the injustice of a depreciated dollar, though ignoring the injuries inflicted by an appreciated dollar. They tell us that the depreciated dollar defrauds the creditor. But just as the depreciated dollar defrauds the creditor, the appreciated dollar defrauds the debtor. It is not one whit worse to defraud the creditor by obliging him to accept a depreciated dollar from his debtor, then to defraud the debtor by obliging him to pay in a dollar made artificially scarce and dear.

The appreciating dollar works injustice to the debtor, just as the depreciated dollar works injustice to the creditor. But the appreciating dollar is many times more injurious to the trade and industry. While the depreciated dollar taxes the creditor or the rich for the benefit of the debtor or the poor, the appreciating dollar takes from the debtor, from producers in general, and the industrial classes, and gives to the creditor classes, the drones of society, in larger and larger measure of the products of labor, which of necessity discourages industry. Under a depreciating standard, the recompense of the producer grows greater and greater, and the creditor class receives smaller and smaller proportions of the products of labor. The profits of industry increase, and consequently production is encouraged and trade and industry stimulated. But under an appreciating standard, the wages of labor become smaller and smaller, and the share of the products of labor absorbed by the creditor larger, which tends to discourage industry, stifle enterprise, and impoverish the wage workers. Since 1873 we have experienced the evils and benumbing effects on trade and industry of an appreciating currency, through the demonetization of Silver.

Prices have fallen almost uninterruptedly. The possessors of the Gold dollar have been able to command a greater quantity of the labor of others as Gold has appreciated, as shown by the fall in prices—a fall unbroken save in the year 91-92 following the passage of the Bland Act—the burdens of our industrial classes have increased, and misery has become general. The Gold dollar has been steadily appreciating, and this increases the burdens of the producing classes, and places a larger share of the products of labor in the hands of the creditor classes. Still this is dubbed an honest dollar.

When we consider carefully the condition of the farmer to-day, compared with 1872, we will then be able to account for the panics we have suffered, and it will not be difficult to anticipate what the future will have in store for us, unless we are wise enough to cut adrift from the Gold "Shylocks," and assert our independence by relying upon the boundless resources of our country and in the genius and industry of the masses. In 1872, the average value of our crops per acre was \$12.81. In 1895, it was \$6.78. If the money yield per acre had been as great in 1895 as in 1872, and the farmers had been as fully compensated for their labor, they would have received nine hundred million dollars more for their crops in 1895 than they did. In 1895 the yield of cotton was five times larger than in 1872, though the farm valuation was ten per cent. less. The cotton acreage for 94-95 was twice that of 1872, but the valuation of the crops was forty millions less. The loss of income to our cotton planters, because of the fall in cotton, and practically due to the competition of the cotton and Silver using countries, has not been less than three hundred million dollars annually for the last two years.

The loss of our farmers on farm stock, and in other branches of agriculture, has been equally great.

Had the agricultural classes received



the same reward for their labor in 1895 that they did in 1872, they would have had twice as much to spend, and it is quite obvious that by their loss through falling prices, the manufacturing class and working people have been affected. The wage workers are employed in large cities and manufacturing centres, and the regularity of their employment largely depends on the ability of the manufacturers to sell their goods. Fully half our people are agriculturists; their inability to secure a fair price for the products of their toil, as they did formerly, means less demand for labor in mills and factories, and has had the effect of throwing many out of employment and of reducing wages.

We are told that, although the nominal wages of the wage earner may have fallen the purchasing power of his wages—the real wage—has increased during the past few years, and therefore he has been benefitted by the fall in prices. If this were true, and prices of commodities he buys have fallen faster than his wages, it would be clear that the wage earner would be better off. But is he? All workers know that this is far from the truth, and were it not for the Trade Unions standing as a bulwark, many of the workers would be infinitely worse off than they are now. Suppose the very large sum of one billion five hundred million dollars, lost by the agricultural classes, were in circulation through the country, buying shoes, clothing and other things necessary for the comfort of the farmer's family, building up a home market, rather than making an effort to find one in the jungles of Africa or on the plains of Egypt, would it not be better for our American workmen in shop and factory?

Who gains by falling prices? Those who live in idleness on the labor of others. Those who own gold and have a fixed income. Those who belong to the creditor class. These persons find it profitable to purchase commodities cheap, and buy labor cheap. But who loses? Those who are engaged in the production of wealth. All the useful members of society. Every man who is burdened by a debt, probably contracted in an effort to educate his children or in building a little home. Consequently every man or woman who works for wages loses, for ultimately the burden of all debts falls heaviest on these people.

The inequality of exchange between Gold and Silver using countries handicaps our wheat growers and cotton raisers and manufacturers in their competitive struggles with India, Japan and other Silver using countries. In 1872, the year before Silver was demonetized, there was comparatively no cotton exports from India, while in 1895 she exported sixty thousand dollars worth of cotton alone. In 1885 Japan imported eight hundred thousand dollars worth of raw cotton, while in 1894 she imported nineteen millions. This is significant, for the *London Times* says that the cotton mills of Lancashire ran at a loss, while the same grade of mills in Japan and India were paying a dividend of sixteen to twenty percent. The *Pull Mall Gazette* further says that the machine shops of England, manufacturing cotton-mill machinery for China and Japan, were running night and day. And further it is a notorious fact that English and American capitalists are pouring their capital into Asiatic countries recently, and establishing manufactories there, to secure the benefits from the unequal laws of exchange between Gold and Silver using countries.

We can see the effect of this here in America in a marvelous manner. It is not many years since our cotton mills found a profitable market for their goods in these very countries, while at the present time we hear of our mills running

short time reducing wages, and some of them closing up entirely. It is only a matter of time under present conditions until Japan, China and India will have markets at our very doors.

The position of the American Federation of Labor on the Silver question is sound and must be maintained. It is clear that while the farming class are impoverished, and unable to get fair prices for their products, their capacity as consumers being unduly curtailed and restricted, and manufacturers unable to find a profitable market through falling prices, and the wage workers unable to secure steady employment at good wages, we are bound to have panics. In these times of distress, it is difficult for our Trade Unions to push with vigor the many reforms at hand, and to sustain the working class in its struggle for better conditions and better prices.

#### Shall Shinglers Be Recognized as a Separate Branch of Carpentry.

In California, through temporary disorganization of the trade after the flattening out of the real estate boom a few years ago, piece work in its worst forms got hold. And to day the question is a serious one in San Francisco and Los Angeles, where shingling has become a separate and distinct branch of the carpenter trade. On this subject the *Building News and Review*, of San Francisco, says:

"Most emphatically, we say no. Now, let us look at the matter in a practical way. Take a large church, or in fact, any large building with a steep roof. During the progress of the work, the most skilled mechanics are put to work framing the necessary timbers for the construction of the roof; after being framed, it requires cool heads and quick eyes to swing aloft, and place the main rafters in position; then comes the hip rafters, and to have these fit nice and true, requires great skill; then the placing of the jack rafters; the common rafters, etc. After these are all in place, they are covered with sheathing. Now, it seems to us that after men have worked faithfully, doing all the heavy and skillful work; that it is simply the grandest kind of cheek, unadulterated cheek, for a set of men to come along and say, now that you have all the heavy work done, we want the comparatively easy job of placing the shingles on the roof. It requires cheek to say to a force of men who have borne the brunt of battle, oh, well, you can now git, as we fresh men want the easy job of shingling. We are proud of the members of the Building Trades Council who have plainly endorsed the action of the Carpenters District Council, who have virtually laid down the law, that the carpenters who perform the hard and laborious duties connected with a building, are justly entitled to the easier work when it comes along.

"Not long ago, a gang of men were parading around buildings, endeavoring to obtain work by putting down flooring at so much per square. Back in the 70's the price was \$1.50 per square. Then it dwindled to a dollar. Smarties would come along who could place five squares in place in a day. Knowing their abilities so to do, prices were cut as low as fifty cents per square. The flooring would be first cut across the entire floor, and, when no one was looking, two or three courses would be jammed together, nailing just as many as would make the mass stay down until they got away from the job.

"Later on, men would come along who would contract to put on all the inside finish for a certain sum. By this time, however, the architects were aroused, and one and all took decided action, and con-

spicuously mentioned in specifications and contracts, that no "piece work" would be allowed. The "piece work" racket dropped nearly out of sight, to be revived, however, by a score of men calling themselves "shinglers."

"We are decidedly opposed to shinglers, floorlayers, trim setters, or any other branch of what is known as carpenter work, being done by separate organizations. Let a carpenter be a carpenter, and when he has secured a job, be entitled to a job on the building, through thick and thin, easy as well as hard work. If the shinglers secured recognition, it would be but a short time before there would be so-called organizations, embracing each distinct branch of carpentry. Rest assured the architects will sit down on the proposition fairly and squarely."

#### Special Announcements.

P. L. Fox & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., advertise in our columns an excellent tool for mortising locks in doors. It saves a great deal of time to a mechanic in boring and cleaning out the mortise. It is very convenient and should be in every carpenter's kit, price 75 cents. Inquire at your hardware store or write the above named firm.

E. Lockwood, maker of the celebrated Lockwood Knife for carpenters, should have the patronage of our readers and members. He makes a fine knife of two steel blades, hand forged, specially tempered, good for coping hard wood, and will place your name and number of your union under a transparent covering in the handle. His knife will carry a perfect cutting edge longer than any knife in the market, no matter what the cost. Knives rebladed for 25 cents per blade. Address E. Lockwood, 17 Harvard Place Boston, Mass.

BRITT'S Automatic Safety Bit is a device by which hard mouthed horses and hard pullers are controlled with perfect ease. Runaways are made impossible with this bit. By an automatic arrangement, it can be used to close the horses' nostrils, so he can't breathe and must stop. The most vicious horse can be subdued and stubborn pullers and chronic runaways can be controlled. The society for the prevention of cruelty to animals endorse and advocate the use of this bit. Write Dr. L. P. Britt, 37 College Place, New York City.

MODERN CARPENTRY is a cheap useful book, profusely illustrated, with full page photographs, of artistic modern residences, such as carpenters will want to duplicate. Price \$2. Allen Sylvester, Publisher, 35 Haverhill St., Boston, Mass. It is the latest up to date and best trade book in the market. No carpenter should be without it.

J. A. FAY & EGAN CO., the justly celebrated manufacturers of wood-working machinery of Cincinnati, have received, in the face of the strongest European and American competition, a large order for locomotive and railway car shop tools for Russia. This order, amounting to over ten thousand dollars, is especially gratifying inasmuch as, being the second received during the course of a few years, it shows the high esteem in which the machines are held and the splendid reputation they have gained for themselves. The printed poster issued by the new Egan Co is the most complete ever issued by any wood-working machine manufacturer. Send for a copy.

That the people of the South are hopeful of the future and believe in preparing for the better times coming is to be judged from the order just received by J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, for a complete planing mill outfit for Alexandria, La. It consists of a dimension planer, two flooring machines, an inside molder, self-feeding ripping saw, cutting off saws, exhaust fans, engine and boiler.

RETAIL Clerks National Association held its sixth annual convention in Denver, Colo., opening on the 7th inst.

THE Third Annual Congress of the Trade Unions of Ireland was held in Limerick, Ireland, May 25-27 last, 92 delegates were present, several legislative measures were recommended. Next Congress will be held in Waterford.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Union 114 has prepared a draft of a good mechanic's Lien Law, which they propose to push through the State Legislature of Texas at its next session. The bill is well drawn and in a circular letter Union 114 appeals to the labor interests of the whole state to take united action in pushing the bill.

# MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending May 31, 1896.

June receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$190 00	113—3 40	284—\$8 00	466—\$ 9 80				
2—30 80	114—18 00	291—10 30	487—4 70				
3—7 00	115—6 05	294—1 40	490—6 20				
4—25 60	116—10 00	295—2 40	493—21 90				
5—2 00	117—10 80	298—13 60	497—44 48				
6—21 45	118—3 60	300—3 00	499—10 55				
7—22 10	119—19 60	301—16 00	500—2 00				
8—45 00	120—10 00	304—14 80	501—30				
9—201 20	121—0 40	306—61 45	502—2 80				
10—70 60	124—3 40	309—179 60	506—3 00				
11—16 80	125—32 90	315—7 60	507—6 00				
12—1 40	132—2 20	316—10 60	509—35 20				
13—26 90	134—4 00	317—7 00	511—2 20				
14—54 25	137—5 40	319—3 00	512—80 60				
15—3 80	138—6 20	323—1 40	515—36 15				
16—8 80	142—17 00	325—6 20	520—3 80				
17—10 20	143—3 40	326—7 00	521—12 80				
18—26 00	144—7 20	327—5 60	522—8 10				
19—141 00	149—9 00	328—6 00	526—38 40				
20—5 00	151—23 00	329—3 00	534—9 30				
21—13 60	154—9 00	330—2 80	540—4 20				
22—7 20	155—9 00	332—44 65	544—8 00				
23—8 20	158—4 85	333—3 60	546—3 20				
24—48 80	160—7 80	334—3 20	547—44 40				
25—4 40	164—1 80	335—3 60	550—3 40				
26—0 00	166—5 88	336—12 10	551—4 40				
27—91 90	167—14 00	339—3 20	554—29 40				
28—11 70	168—11 60	340—78 20	556—5 00				
29—5 40	169—16 80	342—10 80	563—107 30				
30—32 85	170—2 80	343—7 60	564—4 20				
31—8 60	171—8 80	344—4 00	567—26 80				
32—7 40	173—2 00	346—6 60	575—3 40				
33—17 20	175—13 70	349—8 70	578—7 80				
34—10 00	176—17 80	352—4 70	580—2 40				
35—3 40	179—19 00	355—27 80	584—29 90				
36—14 15	181—114 60	356—1 60	585—14 00				
37—82 20	186—8 70	359—18 30	598—3 60				
38—11 40	188—1 40	360—19 80	599—2 20				
39—1 40	189—17 00	361—22 60	603—4 20				
40—10 00	190—5 80	365—4 40	606—2 60				
41—29 80	191—8 70	369—2 80	606—6 00				
42—6 40	193—8 80	370—6 40	611—11 20				
43—5 00	194—2 40	371—2 00	612—3 00				
44—2 80	196—6 60	374—32 40	617—3 60				
45—35 80	198—2 80	375—144 00	618—3 00				
46—9 60	199—12 40	378—2 60	626—4 40				
47—3 60	199—9 60	381—18 10	628—20 80				
48—14 60	200—9 00	382—116 88	629—20 60				
49—5 20	208—19 00	384—16 00	633—9 10				
50—68 50	207—22 90	386—6 00	637—9 80				
51—10 40	208—3 20	390—2 00	638—9 40				
52—9 20	209—19 40	391—7 20	647—2 80				
53—33 00	211—18 80	393—3 00	649—6 60				
54—51 00	214—2 60	394—3 20	650—6 00				
55—21 40	215—15 40	399—2 20	658—7 20				
56—27 40	221—10 60	400—3 80	659—8 20				
57—5 50	222—12 20	401—9 20	664—1 60				
58—11 70	224—12 60	402—4 10	667—6 00				
59—8 60	226—3 00	406—9 30	676—7 20				
60—6 05	227—6 40	407—21 60	678—17 20				
61—37 80	228—7 00	409—2 80	681—6 60				
62—5 05	229—3 60	416—40 80	683—4 00				
63—8 60	230—4 00	419—19 60	687—6 40				
64—9 00	231—1 60	421—34 50	692—7 20				
65—12 80	232—4 00	424—11 80	696—4 80				
66—4 20	235—4 00	427—3 40	698—9 00				
67—12 45	236—2 40	429—13 68	699—31 40				
68—7 80	237—8 80	431—2 20	701—1 60				
69—4 20	238—10 20	433—22 40	703—7 40				
70—12 20	239—12 20	434—8 80	704—13 50				
71—4 80	240—16 20	437—2 00	705—6 70				
72—35 212	242—9 65	439—4 60	707—9 20				
73—3 00	243—6 40	440—45 00	712—6 10				
74—12 00	245—5 60	442—3 00	714—9 40				
75—89 30	246—2 80	444—28 80	715—31 20				
76—4 60	247—21 80	446—11 00	716—12 10				
77—14 45	248—4 80	449—12 80	717—6 40				
78—7 60	249—3 20	451—1 60	723—3 60				
79—1 80	250—5 20	453—2 60	725—3 90				
80—9 70	251—7 50	457—19 80	726—13 80				
81—20 80	253—7 60	459—4 40	728—1 60				
82—3 00	256—10 00	460—28 76	736—1 80				
83—4 00	257—65 35	462—4 80	740—1 40				
84—2 80	258—12 80	464—19 20	744—1 00				
85—2 60	260—4 40	467—4 20	746—2 60				
86—5 40	265—2 60	468—27 20	750—10 80				
87—7 00	267—3 60	470—4 40	756—1 60				
88—3 20	268—7 40	471—26 80	757—4 00				
89—7 80	270—28 90	473—29 80	758—3 60				
90—25	273—12 40	474—12 40	766—3 40				
91—3 50	274—15 40	476—43 20	783—5 80				
92—51 95	277—6 65	478—15 70	785—3 40				
93—51 20	281—20 20	479—7 60	799—4 20				
94—9 70	284—8 60	482—8 80	802—40 60				
95—42 10	286—14 40	483—44 60					
Total			\$5,955				

Total ..... \$5,855 88

#### UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

#### CUT NAILS.

Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labele Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

#### WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### Gold.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,  
Molten, graven, hamme'd and roll'd;  
Heavy to get, and light to hold;  
Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold,  
Stolen, borrow'd, squander'd, doled;  
Spurn'd by the young, but hugged by the old  
To the very verge of the churchyard mould;  
Price of many a crime untold;  
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
Good or bad a thousand-fold!  
How widely its agencies vary—  
To save—to ruin—to curse—to bless—  
As even its mited coins express,  
Now stamp'd with the image of good Queen Bess,  
And now of a bloody Mary.

—Hood.

### Warning from The American Federation of Labor as to Party Politics in Trade Unions.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 27, 1896.

To Affiliated Unions—Greeting:

We will soon be in the throes of a political campaign. The passions of men will be sought to be aroused, their prejudices and supposed ignorance played upon and brought into action. The partisan zealot, the political mountebank, the statesman for revenue only, as well as the effervescent, bucolic political party, cure-all sophist and fakir, will be rampant. The dear workingman and his interests will be the theme of all alike, who really seek party advantage and success, though civilization fail, labor be crushed and relapse in barbarism be the result.

We are on the eve of events which will place our members, our unions and our entire movement to a most critical test, a test which may mean either a partial dissolution of our organizations, or their growth, extension and development. It is because of the great trust committed to my care that a timely word of advice and warning is given lest our members be taken unawares, fail to profit by the experience of labor organizations which have weathered the storms, and those others whose only evidence of former greatness or existence are their epitaphs, folly, blunders, calamities. "Learn to see in another's calamity the ills which you should avoid" is a maxim which Syrus declared more than nineteen hundred years ago, and it is as applicable to our times as it was when first penned.

Whatever labor secures now or secured in the past is due to the efforts of the workers themselves in their own organizations—the trade unions on trade union lines, on trade union action. When in previous years the workers were either unorganized or poorly organized, the political trickster scarcely ever gave a second thought to the Dear Workingman and his interests. During the periods of fair or blossoming organization the political soothsayers attempted by cajolery and baiting to work their influence into the labor organizations; to commit them to either one party or another.

There are many organizations which may declare that their unions are safe from such influences, and, lulled into a fancied security, permit the virus of political partisanship to be injected into their very being; laying their unions liable to the most malignant diseases of division,

antagonism and disruption. Bear in mind that the modern political party freebooter finds his prototype in the one who "For ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain the heathen (political) Chinese is peculiar."

The movement of labor now is growing stronger day by day. It is becoming more far-reaching than at any time within the history of our country. Each city, town and village now has its unions of labor. The time is coming, if we but meet the intruder at the doors of our meeting rooms, compel him to turn about and take his departure, when there will be few if any of our fellow toilers outside the beneficent influence of organized labor.

The industrial field is littered with more corpses of organizations destroyed by the damning influences of partisan political action than from all other causes combined. Nor must it be at all lost sight of that this does not only apply to local or national trade unions, but also to previous efforts of labor at national federation. The National Labor Union, in its time a great federation, after it committed itself to political partisan action, went to the limbo of movements which no longer moved. After that act it acted no more. No convention of that organization was ever after held.

In the light of that experience the American Federation of Labor has always declared and maintained that the unions of labor are above, and should be beyond the power and influence of political parties. It was with these great object lessons still dangling before our vision, like the famous writing on the wall, or like the sword of Damocles hanging over our heads by a single thread, which, severed by a failure to profit by past experience, may leave us headless, and the whole body of organized labor bleeding to death, a hapless victim to our folly, serfs or slaves to the cupidity of corporate monopolistic greed, that the A. F. of L. at its last convention resolved that

"Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

This action, while it directly decrees the course for the conventions of the A. F. of L., is also a declaration of policy and principle, and hence applies equally to all affiliated organizations.

The power of the trade unions is extending to all classes and influencing public sympathy and public judgment. Let us build up our organizations upon a solid basis as of adamant, that they may endure for all time; that they may be our protectors, our defenders in our struggle for justice and right; that we may turn to them in the hour of our trials with the confidence of our manhood maintained, and in the hour of our triumphs to pay them the meed of praise and glory of victories won, men, women and children saved, our civilization and emancipation assured.

Let the watchword be: No political party domination over the trade unions; no political party influence over trade union action.

Long live the trade union! Long live the American Federation of Labor!

Fraternalty yours,  
SAM'L. GOMPERS, President.

THE labor problem will never be solved while idle workmen can be found to take the place of the dissatisfied toiler who by striking seeks redress. And while the fortunately employed worker is not willing to share his excessive toil with the craftsman who has been displaced by machinery or improved methods of production, there will be a constant idle class.—Exchange.

### New England Carpenters' Convention.

On June 8th, a convention called by the Massachusetts State Council of the U. B., was held in Boston. Thirteen unions of Massachusetts were represented, and also Union 407, Lewiston, Me., and Union 506, Providence, R. I. Bro. M. L. Delano, of Lynn, Mass., was elected delegate-at-large to the coming Convention, September 21st, in Cleveland, Ohio. The placing of a District Organizer for New England permanently in the field was agreed on and referred to the Locals. Several matters of interest were discussed and a number of resolutions were adopted.

### Carpenters Strike in Steubenville, O.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that Contractor J. A. Shane is doing work on Lowe's Imperial Hotel (where there is difficulty with the men every time improvements are made), and other places in the city with outside and non-union labor, to the detriment of the tax paying citizens of Steubenville, O. After the members of Carpenters Union No. 186 had done all in their power to settle the difficulty, Mr. Shane, in violation of his word, still continues in the same course. We ask all friends of the workingmen who are in favor of fair terms and wages to consider the above and act accordingly. Endorsed by the OHIO VALLEY TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

### The American Tobacco Trust.

This great Monopoly is made up of a combination of sixteen leading firms, and it is endeavoring to control the output of tobacco and cigarettes. It refuses to hire union labor despite all overtures and negotiations. Hence workingmen should cease to patronize the products of this trust and help the National Tobacco Workers Union in its struggle against this great monopoly. Following are some of their leading brands:

#### PLUG TOBACCO.

Battle Axe, Newboy, Pedro, Piper Heidsick, Something Good.

#### SMOKING TOBACCO.

Greenback, Seal of North Carolina, Gail & Ax Navy, Duke's Mixture, Ivanhoe, Honest Long Cut.

#### CIGARETTES.

Duke's Cameo, Sweet Caporal, Cycle, Old Judge.

### Cripple Creek Carpenters Set a Noble Example.

The union carpenters of Cripple Creek held a meeting immediately after the great fire, says the Toledo Union, and decided not to ask for an advance in wages, as they were planning to before the fire. This action was very different from that taken by the lumber merchants and other dealers in building material. They also, held a meeting immediately after the fire, and realizing that the great misfortune which had befallen their city placed their fellowbeings at their mercy they raised the prices of their holdings 500 per cent. By the law of supply and demand what the carpenters had to sell, their labor, should have advanced in price with the other things necessary to building houses for the homeless, but they were not so heartless as their more wealthy neighbors, who displayed such enterprising business shrewdness. The fire happens to emphasize the incident, but similar cases of wealth taking advantage of the necessities of life are all around us. But "business is business" and "arrogance of trades unions should not be tolerated"—especially when they try to raise the market price of labor.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1896.

WHEREAS, The Almighty has called unto himself the wife of our esteemed brother, J. E. STEVENS; be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of Local Union No. 384, extend to the bereaved brother and husband our heartfelt sympathies, and a copy of this resolution be spread upon our minutes; further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication, also a copy to the bereaved brother; also a copy printed in our daily paper.

W. P. FITZPATRICK,  
T. V. MOORE,  
WM. FRANCIS, } Committee.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1896.

WHEREAS, The Almighty has called unto himself the two children of Brother J. WORVAL by death, be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of Union 584, extend to the brother and his family our heartfelt sympathies for their loss; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this be sent to THE CARPENTER and daily paper for publication; also a copy to the bereaved family.

W. P. FITZPATRICK,  
T. V. MOORE,  
WM. FRANCIS, } Committee.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

At the regular meeting of local No. 575, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Like a flash of lightning the angel of death has visited our ranks and taken from us our worthy president, HARRY H. FOSTER, and

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relation held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties, makes it eminently fitting that we record our appreciation of him; therefore

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life in such a manner, from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all the members and friends of Union No. 575, and will prove a serious loss to our organization.

Resolved, That in deep sympathy with the bereaved relatives of the deceased we express our hope that even so great a loss to us all may be subservient to our future good.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, that this our testimony to his worth be spread upon the records of our union, a copy transmitted to the bereaved family and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

L. J. MALONE,  
ALEX. ALLEN,  
HENRY NASSOBY, } Committee.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 15, 1896.

Union No. 11 passed these resolutions: WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call the beloved daughter of our honored Bro. J. E. CONNELLY and his respected wife, to the unknown shore, be it

Resolved, That the Brothers of Union No. 11, herewith extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved brother and his family.

LOUIS RIEDEL,  
JOHN MCGARR,  
LOU A. GORDON, } Committee.

### Schlitz's Beer Has a Non-Union Taste.

The "Schlitz Brewing Company" of the city of Milwaukee has time and again refused to recognize the organized Building Trades of the city of Milwaukee, in the erection of its buildings throughout the city, and has openly stated that it would have its work done by the cheapest labor possible.

Therefore the Building Trades Council of the City of Milwaukee herewith notifies all the Building Trades and organized labor in general, that the beer, manufactured by the "Schlitz Brewing Company," is offensive to the Building Trades and its friends, and asks all Building Trades and organized labor in general, to take due notice thereof and act in accordance with union principles.

THE BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL  
OF MILWAUKEE, WIS., AND VICINITY.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### Plenty of Money.



NE of the most amusing items we have noticed for some time, among our monthlies of high degree, can be found in the *Engineering Magazine*

for February of the present year, where the editor says: "If we want to have good government we need to educate the leaders of the people, the proprietors, heads of concerns, chiefs of departments, active men of affairs and large employers of labor, the very constituency the *Magazine* strives to serve." All that is very sweet, is it not? But, just wait a few seconds, if you wish to have something sweeter yet. The basis of the education above referred to, that should be imparted to the leaders of the people, to those who are worth anything, in the nation, according to the editor in question, is as follows: "Retire all government and treasury notes, and let the banks issue plenty of their own notes, redeemable in gold, and the people will have made a bargain with the banks, the benefits of which will be simply incalculable!"

Did you ever come across any greater chunk of human wisdom in the history of the race than is embodied in the recipe just mentioned? The mountain labored hard and brought forth a mouse. The editor in question has evidently made a most important discovery. It is possible that after centuries of education we need to educate the leaders of the people, the choice men of the nation, the wisest and richest of all, because at the head of all the industrial concerns, giving employment to millions of men too poor or too stupid to employ thousands? And we need to educate these men; what for? To save ourselves from destruction, and so try to have some good government. And the foundation of good government is to be a bargain between the people and a lot of banks for the latter to furnish money to the people. And that shall be the beginning of God's kingdom on earth. Plenty of money is all we require to suppress all human troubles, provided that money is furnished to us by a certain number of wealthy fellows grouped in cliques or concerns called banks, and brought into existence by the fiat of human laws through the express or tacit consent of the people. So, it is the people after all, who can allow banks to create money, to issue notes redeemable in gold. Is there any reason why the people themselves should not issue their own notes, redeemable or not as we may see fit to agree on the subject?

If Peter can do something, why should he abdicate that faculty of his in favor of John? If the people, the nation, can do something, why should she abdicate her rights and potentialities in favor of any set of individuals for them to rob the rest? Will that be good government? That will be the vilest government possible. That is socialism without the good that some forms of socialism could bring. That is anarchism enshrined in law, and by that made more fatal and lasting than any anarchism can be if left to its rapid forces of self destruction, thus creating powers of reaction, by the

evolution of common sense and healthy laws. Because we have yet some good instincts left in the human family, among the plain people, ready to assert themselves under favorable conditions. Sometimes that requires a great cataclysm falling upon those who may derive large profits from their own laws of sin.

Why should banks furnish money to the people when the latter can furnish their own money just as well? And what about the idea of that editor of ours, who is but the echo of perhaps one million so called intelligent men, by which we are made to believe that we shall have all the money we want if we only let the banks furnish it to us? Does that correspond with the teachings of history? History teaches just the reverse. It teaches that money furnished by bankers means—money monopoly!

The very conception of banks is that of lending money, and to that of making money scarce among the people. That is just as self-evident as the movement of the tides, as the motion of the earth around the solar disk. We should then laugh at the idea of making prosperity possible through a bargain between the people and the banks, so that to trust the latter to make money plenty among every one of us, when that would be the ruin of all banking business, as a matter of plain logic, if there is anything like logic anywhere. And that is the trash with which we should educate the leaders of the people and the teachers of humanity at large. Teaching and leading are synonymous. The teachers and leaders have always known the exact processes with which to oppress the bulk of the human family. Only a few of such teachers have known or dared to stand by the people and for the rights of manhood. No wonder that the most transcendent problems are yet unsolved, and that the workers of nations are sunk into poverty, no matter how much wealth they may produce.

What a lot of centuries have sunk into the grave of eternity since St. Paul told us that the love of money is the root of all evil! And here we are, the brightest 70,000,000 of people on earth, on the pinnacle of modern civilization, far in advance of all Christian nations, and we are all half crazy about how to make money plenty! What a sight to behold! If our object was to make money plenty on principles of social honesty and equal justice to all, that would not be quite as bad, but who cares for such trifles as honesty in our own laws? And who knows or wants to assert the specific enactments through which social honesty can be established, in order to check the dreadful materialism which is sweeping all modern nations, and ours faster than any, into the cauldron of dreadful social disasters?

Government notes redeemable in gold or in silver. Bank notes redeemable in silver or in gold, by the bushel or the cart load. All provided that it is abundant for some and not for others. Under our present intense monopolistic conditions we cannot conceive of any such a thing as money plenty for all. It is only when we have suppressed all forms of monopoly through honest laws that money can be abundant with every one of us, because it is then alone that we all shall have an abundance of wealth.

Is there one man among ten who wants everybody to have lots of wealth? Of course not. Not even one in fifty wants that. It cannot be done, we are told. The Bible says so. And that settles it. But the Bible mentions something else about which the less said the better, because it implies fundamental duties to be performed, and we don't quite fancy that. The Bible virtually says: "Work for righteousness, and you shall have all you want." We want all without the element of righteousness in national life. We

want plenty of money mixed up with plenty of monopoly. We want plenty of wealth mixed up with plenty of poverty, lest we discover that Christ made a mistake in his sentence about the poor, a sentence that we don't want to understand.

We alone, on this side of the Atlantic, have tried all kinds of money, in quantity and quality, ever since 1620. Have we ever had any peace? No. Why? Because, like every other nation, we have stuck to the demon of land monopoly!

JOSE GROES.

### Opposed to an Out of Work Benefit.

S. CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

In regard to getting high dues to pay out of work benefit, I am not in favor of it. An out of work benefit will never do in this country, there are too many out of work almost constantly. A universal sick benefit would be all right. I was a member of the Carpenters Union in Manchester, England. There a man would have to prove he was a carpenter. Here a man if he can just nail on shingles and nail or shut up a building he is counted a carpenter.

M. R.

### A Spicy Letter From a Hard Worker.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

Union 332 is about to reap the benefit of its arduous and persistent work of building up its membership and aiding in the organization of other trades. The first result is a solid Building Trades Council including even that novelty among the woodcrafts, a Shinglers' Union, and the card system has been adopted. We have, however, an unco' big job on our hands to again overcome the piece-work system which has attained a powerful foothold in this city while the Union was weak.

The twenty-three Unions of this city have organized a Labor Congress for united action at the ballot box. The demands are as follows and have been endorsed by a referendum vote in the Unions:

- 1st. Direct Legislation.
- 2nd. Free coinage of silver, 16 to 1, and paper money issued direct by the government.
- 3rd. Government ownership of all the means of transportation and communication.
- 4th. Postal Savings Banks.

An independent labor ticket will be put in the field by this Congress at the city election in December. Harmony prevails because of honesty of purpose.

"Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick." Anxiously have we waited for the clouds to roll by but the obscurity of hard times hangs over us like a pall. And those good times when bosses went rushing around to get "hands"—alas, "they'll never come back" so say the watchmen on the tower. The latter-day economists who give forecasts from up to date statistics. "Of all the Utopias this variety of good times is the least likely to be realized," so they say. That pauper laborer, the iron machine, will go on displacing the machine of flesh and blood and the struggle to survive will become fiercer. What are you going to do about it?

We all know what reception was given to the unemployed who marched to Washington two years ago with a petition for work. I had the honor of leading one of these contingents which at least helped to make history. Arriving at the National capital months after Mr. Coxey had made his debut we besieged the halls of Congress for three weeks with our demands. The Populists, Sena-

tors and Congressmen were the only ones who gave us assistance. Kind hearted Senator Peffer introduced our bill in the Senate and Senator Kyle gave us a hearing before the Committee of Labor. The bill was duly shelved, we were given transportation home and the episode was at an end.

But hark ye now to the newly arisen Cincinnatus "Pitchfork Tillman." He tells the august Senators that the next army will march to Washington armed with shot guns and rifles, possibly he may be right. The working farmer which he represents is in a bad way surely and saltpetre cannot save him unless it is mixed with other ingredients and dispensed from the end of a gun-barrel. With over three hundred trusts in the field and constant additions the small business man, farmer and manufacturer are doomed. This is the meat upon which the Octopus of plutocracy is now feeding. Tillman is awful mad, judging from his speeches; the men whose cause he champions are getting mad too. Should such an army as he mentions ever get a "move on" we'uns who have been there will sit on the fence and watch it go by.

Union 332,

ARTHUR VINETTE.

Los Angeles, Cal.

### Sandbagged by the Nail Manufacturers.

The *Canadian Engineer* is the authority that while American nail manufacturers were charging \$2.55 for wire nails and \$2.30 per keg for cut nails, they were selling the same in Europe for \$1.00 per keg less than in the United States. This is a species of commercial sandbagging which prevails in the meat, canning and several other American industries. They sell cheaper to customers abroad than to consumers at home.

### A Judicial Decision on the Right to Strike Against Non-Union Men.

The Appellate Court of Indiana has just rendered a decision of vital interest to members of Trades Unions. A workman recovered damages against a labor organization in a lower court for procuring his discharge by ordering a strike against his employer, and refusing to return to work until the plaintiff, who was a non-Union man, had been dismissed. Had this verdict been allowed to stand, the right to strike in a body would have been greatly restricted. But the Appellate Court has reversed this decision, holding that any number of men may lawfully quit work for the purpose of getting rid of an undesirable fellow workman.

In rendering its decision the court took the ground that each workman could certainly quit without incurring any liability to the employer or any of his employees. What each could rightfully and lawfully do all could agree to do in concert, especially if their concerted action was taken peaceably and without any attempt at intimidation. No law can compel one man or body of men to work with some one who is obnoxious to him or them for some reason, and the fact that this man loses his employment through their action is immaterial. On this point the court expresses itself as follows: "We cannot believe it to be in accordance with the spirit of our institutions to say that a body of men must respond in damages because they peaceably and quietly quit work which they are under no obligation to do rather than remain at work with one who is for any reason unsatisfactory to them."

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters in this city can hardly make a living. Times are hard.



# THE CARPENTER

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Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1896.

THE SOCIALIST Trade and Labor Alliance, with headquarters in New York City, an abortive semi-political and demisocialist gang, have started in on a puny crusade against a score of National and International Trade Unions. The National bodies of Garment Workers, Brewery Workers, Machinists, Custom Tailors, Cigar Makers, Carpenters, etc., etc., must be all brought to bend the knee to Ra-laam's ass.

## A Sturdy Vigorous Growth.

In the past three months up to July 1st, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters gained over 5,300 members. We now have a larger membership than we have had at any time the past two years. We are on the march steadily forward in increased membership and new unions. We issued eleven new charters the last two months, viz.: 32, Paris, Ill.; 110, Brockton, Mass.; 123, Rome, N. Y.; 126, Texas City, Tex.; 127, Michigan City, Ind.; 128, Quigley, Mont.; 129, Buffalo, N. Y.; 131, Wellston, O.; 133, Mannington, W. Va.; 405, Ludlow, Ky.; and 431, Mansfield, Pa.

Our gains in membership have been principally in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Detroit, Newark, N. J., New York City, Minneapolis, Utica, N. Y., Rochester, N. Y., Duluth, Minn., S. Bend, Ind., Victor, Colo., Kansas City, Mo. and Cripple Creek.

Uniform Dues, Uniform Initiation Fees, Uniform Sick Benefits, an Out of Work Benefit, and Equalization of Funds.

THE United Brotherhood can never expect to attain any great degree of power or prosperity until the foregoing features have become the laws of our Order. We must strive to secure uniformity in our rules, so that wherever a member goes in his travels, he will have to pay the same dues, and have the same rights and benefits.

Men now join a Union, and after paying for years, through want of work, or other causes, leave for another city. The Union they belong to had sick benefits, and the one in the town where they go to has none. Under such circumstances, the member will prefer to send his dues to his old Union, and will not take a clearance, or join the Union in the city where he works. The active co-operation and influence of that man is lost to the Union in the city where he resides, and our law on clearance cards is violated.

Such would not be the case if we had uniform dues and uniform sick benefits. Some cities now charge traveling and incoming members a fee for a working card, which is practically in violation of the spirit of true Trade Unionism. With uniform dues and equalization of funds, this need not be done. Under an equalization of funds, each and every member is equally interested in the entire fund of the organization.

It is all nonsense for one Union to charge \$2.00 initiation fee and 50 cents dues, and another charge \$25.00 or \$50.00 initiation fee and \$1.00 a month dues. With the optional system of sick benefits, fully 20 per cent. of our Local Unions have no sick benefits at all. We should all be subject to the same Constitution, the same initiation fee, the same dues, and receive alike the same benefits. We must have this system of universal benefits and uniform dues in order to have equalization of funds.

Equalization does not mean that all the money from the Locals should be centered at one point, and kept by one person, or be centralized at the General Office, as some imagine. It means simply that annually, at the close of the year, the General Secretary-Treasurer reckons up the total membership of the entire Order and the total funds of all the Locals, and thereby ascertains how much per capita is in the entire funds for each member. The Unions which have an excess in their treasury beyond that per capita are called on to remit the Unions which have a shortage sufficient to make them all equal.

For instance, if there are 50,000 members and \$500,000 in the treasury, that would be \$10.00 per capita. If Chicago had 5,500 members and \$55,000 in its treasury, and New York had 5,000 members and only \$45,000 in its treasury, then Chicago would have to remit to New York \$5,000 to place in its treasury, and then they would both be equal.

Under this system the Financial Secretaries will be obliged, under heavy fine, to send to the G. S.-T. on the first week in every month a correct financial report from the Local, also quarterly and yearly balance sheets duly audited. The G. S.-T. would then print a quarterly statement, showing how much money is in each Local, the expenses and receipts, benefits paid, also the number of members in good standing, etc. These quarterly statements are given the members of the United Brotherhood.

In like manner each local Financial Secretary must draw up a quarterly balance sheet at the end of each quarter, and transmit the same to the G. S.-T., who will cause to be printed a yearly report, which contains the annual balance sheet of each Local in full. He will then have as many of these annual reports printed as there are members, and distributed to the members the same as the quarterly reports.

The yearly report will also contain the annual report of the G. S. T., and also a list of the Locals that are to remit moneys, and the name of the Local or Locals to which they are to be remitted, and the amount. Such is the mode of working the equalization system.

Under this plan, one Local helps another; the strong help the weak. In a small town where twenty members are in the Local, it is as necessary to maintain that Union as to have five or six thousand members in a large city. The complaint in large cities is, that the resident carpenters have to contend against those who come from the smaller towns and work for a lower standard of wages. If there was a Local in every town and village, this would be obviated to quite a degree.

It must be remembered that under a system of equalization of funds, laws must be made and strictly enforced to restrict each Union in its expenditures, so that only a certain percentage of the income per capita is allowed for expenses. Those Unions found exceeding their legal allowance must make up the deficiency, by an assessment on their members.

Under this system we would be a United Brotherhood indeed, in every sense of the word. Now we are simply a Federation of local carpenters unions.

## The Tendencies of Trade Unions.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

### II.



RESTLESSNESS, generated by pressure against the conditions of existence, perpetually prompts the desire to try a new position.

Every one knows how long continued rest in one attitude becomes wearisome; every one has found how even the best easy chair, at first rejoiced in, becomes after many hours intolerable; and change to a hard seat, previously occupied and rejected, seems for a time to be a great relief. It is the same with incorporated humanity. Having by long struggles emancipated itself from the hard discipline of the ancient regime, and having discovered that the new regime into which it has grown, though relatively easy, is not without stresses and pains, its impatience with these prompts the wish to try another system; which other system is in principle, if not in appearance, the same as that which during the past generations was escaped from with much rejoicing.

For as fast as the regime of contract is discarded, the regime of status is of necessity adopted. As fast as voluntary co-operation is abandoned, compulsory co-operation must be substituted. Some kind of organization labor must have; and if it is not that which arises by agreement under free competition, it must be that which is imposed by authority. Unlike in appearance and names as it may be to the old order of slaves and serfs, working under masters who were coerced by barons, who were themselves vassals of dukes or kings, the new order wished for, constituted by workers under foremen of small groups, overlooked by superintendents, who are subject to higher local managers, who are controlled by superiors of districts, themselves under a central government, must be essentially the same in principle. In the one case, as in the other, there must be established grades, and enforced subordination of each grade to the grades above. This is a truth which the Communist or the Socialist does not dwell upon.

Angry with the existing system under which each of us takes care of himself, while all of us see that each has fair play, he thinks how much better it would be for all of us to take care of each of us; and he refrains from thinking of the machinery by which this is to be done. Inevitably, if each is to be cared for by all, then the embodied all must get the means—the necessities of life. What it gives to each must be taken from the accumulated contributions; and it must, therefore, require from each his proportion—must tell him how much he has to give to the general stock in the shape of production, that he may have so much in the shape of sustentation. Hence, before he can be provided for, he must put himself under orders, and obey those who say what he shall do, and at what hours, and where; and who shall give him his share of food, clothing and shelter. If competition is excluded, and with it buying and selling, there can be no voluntary exchange of so much labor for so much produce; but there must be apportionment of the one to the other by appointed officers. This apportionment must be enforced. Without alternative the work must be done, and without alternative the benefit, whatever it may be, must be accepted. For the worker may not leave his place at will and offer himself elsewhere.

Under such a system he cannot be accepted elsewhere, save by order of the

authorities. And it is manifest that a standing order would forbid employment in one place of an insubordinate member from another place. The system could not be worked if the workers were severally allowed to go or come as they pleased. With corporals and sergeants under them, the captains of industry must carry out the orders of their colonels, and those of their generals, up to the council of the commander-in-chief, and obedience must be required throughout the industrial army as throughout a fighting army. "Do your prescribed duties and take your apportioned rations," must be the rule of the one as of the other. "Well, be it so," replies the Socialist. "The workers will appoint their own officers, and these will always be subject to criticisms of the mass they regulate. Being thus in fear of public opinion, they will be sure to act judiciously and fairly; or when they do not, will be deposed by the popular vote, local or general. Where will be the grievance of being under superiors, when the superiors themselves are under democratic control?" And in this attractive vision the socialist has full benefit.

Iron and brass are simpler things than flesh and blood, and dead wood than living nerve; and a machine constructed of the one works in more definite ways than an organism constructed of the other—especially when the machine is worked by the inorganic forces of steam or water, while the organism is worked by the forces of living nerve centres. Manifestly, then, the ways in which the machine will work are much more readily calculable than the ways in which the organism will work. Yet, in how few cases does the inventor foresee rightly the actions of his new apparatus. Read the patent list, and it will be found that not more than one device in fifty turns out to be of any service. Plausible as his scheme seemed to the inventor, one or other hitch prevents the intended operation and brings out a widely different result from that which he wished.

What then shall we say of these schemes which have to do, not with the dead matters and forces, but with complex living organisms working in ways less readily foreseen, and which involve the co-operation of multitudes of such organisms? Even the units out of which this rearranged body politic is to be formed are often incomprehensible. Every one is from time to time surprised by others' behavior, and even by the deeds of relatives who are best known to him. Seeing, then, how uncertainly any one can foresee the actions of an individual, how can he with any certainty foresee the operation of a social structure? He proceeds on the assumption that all concerned will judge rightly and act fairly—will think as they ought to think, and act as they ought to act; and he assumes this regardless of the daily experiences which show him that men do neither the one nor the other, and forgetting that the complaints he makes against the existing system show his belief to be that men have neither the wisdom nor the rectitude which his plan requires them to have.

Paper constitutions raise smiles on the faces of those who have observed their results; and paper social systems similarly affect those who have contemplated the available evidence. How little the men who wrought the French revolution, and were chiefly concerned in setting up the new governmental apparatus, dreamed that one of the early actions of this apparatus would be to behead them all! How little the men who drew up the American Declaration of Independence and framed the Republic anticipated that, after some generations, the legislature would lapse into the hands of wire pullers; that its doings would turn upon



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the contests of office seekers, that political action would be everywhere vitiated by the intrusion of a foreign element holding the balance between parties, that electors, instead of judging for themselves, would habitually be led to the polls in thousands by their "bosses," and that respectable men would be driven out of public life by the insults and slanders of professional politicians. Nor were there better provisions in those who gave constitutions to the various other states of the New World in which unnumbered revolutions have shown with wonderful persistency the contrasts between the expected results of political systems and the achieved results. It has been no less thus with proposed systems of social reorganization, so far as they have been tried. Save where celibacy has been insisted on, their history has been everywhere one of disaster, ending with the history of Cabet's Icarian colony lately given by one of its members, Mme. Fleury Robinson, in *The Open Court*—a history of splittings, resplittings, re-resplittings, accompanied by numerous individual secessions and final dissolution. And for the failure of such social schemes, as for the failure of the political schemes, there has been one general cause.

## Claims Approved in June, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3556.	Wm. Carroll	1	\$200 00
3557.	Mrs. F. Schubert	2	50 00
3558.	Chas Sommer	10	200 00
3559.	Mrs. N. O'Brien	10	50 00
3560.	Mrs. C. Martens	25	50 00
3561.	Chas. Krueger	30	200 00
3562.	Mrs. M. Winters	43	50 00
3563.	B. R. Newcomb	55	300 00
3564.	M. Silverstein	86	100 00
3565.	A. Christie	64	200 00
3566.	J. E. Dean	83	200 00
3567.	Chas. Torgersen	181	99 10
3568.	C. Klusmeyer	239	200 00
3569.	Mrs. M. Cady	274	50 00
3570.	J. M. Thomas	281	50 00
3571.	A. Knopfle	309	50 00
3572.	Mrs. S. Duncan	340	50 00
3573.	J. F. Stewart	359	200 00
3574.	Mrs. E. Elsworth	374	50 00
3575.	C. Weber	375	200 00
3576.	D. T. Jones	481	200 00
3577.	G. W. Kelsey	483	100 00
3578.	Mrs. M. Drolette	540	25 00
3579.	Jos. Kibler	563	200 00
3580.	C. E. Searcey	626	200 00
3581.	I. Morin	707	200 00
3582.	O. Labine	96	100 00
3583.	Mrs. A. C. Mayer	9	25 00
Total			\$3,599 10

ANDERSON, Ind.—By a boycott on two business blocks put up in this city by unfair labor, several contractors have agreed with Union 352 to hire none but union carpenters hereafter.

## How to Frame a Round-house Roof.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Assume the roof to be semi-circular in plan as represented in Fig. 2, and to have a pitched roof with a ridge, the pitch being half, or 12 and 12 on the steel square, as seen at D, G, F, Fig. 2<sup>a</sup>, where the lengths of the rafters and bevels are delineated. A, B, C and D, E, F, are the gables on the plan Fig. 2 seen on the elevation Fig. 1, with windows and doors in same. In order to find the length of

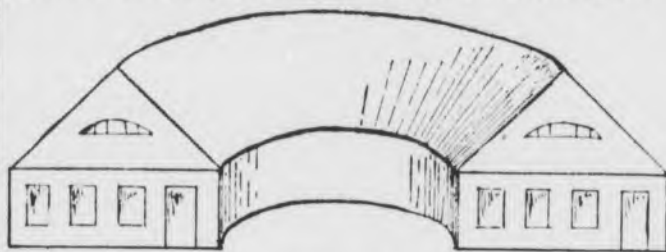


FIG. 1.

the common rafter simply raise up from E, Fig. 2, the pitch or rise E, G and join D, G. As the outer plate line A, X, F, is much longer than the inner plate line C, Z, D, more rafters will be required so as to form a sufficient support for the roof boards and covering. For this reason an extra rafter from the plate line A, X, F, to the ridge B, K, I, E, must be inserted between each abutting rafter so as to equalize the spacing and obtain a stable roof.

The proper way to find the shape of the roof boards is seen at the bottom side of Fig. 2. Divide D, H, into 10 equal parts, or more if desired, then with O, as centre and O, 1, as radius, describe a curve similarly describe from D, 2, 3, 4,

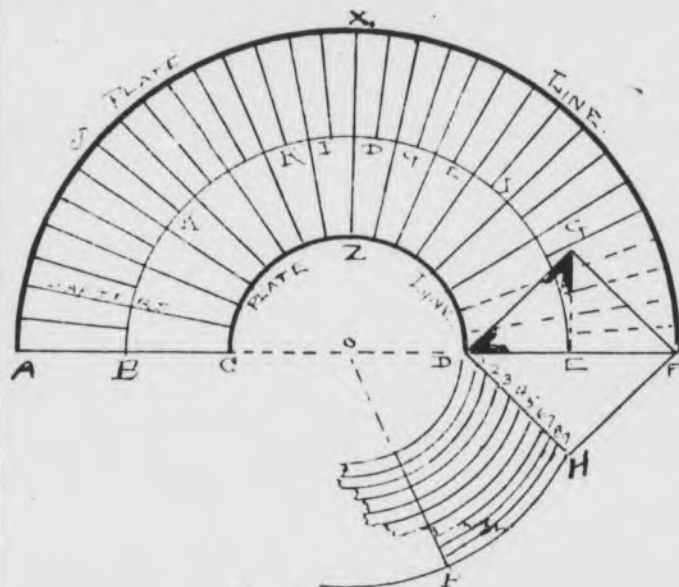


FIG. 2.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 which will of course bring the boards up to the ridge line. Now take the distance from E to I and set it off from H to P, the centre of the rafter at I, and this will give the lengths of boards for one section. A like method can be followed for covering the out slope of the roof. This roof is of a very rare kind and is only found on railroads where locomotives are stored or on large estates for barns or outhouses.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Union 224 is building up by holding public meetings.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The enforcement of the card system here has driven non-union men in by the score to join Union 332. After July 1st, our initiation fee will be raised to \$5; now it is \$2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Union 203 did excellent work in the arrest and prosecution of Contractor Jas. McFarren for violation of the State eight hour law on the Hudson River State Hospital job.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Berger Bedding Company, Kipp Bros. and Aug. Weigell Bedding Company, all of this city, are unfair firms. They persistently refuse to hire union men, while the Standard Bedding Company and the Milwaukee Bedding Company do so.

## Practical Information for Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Fig. 1, represents the simplest way known to builders to make a frame house damp proof and air proof at the first story. As will be seen in the sketch it consists of the usual stone underpinning or foundation, with the usual sill posts studding and floor beams, but the spaces between the beams, instead of being left open are filled in solid to their full depth with brickwork or cement mortar, thus preventing the air from working between the beams and into the rooms. Care should be taken not to fill in at the studs, as sufficient air space must be allowed to prevent dry rot.

Fig. 2 illustrates a girder composed of two

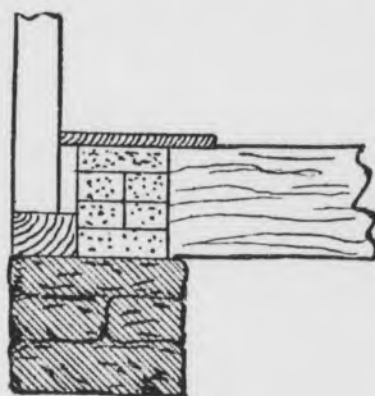


FIG. 1.

I beams supporting a front or rear wall. During the placing of this wrought iron or steel girder, a temporary shore of wood should be placed under the centre after several courses of brick have been laid and it should not be removed until the brick work has set and is hard. This will prevent the girder bending under the weight until it is entirely distributed.

The girder should be strong enough to sustain the entire weight of the wall between the plumb lines alone to a

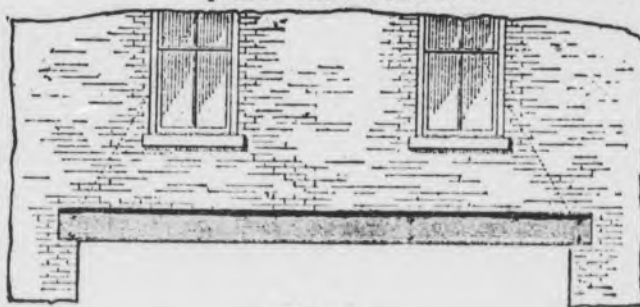


FIG. 2.

height equal to the apex of the dotted lines seen in Fig. 2.

Assuming the weight of a cubic foot of brick wall to be 112 pounds a superficial square foot of 9" wall will weigh 84 pounds, of 13" wall, 121 pounds and of 20" wall, 170 pounds.

The following table specifies suitable beams for use as girders for openings or spans, from 8 to 18 feet:

## PROPER SIZES OF BEAMS TO USE AS GIDERS FOR SUPPORTING WALLS.

Span.	13" Wall.	Span.	13" Wall.
Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
8 to 10	2-6" 40 lbs.	18 to 20	2-10 1/2" 90 lbs.
10 to 12	2-7" 55 lbs.	20 to 22	2-12" 96 lbs.
12 to 14	2-8" 65 lbs.	22 to 24	2-12" 125 lbs.
14 to 16	2-9" 70 lbs.	24 to 26	2-15" 150 lbs.
16 to 18	2-9" 84 lbs.	26 to 28	2-15" 200 lbs.

Carpenters and builders in the smaller cities and towns will find this information very valuable to them, for instance changing private dwellings into stores, by supporting the upper stories on a breastsummer or girder and inserting a store front in place of the dwelling front.

To find the area of a triangular gable or pediment, multiply the width or span by half the height thus:—If the span or base be 20 and the height or rise 12, then  $20 \times 6 = 120$ , the area in square feet of the pediment.

To find the area of an ellipse multiply half the major and minor axes together and this product by 3.1416. Thus:—To find the area of an elliptical mirror whose length is 6'-0" and width 5'-0", multiply  $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  and so on.

To find the circumference of a circle multiply the diameter by 3.1416.

To find diameter multiply the circumference by .3183.

To find area multiply the square of circumference by .07958.

Multiply the square of radius by 3.1416.

Multiply the circumference by  $\frac{1}{4}$  the diameter.

231 cubic inches in a gallon of water.

For openings for stairs, fire arches, well holes etc., timbers of increased thickness must be used. The timbers must run parallel and be framed together as I have before described.

One row of herring-bone bridging is sufficient for a span of twelve or sixteen feet.

The strength of beam or girder is chiefly in its depth, thus a beam 2 x 10 inches will carry more weight than a beam 3 x 7 inches, although the latter contains more timber.

If wooden posts are used to support a girder in a cellar, they should rest on a stone at least 8 inches above the cellar floor otherwise the lower end is liable to rot. Cast iron columns can be used at small cost and are better than wooden posts: brick piers are also very often used but are costly.

After the sill is set and the position of the studs is marked upon it, the first tier of beams should be put on. The beams should rest partly on the wall and partly on the sill. And if they do not rest directly on stone work they should be furred up with pieces of slate.

BUILDING Trades Councils are organizing more generally this year than at any time previously, and our Carpenters

Unions are taking a leading hand in their formation. These Councils can do infinite good in enforcing the card system and unionizing the jobs. Much more can be done by them if their power is exercised in a discreet and conservative manner.

## IMMIGRATION statistics

for the past year show that of the 250,000 emigrants from Europe 2,346 carpenters planted foot on our soil. Germany furnished 389; Italy, 161; Russia, 249; Sweden, 87; England, 456; Scotland, 185; Ireland, 264; Wales, 76.

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To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### Take Heed.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The earth was not made for its people—that cry has been hounded down as a social crime; The meaning of life is to barter and buy, and the strongest and shrewdest are masters of time, God made the million to serve the few, and their questions of right are vain conceits; To have one sweet home that is safe and true, ten garrets must reek in the darkened streets. 'Tis civilization, so they say, and it cannot be changed for the weakness of men. Take care! take care! 'tis a desperate way to goad the wolf to the end of his den. Take heed of your civilization, ye on your pyramids built of quivering hearts; There are stages, like Paris in '93, where the commonest men play most terrible parts. Your statutes may crush, but they cannot kill the patient sense of a natural right; It may slowly move, but the people's will, like the ocean o'er Holland, is always in sight.

"It is not our fault!" say the rich ones. No; 'tis the fault of a system old and strong; But men are the makers of systems; so the sure will come if we own the wrong. It will come in peace if the man-right lead; it will sweep in storm if it be denied; The law to bring justice is always decreed, and on every hand are the warnings cried. Take heed of your progress! Its feet have trod on the souls it slew with its own pollutions; Submission is good, but the order of God may flame the torch of the revolutions! Beware with your classes! Men are men, and a cry in the night is a fearful teacher; When it reaches the hearts of the masses, then they need but a sword for a judge and a preacher. Take heed! for your Juggernaut pushes hard; God holds the doom that its day completes; It will dawn like a fire when the track is barred by a barricade in the city streets.

UTICA, N. Y.—Union 125 is increasing in membership at a wonderful rate the last few months. Our picnic, June 23, was a grand success.

SMITHVILLE, Tex.—Wages scandalously low and trade slack. Our new Union, No. 116, is doing well. Contractors are willing to accede nine-hour day.

NEWTOWN, Long Island.—Union 507, of Corona, is making a vigorous agitation by means of circulars and printed literature, showing the benefits and value of the U. B.

DULUTH, Minn.—After a long period of stagnation and bad trade, now Union 361 is reviving at a grand pace, and growing immensely in membership. We are holding public meetings with rousing success.

CARPENTERS of Scotland work as a rule 45 hours in winter and 51 hours in summer. Wages range from 7 pence to 9½ pence per hour, according to locality. A few badly organized places pay 6½ pence per hour, the best organized 9½ pence.

S. OTTENBERG & Bros., cigar manufacturers, New York, were under a boycott for many months. The firm has come to Union terms, and now employs none but Union cigar makers. Demand the Union blue label on cigars and take no other.

THE ELASTIC GORING Weavers' Amalgamated Association is out in a circular asking organized labor to give Congress shoes (elastic sides) the preference over lace shoes. The reason for it is that all elastic shoe goring made in the United States is made under Union conditions.

### Politics In Trade Unions.



NEVER in the history of this country was such determined efforts made by politicians and all grades of reformers as are being made now to induce the Trade Union to espouse a cause other than that for which it was organized. Advocates of free silver and free trade, protection and the gold standard, for purity of the ballot, civil service reform, direct legislation, socialism, single tax, and all manner of nostrums besiege the Union and labor with the members in an effort to convert them to their way of thinking. More than this, the writers who advocate the measures insist that the Trades Unionist is disloyal to his Union when he fails to see the great benefits to accrue from the triumph of the particular measure advocated, an error into which have fallen many well meaning labor papers.

All the measures referred to here are distinctly and essentially political in their nature, and can only be effected through the medium of the ballot box. The Trade Union is economic in its character and tendencies, established for the express purpose of improving the industrial and social condition of the mechanic and laborer, and is strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian in its make up. The purposes and objects of the Union are so simple and so easily understood that so long as they are adhered to there is little likelihood of serious differences between the members. Aside from the well-defined objects of a Trade Union, the members' interest in reforms of a political nature are no greater nor no less than that of other citizens, and in the consideration and disposal of them he should be allowed the same freedom of action as is accorded other citizens. When the socialist, the free silverite or the protectionist try to bring these questions into the Union, and try to make these questions a part of the platform of trades-unionism, he is but sowing the seed of discord without strengthening his own cause. We contend that a trade-unionist can go outside his Union and join a socialist club, vote for free silver, or advocate a protective tariff to his heart's content. These are political questions; and in politics the trade-unionist is free to act as he pleases.

When a man insists upon bringing religion or politics into his Union it is a sure indication that he is getting things mixed. He may remain on the right path for a time, but he is unsteady and wobbling, and will fall off sooner or later, unless he regains his senses. Every trade-unionist should stand firmly by his Union and its precepts. Pay no attention to the "advanced" reformer who tells you that you are behind the times and that you will suffer persecution and be imposed upon until you come to his way of thinking. We hold that a trade-unionist's first duty is to his Union, as it is there where his greatest interests center. Should time, inclination and opportunity permit he can with propriety advocate any reform which pleases his fancy, but he would not be justified, in forcing other members of the Union to think or act as he does, nor would any number of such members have a right to incorporate some particular fad as a principle of trade-unionism.—*Eight Hour Herald*.

TEXAS has the largest number of new Unions chartered the past year of any State under our jurisdiction.

### Cost of Cigar Makers Benefits.

THE International Cigar Makers Union is one of the largest and most influential trade unions in this country, and its success is due largely to the fact that its members contribute liberally for the purpose of paying death benefits, and of aiding sick, striking and out-of-work members. From the June issue of the Cigar Makers Official Journal we find that the cost per member to pay benefits for 1895 is as follows:

Sick.....	\$112,567.06	\$4.05½
Strike.....	44,039.06	1.58½
Out-of-Work.....	166,377.25	5.99½
Death.....	66,725.98	2.40½

Total per capita \$14.04

The above was a panic year, while to pay the same benefits for 1892, which was a normal year, it cost only a total of \$7.11, as follows:

Sick.....	\$89,906.30	\$3.37
Strike.....	37,477.60	1.40½
Out-of-Work.....	17,460.75	.65½
Deaths.....	44,701.97	1.67½

Total per capita \$7.11

### No Revolutionary Spasm.

The trade-union movement of to-day has no thought of limiting, moderating or modifying the most advanced ideals of the most advanced (so-called) radical thinkers, because no ideal in connection with labor is too far advanced, but the movement does hope in this direction that mental development will lead to organization, and organization to an united force, omnipotent to wipe away long lingering abuses. The trade union grasps the idea that men are not automata that can be changed at a moment's notice from one thing to another by the pulling of a string or the passing of a law, but are the wayward, irregular, spasmodic organisms of every-day life. It believes in the vast changes made by evolution and dissents from revolutionary spasms which shake society, upset governments and behead rulers, leaving labor in a worse plight than before, because of its inability to grasp, hold and govern the situation. It believes in the natural out-working of education through organized united effort.—*James O'Connell*.

### Some Benefits of Organization.

Probably no class of workingmen have derived so much benefit from organization as railway employees. Besides enabling them to maintain fair wages, when otherwise wages would undoubtedly have been forced lower and lower to the point of starvation, the various railway organizations have exerted a moral influence over their members that has been really wonderful. Now almost every man in any way employed by railroads is a member of an organization whose aim is to make better men, more conscientious, dutiful workmen, and withal sober gentlemen of its members.

So great is the confidence of railway officials now in the beneficence of railway employees' organizations that there is scarcely a railroad manager in the country who would not be alarmed if these organizations should disband and the employees be freed from the elevating influences of their respective orders.

They know from experience that trains are safer in the hands of men who are accountable to their orders for their conduct—in the hands of men who have taken solemn vows to keep sober and do their duty, than in the hands of men responsible to no one, with no character to sustain, no self-respect to keep them from debauchery and neglect of duty. The railway employees' orders are doing good work, every one. May they continue to prosper.—*Western Railway*.

### An Appeal to Organized Labor from the Silver Miners of Montana.

BUTTE, MONT., June 19, 1896.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

We, of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, are now making a spontaneous effort to free the country from the power of the money trust. The only means that will successfully combat the power of the press is the direct appeal through the labor organizations of the country. The subsidized press is under the control of the gold standard advocates, and they mislead the people by every false statement prompted by selfish interest in regard to silver.

You should know that, from an industrial standpoint, silver mining is vastly of greater benefit to the country than gold mining, as it gives employment to a greater number of people, as silver mining must be done on a large scale to make it profitable, and the fact that the greatest amount of employment given to the people profitably employed contributes to the general prosperity of the country.

You should know, too, how false is the statement that silver mining is solely of interest to the silver baron, or is only local in its interest. The fact is, that the supplies consumed in silver mining are all furnished by industries foreign to the mining camp—machinery, water columns, rails, cars, drills and hammers, powder, fuse and caps, timbers, quicksilver, fuel and such other supplies as you know are used, amount to about one hundred and thirty-three times the value of the labor employed, as per pay roll of some of our most successful silver mines (for instance, the Alice Mine of this city); and yet people are deceived by the press that silver mining is local in its interest, and most to the mine owner.

If labor were made the unit of value in gold and silver mining, it would be found that it costs immensely more to produce the grains of silver contained in the silver dollar than the grains of gold contained in the gold dollar.

It is known to mining men that gold ores bearing a quarter of an ounce of gold to the ton, can be worked at a fine profit; while silver ores containing sixteen ounces of silver to the ton cannot be worked at all.

From the industrial view, silver mining will contribute immensely more to the welfare of the country than gold mining. But the cost of raw material for coinage is not what gives it value; but the coinage laws regulating the measure of values. The matter, however, cannot be considered so much from the industrial point, as the financial. Property values must be regulated by the volume of money in circulation. By restricting our money to the single metal, reduces the amount to such a point that all property values are being scaled down to it, and this accounts for the increasing number of business failures from year to year, since the repeal of the silver purchase act, which put from two million five hundred thousand dollars to four million five hundred thousand dollars per month into the channels of trade, as new life blood.

The only escape from the lamentable depression is by electing a President and members of Congress pledged to monetary reform in the interest of the people, by the coinage of both gold and silver at the old legal rate of 16 to 1. To do effective work we must have men of known character, loyal to the interest of labor and our country.

G. B. WALTERS, Secretary.

"TRADES Unions are the bulwark of modern democracies."—*W. E. Gladstone, Ex-Premier of Great Britain*.



## A Model Form of Lien Law for the Various States.



**B**ELLOW is the framework of an excellent law on mechanics' liens, which was introduced by Senator Cantor in the State Legislature of New York, February 21, 1896. It was drafted by able attorneys for the State Bureau of Labor Statistics of that State and after consultation with experienced workmen and contractors in the building trade.

## AN ACT

## IN RELATION TO MECHANICS' LIENS.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

Section 1. Definitions.—The term "improvement," as used in this act, includes the erection, construction or repair of any building, fence, walk, bridge, dock, wharf or other structure upon land. The term "lot," as used in this act, includes the lot, piece, parcel or farm of land, or of land under water, to which such improvement belongs, or with which it is connected. The term "owner," as used in this act, includes every owner of a fee or less estate therein, legal or equitable, and every owner of a mortgage or other lien or incumbrance, other than a mechanic's lien. The term "employer," as used in this act includes every contractor or subcontractor who shall employ a laborer upon any such improvement.

§ 2. Duties and liabilities of employers.—It shall be the duty of every employer of a laborer upon any improvement upon a lot forthwith to notify each owner of such a lot of the names and amount of rate of wages agreed to be paid such laborer, and each owner so notified shall be deemed to have consented thereto unless he gives notice forthwith of his dissent. It shall be the duty of every such employer, at the time of receiving any payment upon his contract for any improvement to notify each person liable for or making such payment of all amounts unpaid and due or to become due to each laborer employed by him or by any of his sub contractors upon such improvement. If such payment be greater than the total of such amounts unpaid, and any such laborers shall not be paid such unpaid amount or portion thereof as it becomes due, then such payment to such employer shall be deemed to have been made collusively for the purpose of defrauding such laborer, and the person who was liable to such employer shall be liable to each laborer for such amount unpaid, and such employer shall be deemed to have stolen such unpaid amounts and shall be guilty of the larceny thereof.

§ 3. Employer to file notice of laborer's lien.—It shall be the duty of each employer of a laborer upon any improvement upon any lot, who has worked thereon for more than one week without having been paid for such week's work, to forthwith file a notice of a lien for such labor in the office of the clerk of each county in which such lot is situated. If such employer shall fail to file such notice, and such laborer shall not be paid for such work when due, such employer shall be deemed to have stolen the amount so unpaid, and shall be guilty of larceny.

§ 4. Incumbrancer's notice of dissent.—Every person hereafter acquiring a mortgage, lien or incumbrance upon land, other than a mechanic's lien, who shall not file with the clerk of each county his post-office address, and shall not within ten days after notice of a mechanic's lien on such land file notice of his refusal to

consent to such improvement, be deemed to have consented thereto.

§ 5. Notice of lien by laborer.—Any person performing labor upon any improvement upon any lot may file notice of lien for the amount due or to become due to him for his labor thereon, from time to time, as the work progresses, or within thirty days after the final completion of the work.

§ 6. Notice of lien, how made and when filed.—Each notice of lien shall specify the owners in fee of the lot, a substantial description thereof, the nature of the labor, the name of the laborer and of his employer, and the amount due or the rate of wages to be paid, and the amount of labor already performed.

§ 7. Priority of liens as between laborers and owners.—All laborers' liens, under this act, for improvements upon any lot, shall be prior to all interests of all the owners of said lot consenting or deemed to have consented to such improvements.

§ 8. Foreclosure of liens.—Upon the request of any laborer by or for whom any lien shall be filed with any county clerk, such clerk shall advertise the foreclosure of such lien in like manner as upon the foreclosure of a mortgage by advertisement, upon being paid the fee for such advertising. Upon the application of any person interested any judge of a court of record may, upon notice to lienors, appoint a referee, who shall summarily determine the rights and liabilities of all parties interested, and thereupon such referee shall, subject to the directions of the judge appointing him, determine such rights, and shall conduct such sale and may postpone such sale not exceeding sixty days. Any laborer who would have been entitled to file a lien for such improvement upon such lot may prove his claim before such referee and shall have a lien for the amount unpaid to the same extent as if his lien had been duly filed. All expenses of the proceedings shall be first paid from the proceeds of the sale, and all laborers entitled to liens shall be paid from the proceeds of the sale pro rata if the proceeds are insufficient to pay all. The total amount of liens for any improvement upon any lot shall not exceed the total amount agreed to be paid for such improvement, unless payments are made collusively.

§ 9. This act shall take effect July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

## Grand Work at "The Hub."

Boston, Mass.—Union 33 has more than doubled its membership the past few months, since it inaugurated the practice of holding public meetings. It will soon be up to the thousand notch in membership. The agitation of the eight-hour day has been very helpful, and where last winter affairs seemed stagnant and discouraging, now they are of the most roseate hue. We have had mass meetings and public entertainments galore, and our fourteenth anniversary, on June 8, was a hummer. The Daily boycott has been settled. Where Mr. Daily at first ignored the Building Trade Council and would not come to Union terms, he found, after a few months fight, it was best to do so. His saloon business and Hotel Washington in the meantime suffered enough to teach a useful lesson.

It is understood that behind the ballot, to make it effective, must stand a man; not a cadaver, a scab, a Judas, a weak-kneed, spineless creature.—*Railway Times*

THE blacklist, and the necessity of men to work, with the option of starving, is a more galling whip than was ever used by a brutal slave driver in a cotton field.—*United Mine-Workers' Journal*.

## The Morale of Strikes.

**R**EV. HERBERT N. CASSON, of Lynn, Mass, recently preached a sermon in which he said:

"A strike springs from the sacred germs of resistance, implanted by nature in every man. There is nothing higher or holier in human nature than that impulse which resists oppression and strikes for liberty. A dog will bite a mule will kick, a cat will scratch; but the man who will not strike against tyranny and injustice is lower than a rabbit. The man who was afraid to strike, afraid to resist, who would sit and wipe his eyes and say, 'Let well enough alone,' 'Thank God it is no worse,' and 'The Lord loveth those whom he chasteneth,' was a barnacle on the ship of progress. Had his advice been followed in the past, mankind would be little better than the animals, and the human race would be like apes. Suppose American workmen never struck, but received every cut-down with Christian resignation and Chinese humility, would it be a good thing? If they did, every lover of liberty would leave the country. Every strike is a proof that American workingmen have not yet lost the spirit of '76. It is a credit to the Irish that they have been on a strike for 300 years, and neither side has won yet. Moses struck against capitalist Pharaoh of Egypt; Christ struck against the corruption of Judaism. He formed a union of 12 men, and one of them was a scab. Cromwell instituted a national strike against the king and the aristocracy, and the king lost the strike and his head, too. Our revolutionary forefathers organized a glorious strike against English taxation and were successful. John Brown started a small strike at Harper's Ferry forty years ago that struck the shackles from the limbs of millions of people, and the people think none the less of him for it to-day. Even Christianity itself was the ethical result of a long series of labor strikes and revolutions."

## Our St. Louis and E. St. Louis Unions Display The Right Spirit.

A few days after the terrible storm in St. Louis and vicinity our G. S.-T. sent a letter to the St. Louis and E. St. Louis Carpenters Unions, proffering to make an appeal to the Locals of the U. B. for financial assistance in aid of any members or their families, sufferers through the disaster. Promptly came back answers from the D. C. of St. Louis and from Union 169 E. St. Louis thankful for the offer and stating that though a number of the members had suffered loss in both cities, still the Unions were amply able to take care of them and relieve them.

Union 169 E. St. Louis donated \$100 to the general relief fund and with the co-operation of the city authorities established a Labor Bureau, which has been very serviceable. Our St. Louis Unions likewise have contributed liberally to the general relief fund of that city besides taking care of members in distress. The District Council of St. Louis passed an exemplary resolution to not ask for any increase of wages over the regular established rate of 35 cents per hour, so to not be considered as taking any advantage of the industrial situation.

THE sum and substance of capitalistic opposition to silver coinage is that it would increase the volume of money, and therefore make it harder to corner. They do not want a form of money that the people can get hold of.—*Seattle Labor Gazette*.

## A Law For Protection of Life and Limb in the Erection of New Buildings.

The State Legislature of New York this year enacted the following law which should be enacted in every state to make it safer for the lives and limbs of mechanics and workmen employed on new buildings.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all contractors and owners when constructing buildings in any of the cities in the State of New York, where the plans and specifications require the floors to be arched, between the beams thereof, or where the said floors or filling in between floors shall be of fire-proof or brick work, to complete the said flooring or filling in as the building progresses to not less than within three tiers of beams below that on which the iron work is being erected.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of all contractors for the carpenter work of buildings, in the course of construction, in any of the cities of the State of New York, where the plans and specifications do not require the filling in between the beams of floor to be of brick or fire-proof work, to lay the under flooring thereof as the building progresses on each story to not less than within two stories below the one to which the said building has been erected. Where double floors are not used, the contractor shall be required to keep planked over the floor two stories below that one which the work is being carried on.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of all contractors for iron or steel work of buildings in the course of construction or the owners thereof, in cases where the floor beams are of iron or steel, to thoroughly plank over the entire tier of iron or steel beams on which the structural iron or steel work is being erected, except such spaces as may be reasonably required for proper construction of said iron or steel work and for the raising or lowering of materials used or to be used in the construction of the said building or such spaces as may be designated by the plans and specifications for stairways and elevator shafts.

Sec. 4. The chief officer, in any city, charged with the enforcement of the building laws of such city, is hereby charged with enforcing the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. Any violation of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punishable by a fine, for each violation thereof, of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.



W. J. PUENNER, from Union 62, Chicago, Ill., for failure to turn over Union money to his successor in office.

C. PFOTENHAUER, from Union 568, Green Bay, Wis., for misappropriation of funds.

FRED. SKIPTON, of Union 16, Springfield, Ill., for scabbing on the painters during the latter's strike.

## Salut Fraternite Unie.

Toi qui fut grande et belle,  
Dans notre Cité l'orsque tu faisais que naître.  
Ceux qui ton orner furent des rebelles,  
Turdonne leur car trop enfants ils en sont offensés.  
Ho! Oui tu les retrouveras encore abriter sous tes ailes.  
Et ils diront, hélas! Fraternite que tu est belle  
Oui Fraternité Unie.

Nous t'avons délaissés pent être.  
Dans un moment d'oubli,  
Nous le confessons avec allégresse,  
Nous ne pouvons vivre sans toi que dénué  
Aussi venont nous sous tes Caresses  
T'offrir notre sang jeune  
Fraternel Confrères.

Qui venez d'écouter ses vers.  
Y'espère que vous ferez comme vos frères,  
Vous vous remettrez sous notre Canière  
Car elle sert de chaumière.  
A ceux qui veulent s'abriter  
Pour défendre leurs liberté.

R. LEROY.

Montreal, Canada.

Union 124.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### For Our German Readers.

#### An unsere Mitglieder und Leser.

Wir wünschen, daß unsere deutschen Mitglieder und Leser uns interessante Geschäfts-Notizen in dem Carpenter-Fach zuschicken würden, sowie Correspondenzen zur Veröffentlichung in dem „Carpenter.“

Lasset uns versuchen, den deutschen Theil unseres Journals mehr interessanter zu machen.

— Ein Mann, welcher wenig um seine Union giebt, sollte der letzte sein, irgend welche Fehler derselben zu kritisieren.

#### Cigarrenmacher-Union.

Die „Cigar Makers International Union“ veröffentlichte kürzlich ihren jährlichen Finanz-Bericht und entnehmen wir demselben folgende Einzelheiten, die wohl der Beachtung werth sind: Total-Einnahmen vom letzten Jahr, ein Ueberschuß von \$340,788.66 mit eingeschlossen, waren \$878,822.43. An Krankengeld wurde ausbezahlt \$112,567.06; Strike-Unterstützung \$44,039.08; Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung \$166,877.25 und an Sterbegeld \$66,725.98.

Eine Epistel voller Ermahnungen könnte über die obenstehenden Zahlen an die Durchschnittpersonen gehalten werden. Es steht außer allem Zweifel, daß das Finanz-System der Cigarrenmacher-Union von sicherem Fortbestehen sein wird und könnte dieses System, wenn es auch andere internationale Unions einführen würden, der Gewerkschaftsbewegung in Amerika nur förderlich sein.

— Keine Reform kann von Dauer sein, so lange nicht die Massen das ihrige dazu beitragen.

— Wenn die Holzarbeiter einmal Bestand bekommen würden, so würden schon längst dementsprechende Löhne ihre Taschen füllen.

#### Gedanken über Reichtum und Armuth.

Ein schlechter Reicher gilt mehr als hundert brave Arme.

Das Prassen der Reichen bedingt das Hungern des Armen.

Wenn die Armen alle auf einmal stürben, was würde aus den Reichen?

Der Reiche erntet, wo er nicht gesät, der Arme säet, wo er nicht erntet.

Unverbinder Reichtum bringt Ehre, unverschuldete Armuth Verachtung.

Das Verbrechen des Reichen heißt Fehler, der Fehler des Armen Verbrechen.

Die Armuth war vor dem Reichtum, jetzt ist der Reichtum vor der Armuth.

Die Armen können ohne die Reichen leben, nicht aber die Reichen ohne die Armen.

Der Reichtum verhärtet das Herz, Armuth macht empfindlich für fremdes Leid.

Das Unrecht des Reichtums wird zum Recht, das Recht der Armuth zum Unrecht.

Das Geschenk des Reichen stützt sich auf den Bettelstiel des Armen; je schwerer der erstere, desto schwächer der letztere.

#### Sind Gewerkschaften conservativ?

Die sogenannten Conservativen können als sehr fortschrittlich betrachtet werden, weil sie langsam, aber sicher, vorwärts marschieren, während die sich so heißen Radikalen durch unüberlegte Taktik große Rückschritte sein können.

Der Zweck und die Mittel der Gewerkschaftsbewegung mögen conservativ erscheinen, jedoch deren Errungenschaften sind radikal. Es ist eine Bewegung, die die Art an die Wurzel eines ungerechten sozialen und industriellen Systems legt, indem sie Schritt für Schritt die Rechtmäßigkeit des freien Mitbewerbes und das sogenannte Gesetz von Nachfrage und Angebot bekämpft. Die Gewerkschaften fangen die Sache gründlich an, indem sie bestehende Verhältnisse ausnützen und Bedingungen schaffen, durch welche eine höhere Civilisation möglich wird. Gewerkschaften erzeugen unter den Arbeitern ein Gefühl der Unabhängigkeit und des Selbstvertrauens. Selbstbeherrschung, so wichtig für ein demokratisches Gemeinwesen, wird durch Organisation entwickelt. König Kapital lächelt über den eingebildeten Träumer und Zukunfts-Propheeten, aber er fürchtet die praktische und unermüdbare Arbeit derjenigen, welche, wenn vereinigt, seine absolute Herrschaft bei jeder Gelegenheit in Frage stellen.

#### Zur Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung.

„In der Erwägung, daß die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung — abgesehen von deren humanitären Charakter — die Stabilität des Mitgliederstandes in den einzelnen Organisationen in hohem Maße garantirt, und in der weiteren Erwägung, daß durch diese Unterstützung auf die Lohn- und Arbeitsverhältnisse verbessernd eingewirkt werden kann, indem das Angebot der arbeitslosen Hände unter den jeweilig geltenden Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen wenn auch nicht vollständig beseitigt, so doch ganz bedeutend vermindert wird, erkennt der zweite deutsche Gewerkschafts-Congreß in diesem Unterstützungs-zweige einen bedeutenden, ja notwendigen Förderer der gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen, der keineswegs geeignet ist, den Klassen- und Kampfescharakter der Organisationen zu verwischen.“

Der Congreß empfiehlt deshalb den deutschen Gewerkschaften, überall da, wo sich der Einführung der Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung keine Schwierigkeiten bieten, eine solche einzuführen.“

#### An die Bauhandwerker und organisirten Arbeiter im Allgemeinen in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Gruß!

In Anbetracht, daß die „Schlitz' Brewing Company“ in der Stadt Milwaukee wiederholt verweigerte, die organisirten Bauhandwerker der Stadt Milwaukee bei der Errichtung ihrer Gebäude innerhalb der Stadt Milwaukee anzuerkennen, und offen ankündigte, daß sie ihre Arbeiten zu den möglichst billigsten Preisen herstellen ließe;

Deshalb benachrichtigt der „Building Trades Council“ der Stadt Milwaukee hiermit alle Bauhandwerker und die organisirten Arbeiter im Allgemeinen, daß das Bier, welches von der „Schlitz' Brewing Company“ hergestellt wird, anständig für die Bauhandwerker und ihre Freunde ist, und ersuchen alle Baugewerkschaften und die Arbeiter im Allgemeinen, Kenntniß davon zu nehmen und im Einklang mit Union-Prinzipien zu handeln.

Building Trades Council von Milwaukee und Umgegend.

— Eine aufstrebende Union muß auch aufstrebende Mitglieder haben.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.

Es muß noch viel schlechter werden, ehe es besser wird.

Diese Worte hören wir schon unzählige Male von Kollegen aussprechen, die redlich bemüht waren, ihre indifferenten Mitarbeiter zum Eintritt in die Union zu bewegen. „Es muß noch viel schlechter gehen, wenn Ihr zur Vernunft kommt,“ so hörten wir auch kürzlich einen Kollegen in schlichtem Mißmuth ausrufen. Wir verstehen es vollkommen, wenn Jemand, trotz seines unaufhörlichen Bestrebens und Bemühens, immer nur denselben Mißerfolg erntet, sieht, wie alle Worte in den Wind gesprochen, die Kollegen noch wie vor ihrem eigenen Interesse gleichgültig gegenüberstehen. Trotzdem darf die Agitation nicht unterlassen werden, Niemand durch Mißerfolge sich entmutigen lassen, sondern muß stets mit der Thatsache rechnen, daß es eine der schwersten Aufgaben ist, die indifferenten Kollegen nicht nur von ihrer Nothlage zu überzeugen, sondern ihnen auch begreiflich zu machen, daß dieselbe nur dann gebessert werden kann, wenn sie selbst den guten Willen und die Energie dazu zeigen; und gerade Beides fehlt in den meisten Fällen, und diesen Mangel wird man überall dort am meisten beobachten können, wo die Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter in Folge niedriger Löhne und langer Arbeitszeit am traurigsten ist. Wäre es wahr, daß die von der äußersten Noth Heimgeführten sich am meisten um die Fahne der Organisation scharen, dann müßten wir in Milwaukee, Baltimore, Philadelphia und New Orleans die stärksten Organisationen haben. Aber genau das Gegentheil ist der Fall.

Bei den Kollegen ist jede Widerstandsfähigkeit in die Brüche gegangen und hat der stumpfsinnigen Ergebung in ihr — wie sie sagen — „unvermeidliches Schicksal“ Platz gemacht. Die Agitation in jenen Gegenden liefert den traffesten Beweis dafür, wie schwer es hält, diese Kollegen, wenn es ihnen gelingt, sie zum Besuche einer Versammlung zu bewegen, nur für einige Minuten emporzurütteln. Das günstigste Resultat, was unter gegebenen Umständen erzielt wird, ist, daß die Kollegen zu der Ueberzeugung gelangen, es gehe ihnen äußerst traurig; und gerade als ein Wunder muß es bezeichnet werden, wenn Einige ihrer Menschen- und Manneswürde voll bewußt werden und durch Anschluß an die Organisation eine Hebung ihrer traurigen Existenz versuchen wollen.

Angesichts dieser Thatsache steht fest, daß, so lange in der Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter die durch das andauernde Elend hervorgerufene Energielosigkeit und unbedingte Selbstaufopferung seine äußerste Grenze noch nicht erreicht hat, das Bewußtsein ihres Menschenrechts und Menschenwürde noch nicht erschaffen und die Möglichkeit einer solidarischen Vereinigung mit ihren Leidensgenossen nicht ausgeschlossen ist.

Wo diese Grenze überschritten, wo ein unsagbares Elend Körper und Geist zerrütteten, wo sich Stumpfsinn und Feigheit der Bauernswerthen bemächtigte, da ist jede Hoffnung auf Erringung einer menschenwürdigen Existenz verloren, jede Agitation aussichtslos.

Die Gleichgültigkeit der Arbeiter im Allgemeinen und unserer Kollegen im Besonderen hat sich leider in den letzten Jahren nicht allein in jenen, der Organisation aus den vorhin geschilderten Gründen so schwer zugänglichen Orten recht nachtheilig bemerkbar gemacht, sondern selbst auch in den Städten, wo die Arbeiter sonst weniger geneigt waren, sich in stummer Resignation in ihr Schicksal zu fügen, vielmehr schon recht oft den Beweis lieferten, daß sie an den Kulturerrungenschaften theilnehmen und den Ertrag ihrer Arbeitskraft voll und ganz ausgeliefert haben wollen.

Die schlechte Lebenshaltung, infolge des

geringen Verdienstes, entfremdet die Kollegen immer mehr dem geistigen Streben; das beständige und in den Zeiten der Arbeitslosigkeit sich steigende Elend raubt jedem Einzelnen davon Betroffenen das Vertrauen zu sich und zu Anderen; das Solidaritätsgefühl wird in ihnen erstickt und ein wahrer Slavensinn, die Gewohnheit des einseitigen, unbedingten Gehorsams bildet sich bei ihnen aus. Nicht selten macht sich ganz unmotivirter Neid und Mißgunst der vom Elend Heimgeführten gegen ihre etwas besser situirten Kollegen geltend. Kurz, es wirken verschiedene, aber alle der einen Quelle, dem Elend, entspringende Umstände zusammen, die einzelnen Kollegen von dem gemeinschaftlichen Handeln mit ihren Berufsgenossen abzuhaken.

Diese unbestrittene Thatsache muß allen den Kollegen, die glauben, daß eine noch schlechtere Lebenslage, durch noch größeren Druck auf das Jahreseinkommen, die gleichgültigen Kollegen zur besseren Einsicht führen könne, die Augen öffnen.

Nicht dann werden die Kollegen am leichtesten für die Organisation gewonnen werden können, wenn es ihnen noch schlechter als heute geht, sondern wenn ihre Existenzmittel ausreichen, um ein Leben zu führen, das werth ist, gelebt zu werden. Nicht zufrieden sein dürfen unsere Kollegen mit dem, was ihnen „Gott beschieden,“ sondern äußerst unzufrieden mit den gegenwärtigen Zuständen, unter denen sie zu leiden haben.

Zufriedenheit ist der Ausdruck geistiger Verkommenheit, ist moralischer Tod, bedeutet für die Arbeiterklasse geistige und körperliche Vernichtung. „Zufriedenheit der Arbeiter“ ist das Ideal aller profithungrigen Unternehmer, aller prassenden Junker und heuchlerischen Pfaffen. Letztere predigen die Zufriedenheit nicht im Interesse der ewigen Seligkeit der armen Arbeiterseele, sondern in dem aller Bestehenden, nach Reichtum, Wohlleben und Rang dürstenden Arbeiterausbeuter in der Gesellschaft.

Die christlichen Diener des Mammons wissen nicht oder wollen nicht wissen, eines wie großen Verbrechens am arbeitenden Volke sie sich mit dem Predigen der Bedürfnislosigkeit schuldig machen; gerade diese ist es, an der die arbeitende Klasse, an der ganze Nationen zu Grunde gehen. Dieser Entsagungstheorie sich zu widersetzen, die Ungzufriedenheit zu schüren, das Bestreben für höhere Bedürfnisse zu fördern, das ist die Aufgabe der Arbeiterorganisationen und ihrer Presse. Der Arbeiter-Presse liegt die heilige Pflicht ob, für die Proletarier in ihrer Gesammtheit, mögen sie mit ihrer Hände Arbeit oder mit Geist und Hirn ihren Lebensunterhalt erwerben, einzutreten und jedes Anzeichen des Unternehmthums, eine Verklümmung der Lebenslage des Proletariats zu Gunsten des heiligen Profits herbeizuführen, energisch zurückzuweisen.

An diesem Verteidigungskampfe unserer Kollegen mit dem Unternehmthum und im Kampfe für Erringung günstigerer Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen hat auch das „Waller's Journal“ bisher den regsten Antheil genommen, und es wird auch ferner, wo immer sich unter den Kollegen das Bedürfnis regt, ihre Lebenslage zu verbessern, an ihrer Seite sein.

Nicht Bedürfnislosigkeit, sondern die weitgehendste Befriedigung aller leiblichen und geistigen Bedürfnisse der Arbeiter wird deren Organisationen stärken und die nach Befreiung ringende Arbeiterklasse um so früher zum Siege führen. — (Waller-Jeitung.)

— Die Demokraten des Staates Illinois stellten J. B. Altgeld abermals und zwar einstimmig als ihren Gouverneurs-Candidaten auf. Auch wird erwartet, daß derselbe Altgeld in der kommenden demokratischen National-Convention eine leitende, wenn nicht die leitende Rolle spielen wird.

Und das ist derselbe Mann, den die ganze Geldsack-Presse des Landes ob seiner Begnadigung und Rechtfertigung der Chicagoer Anarchisten für politisch todt erklärte, derselbe Mann, den diese Schreibknechte seit jener That erbarmungslos durch den Roth ziehen. Heute triumphirt er über das ganze Land. Seine Gefinnungstüchtigkeit, Muth und Charakterstärke sind der Panzer, an dem die Pfeile abprallen. Es ist jedoch vor Allem die Unterstützung der Massen des Volkes, die in Altgeld den Verfechter der Interessen der Bedrückten sehen, die ihm die Kraft verleiht, der ganzen Meute die Stirne zu bieten.

(Arbeiter-Blatt.)





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

## ALABAMA

556. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughn, 714 25th st. N.  
89. MOBILE—J. McKnight, 261 N. Jefferson st.  
92. (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 781 St. Louis st.

## ARIZONA

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 58.

## ARKANSAS

533. TEXARKANA—J. W. Hayes.

## CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
46. SACRAMENTO—J. I. Brown, 900 8th st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council  
R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wendell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.  
304. (Ger.) A. Volzinkler, 1328 Natoma st.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 678.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley st.

## CANADA

544. BROCKVILLE—Thos. M. Kelly.  
83. HALIFAX—N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 26 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leveille, 244 Logan st.  
876. " H. T. Holland, 88 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.  
7. TORONTO—D. J. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Dridge.  
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schults st.

## COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRING—W. L. Mitchell, 1627 Wash.  
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—W. P. Handy, Box 726.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 141 Curtis st.  
91. GILLETTE—A. D. Coffin, Cripple Creek.  
633. LEADVILLE—J. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
584. VICTOR—W. Martin, Box 593.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—Charles Watkins, 60 Allee st.  
43. HARTFORD—H. Harman, 44 Windsor st.  
49. MERIDEN—S. Dolan, 90 Hillside ave.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.  
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, 19 Ridge st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1223 S. st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PENSACOLA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
696. TAMPA—N. O. Baker, 102 E. Frances avenue.

## GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.  
144. MACON—J. W. Waterhouse, 1411 Third st.

## ILLINOIS

697. AURORA—G. W. Green, 106 Spruce st.  
443. BELLEVILLE—Chas. Dittman, 211 E. 6th st.  
70. BLOOMINGTON—J. B. Goyer, 2088 Joseph st.  
663. CHICAGO—J. W. Poper, 38 W. Vine st.

CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.

1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.

21. (French) P. Hudson, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.

56. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.  
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.

243. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.

419. (Ger.) John Buckrau, 3284 Oakley ave.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 238 Austin ave.

296. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vultsch, Lock Box 471.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.

244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) J. L. Stronberg, Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 60th st.

317. EVANSTON—W. L. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
360. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.

141. GRD. MOSSING—(F.) F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
105. HARVEY—O. T. Palmer.

298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.

434. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th St. T. Chicago.

250. LAKE FOREST—Jas. Dickinson, Box 278.  
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.

563. LINCOLN—B. P. Poe, 327 6th st.  
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Neely, 207 No. B. st.

80. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinsie st.  
32. PARIS—G. W. Rhodes, 809 Broom st.

245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.  
195. PEBU—David George.

189. QUINCY—P. W. Enschler, 720 Jefferson st.  
503. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 221 Montague st.

166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenkenschuh, 732 18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. 8, Chicago.

16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1618 S. Grand ave.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.

352. ANDERSON—A. M. Cooper, 69 E. Butler st.

652. ELWOOD—W. M. Rich.

90. EVANSVILLE—J. F. Wurf, 1406 E. Oregon st.

470. (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.

728. FRANKFORD—Frank Strothman, 1st & South

INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council  
G. F. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.

60. " (Ger.) F. Stahibut, 229 N. Pine st.

281. " H. E. Travis, 372 Brookside ave.

446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.

210. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.

783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 183 Union st.

744. LOGANSPORT—H. Hooker, 314 1/2 Market st.

365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.

127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker.  
629. S. BEND—G. T. Powderly, 1207 S. Franklin st.  
48. THREE HAUPT—R. C. Watson, 224 S. 2d st.  
658. VINCENT—A. O. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—Wm. Buff, 221 Cameron st.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

## KANSAS

107. KANSAS CITY—W. M. Alberson, 851 Garfield  
499. LAWRENCE—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av  
158. TOPEKA—A. M. Claudy, Box 137.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—O. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. " (Ger.) Joe. Kampen, 216 W. 12th st.  
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Ghomley, 1327 Powell st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1538 Brent st.  
405. LUDLOW—Wm. Landen.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

## LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. C. Koeler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Kelly, 2822 Josephine st.  
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.  
739. M. Jomquin, 1304 St. Roches ave.  
45. SHREVEPORT—W. F. Thoman, 109 Douglas st.

## MAINE

407. LEWISTON—A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st. Auburn  
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, Box 80, S. Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 605 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

State District Council—Secretary W. C. Deagle, 617 Hyde Park ave., Hyde Park.  
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 12 India st. Place.  
56. " (Jewish.) N. Drooker, 16 Morton st.  
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 Montello st.  
138. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.  
390. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 96 Green st.  
82. HAVENHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 118.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Garfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 46 Walnut st.  
370. LENOX—Jno. P. Kirby, Box 143.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.

221. MARLBOROUGH—O. H. Smith, Box 907.  
154. MARLBOROUGH—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cady st.  
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGreor, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittenague.

222. WESTFIELD—F. J. Hall, 105 Franklin street.  
93. WORCESTER—C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
213. LANSING—D. Cory, 408 Saginaw st.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Orsigan, 1420 Germania ave.  
59. P. Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave. E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Moler, 181 Barnard st., W. M.  
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.  
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Bonifant st.

## MISSOURI

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.  
160. " J. M. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.  
85. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1219 N. 13th st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
E. H. Seibert, 3943 Blair ave.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) H. P. Schmidt, 2831 N. 20th st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.

113. James Shline, 4347 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1808 Hogan st.  
267. T. Moyser, Clayton, St. Louis Co.  
370. John Dunoon, 2508 Clara av.  
678. (Stair Bldg.) J. Wens, 3507 N. 23d st.  
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.  
699. W. W. Houser, 4456a Kennerly ave.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Lutz, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANAHEIM—O. W. Start, Box 505.  
265. BELT—U. L. Fisk.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
286. CHEAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon.  
330. KALISPELL—W. J. Wolf.  
28. MISSOULA—R. J. Bruus, Box 334.  
128. QUIGLEY—J. S. Dougherty.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2118 Grant st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 85 Douglass st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—Wm. Biddle, rear 29 N. Florida ave.  
486. BAYONNE—H. Rehbein, 440 Avenue D.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 847 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.

487. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
391. HOBOKEN—F. Stieglitz, 109 Garden st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Slevens, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 260 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.  
482. JERSEY CITY—P. Stevenson, 454 Grove st.  
564. (J. O. HIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.

151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—O. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
G. E. Ward, 32 High st.

119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.  
120. H. Kachelriess, 24 Jabez st.  
306. A. L. Beagle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—S. Jenkin, 59 William st.  
173. PATTERSON—J. Baker, 158 E. Main st.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 345 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Pacific st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—J. Feeny, 106 Division st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 529 Fayette street.

155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worlichek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—Thos. McNeil, 27 3d st., E. Albany.  
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin 450 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.

109. M. A. Maher, 51 Irving Pl.  
147. M. E. Nichols, 104 Somers st.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 36 Van Buren st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 455 5th ave.  
639. Jas. Black, 269 63d st.

BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
129. Geo. K. Kerlin, 54 Inman st.  
355. (Ger.) R. Luense, 118 Rose st.  
374. W. O. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. OROHOS—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickett, 5th ave. and 11th st.

315. ELMTON—E. M. Snyder, 761 E. Market.  
323. FISHKILL—O. Hudson—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
229. GLENS FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERVILLE—J. A. Ellithorp, 38 James st.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 181.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—J. Deyo Chipp, 150 Clinton ave.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 529 Garden st.  
493. MR. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.

301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.  
507. NEWTOWN L.I.—Thos. Hill, Corona P. O.  
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### Lives Saved in the St. Louis Tornado by the Eight Hour Day.

It is a subject of general comment that the adoption of the eight hour day in the building trades of St. Louis, was the means of saving the lives and limbs of many workmen during the recent tornado. The secretary of the Building Trades Council of that city brought the fact to the attention of that body, that had the men worked nine or ten hours a day, as of old, they would have been on their scaffolds in the early evening when the storm came and many of them would have met an untimely death.

### Reagan Broke the Blackball Record.

A good story is going the rounds among the carpenters of Denver, says the *Industrial Advocate* of that city. A fellow by the name of Reagan seems to have a habit of joining the union whenever it is necessary to get a job and then converting himself into a first class scab when it becomes convenient. His latest attempt at unionism was in Cripple Creek. But it happened that when his application came up for ballot a Denver man who was familiar with the candidate's little game, was present and gave the boys the facts. One of the items recited in connection with Reagan's unsavory record was that he acted as a deputy at Bull Hill, in the famous miners' strike. When the ballot box went around there wasn't enough black balls to supply the demand and a second trip had to be made. Mr. Reagan can now boast of having broken the world's blackball record.

### The Lockwood Pocket Knife.

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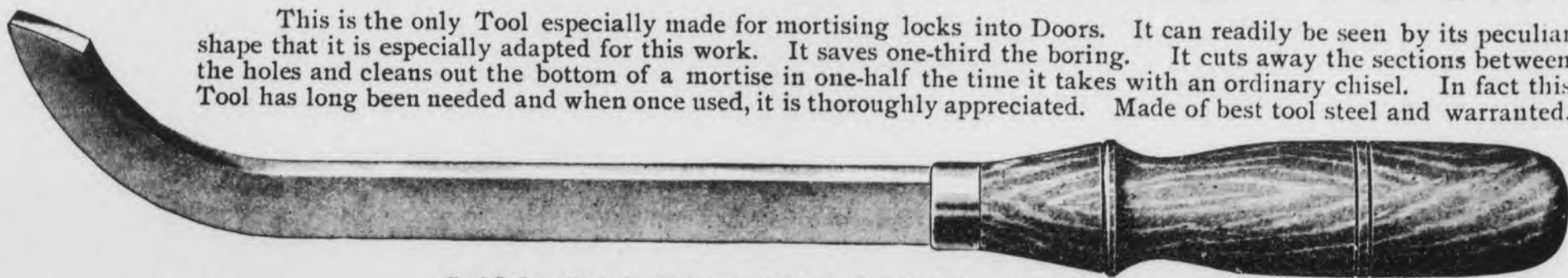
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## How to Lay Out an Equal Sided Figure.

BY A. W. WOODS.

In a former article I presented a method for laying equal sided or polygonal figures with the aid of the square. I herewith present two diagrams showing how the same may be laid out to a scale or full size, as desired. They may not be new to many of the readers, yet I trust they may prove interesting to a large number.

Fig. 1, illustrates how to lay out the polygon in a circumscribed diameter.

1st. Divide the diameter in as many spaces as desired sides in the figure.

2d. With the diameter A, B, as radius, draw arcs A, C, and B, C.

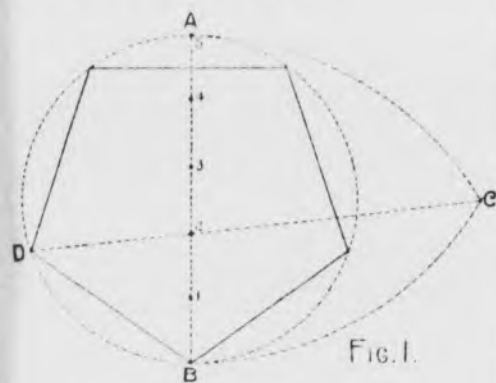


FIG. 1.

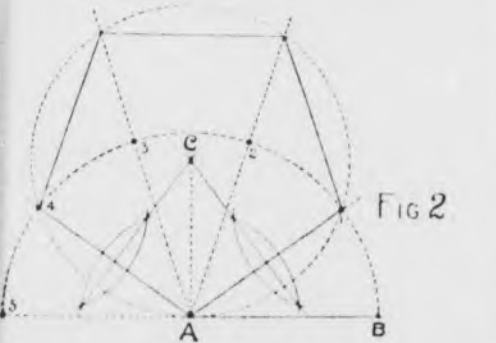


FIG. 2.

3d. Draw line C, D, passing at second division on the diameter. D, B, equals one of the sides and from which the others may be spaced.

Fig. 2.—1st. Let A, B, equal the length of the desired side.

2d. With A, B, as radius, describe a semi-circle, and divide it in as many spaces as there are to be sides in the figure.

3d. Produce lines from A, passing at all the divisions on the semi-circle.

4th. Bisect any two adjoining sides, the intersection of which establishes the centre at C.

5th. With C, A, as radius, describe a circle which will locate the angles where it crosses the lines produced from A.

As there are 180 degrees in a semi-circle, and by dividing by the number of sides desired in the figure gives the degree that the mitres would stand with each other. By doubling the quotient thus found and subtracting from 180 gives the degree that the side stands with the adjoining side. Thus in the above example: 180 divided by 5 equals 36 multiplied by 2 equals 72 180 minus 72 equals 108 degrees, ans.

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## The Fates.

Fortune came to a youth one day and dressed 'im  
Up in his best. While society smiled and caressed 'im,  
Along came Toll with a hammer and saw to test 'im—  
And all three pressed 'im.

Manhood came, as it usually does, to beard 'im;  
Virtue stole in and sat by his side, but feared 'im;  
Ambition came with wonderful schemes and steered 'im—  
But all three queered 'im.

Wisdom came and knocked at his door—he spurned 'im;  
Frivolity came on bicycle wheels and turned 'im;  
Remorse at last came up and stung 'im and burned 'im—  
And all three churned 'im.

Poverty opened his door and found 'im and fought 'im;  
Paralysis, crouched in a corner, had finally caught 'im;  
Idleness claimed the prize because she'd taught 'im—  
But all three got 'im.

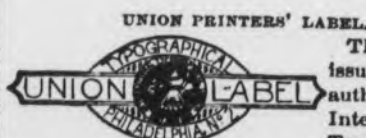
Old Charon rowed up in Time's canoe and ferried 'im  
Over the creek, when an undertaker hurried 'im,  
Dropped sand on his box, while a parson talked and worried 'im—  
But the whole crowd buried 'im.  
—Ben King.

In 1892 the New York Tribune printed a list by States of the total number of millionaires in each State, giving all told 4,204 millionaires in the United States, 1,274 of whom were in New York city.

The trouble with mankind is that they will submit to tyrants, but will stab their real friends. In all times the lovers of mankind, those who gave them all the energies of their souls, have been betrayed, maligned and suspected by those who were the recipients of their solicitude. Kings, nobles, politicians and exploiters generally could always get a hearing, but the true, unselfish men have received only contumely.—Coming Nation.

MACHINERY, considered alone, shortens the hours of labor, but when in the service of capital lengthens them; in itself, it lightens the labor, but, employed by capital, heightens the intensity of labor; in itself, it is a victor of man over the forces of nature, but in the hands of capital makes man the slave of those forces; in itself it increases the wealth of producers, but in the hands of capital makes them paupers.—Karl Marx.

HUMANITY has not a moment to lose. The wretched have their feet on red hot iron; they hunger, they thirst, they suffer. Too much nakedness; too many houses of shame; too many convict prisons; too many toilers; too many defalcations; too many crimes; too much darkness. Such society requires prompt succor. Let us seek out the best. Go all you in this search! Where are the promised lands? Civilization must march forward.—Victor Hugo.



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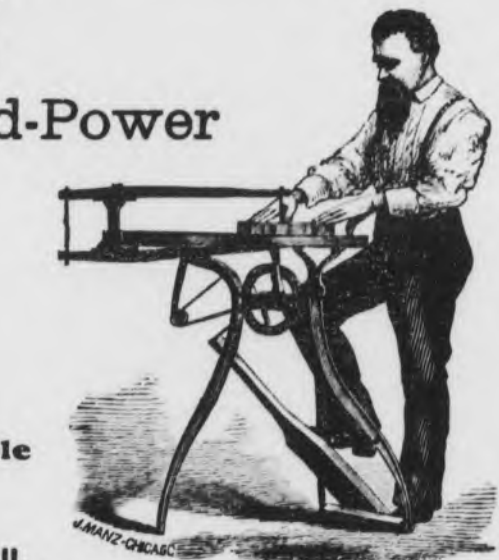


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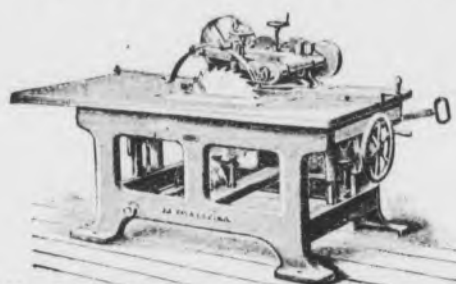
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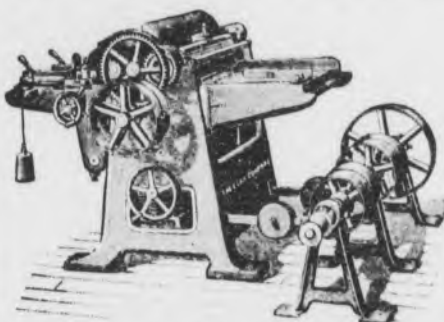
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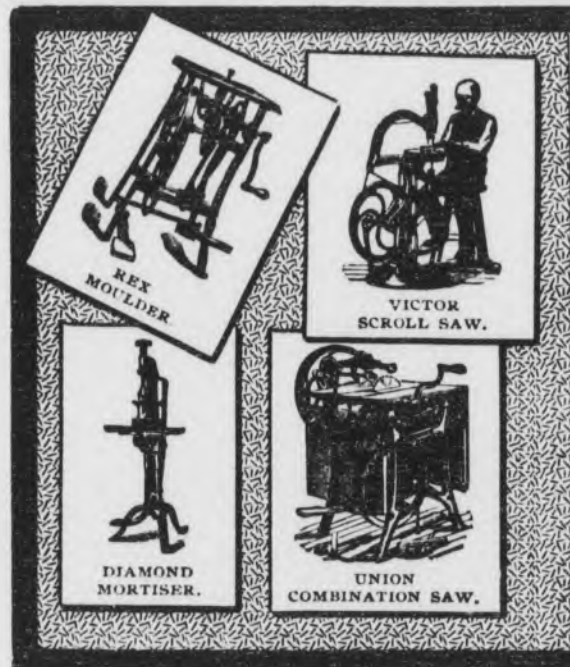


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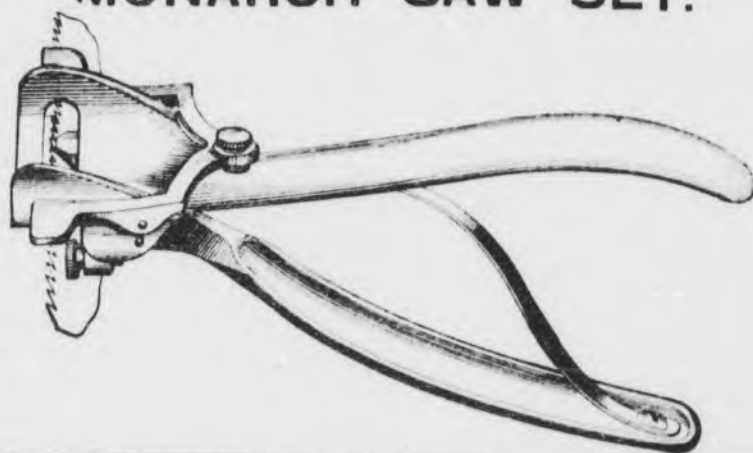
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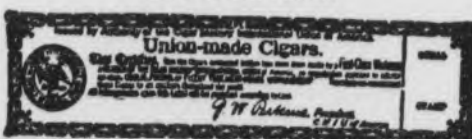
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## Carpenters and Joiners OF AMERICA.

Established August 12, 1881.

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Paid out \$93,453 in funeral and disability benefits the past two years up to June 30, 1896, and \$446,973 since 1883, along with \$571,380 in sick benefits in the same period.

This makes over a million dollars paid out in benefits.

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And kept up wages during hard times wherever we had a live Union.

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# THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVI.—No. 8.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WILL BE HELD IN  
MEMORIAL HALL,  
(G. A. R.)

170 Superior St.,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO,  
Beginning Monday, Sept. 21, 1896.  
Convention called to order 10 A. M.

P. J. McGUIRE,  
G. S.-T.

### Convention Notices.

It is the duty of the Recording Secretary of the Local Union to send in the names and post-office address of the Delegate and Alternate elected. There is a fine of \$5 on the R. S. who fails to do so. (See Sec. 8 of Constitution.)

When the names of delegates are sent us, we will at once forward from this office blank credentials to be properly filled out, and also special information as to hotels, railroad fares and further arrangements for the Convention.

The Forest City House, Public Square, Cleveland, O., will be the headquarters of the General Officers and delegates.

Mileage and all expenses of delegates must be paid by the Local they represent. The General Office does not pay mileage or any expenses of delegates.

Special hotel rates for delegates are: Forest City House, \$2.00 per day; American Hotel, \$2.00 per day; Hotel Bethel, \$1.50 per day; New Johnson House, \$1.00 per day.

### Propositions for Convention.

#### MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

Union 658, Vincennes, Ind., wants the old Sec. 90 of previous Constitution substituted for the present Sec. 90.

#### UNIFORM STATE LIEN LAWS.

Union 300, Austin, Tex., desires a practical, well-drafted lien law to be introduced in all the State Legislatures simultaneously this coming winter.

#### SQUARING UP ARREARS.

J. F. Grimes, Houston, Tex., favors an amendment that when a member is three months or more in arrears, no part payment of his indebtedness should be accepted. He should pay his arrears in full.

#### INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., proposes the adoption of the Initiative and Referendum in amending or changing the Constitution and Local Rules of U. B. and in the election of General Officers so to

dispense entirely with the General Conventions and use the money for organizing work.

#### PAYMENT OF DUES.

Union 61, Columbus, O., recommends changing Sec. 57 and Sec. 153 (b) so to agree with each other.

Change Sec. 70 so members contracting will not be permitted to work more hours per day than trade rules allow.

Sec. 75 should have provision for blank question space on back of application for candidates to answer when committee makes examination.

#### AGE OF BENEFICIARY MEMBERS.

Union 315, Elmira, N. Y., wants the limit of age of a beneficiary member raised to 55 years instead of 50 years as it is now.

#### DISTRICT COUNCILS.

Union 249, New Orleans, La., suggests alterations of Sections 47 and 48 so that where there are a D. C. and a Building Trades Council, a L. U. may withdraw from either body but must be represented in one or the other.

#### UNIFORM INITIATION FEES, UNIFORM DUES, UNIFORM SICK BENEFITS, ETC.

Union 526, Galveston, Tex., by an overwhelming majority, favors the plan of uniform dues, etc., as stated at top of fourth column of this page.

Union 18, Hamilton, Can., opposes this plan on the ground that larger cities with larger unions and higher wages would be in control, and equalization of funds would not work. With so many out of work we could not sustain the out of work benefit.

Union 190, Washington, D. C., most emphatically favors equalization of funds, uniform fees and dues, uniform sick benefits, and an out-of-work benefit. Said Union trusts the convention will adopt these advanced and progressive measures.

Union 87, St. Paul, Minn., supports the above plan, except the out-of-work benefit.

Union 277, Fort Worth, Tex., submits the following objections to the proposed "out of work benefit."

1st. It would be an inadequate burden on all Unions in the West and Southwest, increasing the already too large number of roaming carpenters. For with the assurance that they might depend upon the Local for a benefit, toward paying their board, one great obstacle would be removed, and one more inducement offered them to try their luck in some new town.

2d. We are opposed to the principle as it tends to stultify individual effort, and encourage too great a reliance on the labor of others.

Union 134, Montreal, Canada, favors:

1st. Equalization of funds.

2d. A uniform initiation fee of three dollars (\$3.00), and uniform dues of one dollar per month (\$1.00.)

3d. Death benefits as follows: Wife funeral benefits to remain as they are. Member's death benefit to be two hundred dollars for six month's membership, and five hundred dollars for one year's membership.

4th. Sick benefits of three dollars per week, for eight weeks in one year.

5th. Out-of-work benefit two dollars per week, for eight weeks in one year.

6th. Disability benefits to be the same as they are at present.

7th. All benefits to be paid from headquarters.

We further take the liberty of asking that the next General Convention be held in Montreal, Canada. Because, since the foundation of our Order, it was never held in this country, and such an event would, in our estimation, help to strengthen our Order in this District.

#### CLEARANCE CARDS.

Union 88, Anaconda, Mont., wants Sec. 115 amended so that in entering a Local, a member with clearance shall be examined by a committee of three and be balloted on by the Local he desires to enter.

#### PROTECTIVE FUND.

Union 25, Toledo, O., is opposed to large accumulation of Protective Fund at headquarters.

#### MILEAGE OF DELEGATES.

Union 59, Saginaw, Mich., favors paying mileage of delegates to General Convention out of General Fund.

(Continued on page 2.)

### Trade Movements Among Carpenters.

DETROIT, Mich.—Carpenters were on strike over a month. Settled with understanding the eight hour day is to go into effect Jan. 1st, next, and a minimum rate of wages.

TORONTO carpenters work only 50 hours per week, 9 hours per day, five days in the week and a half holiday Saturday. The same rule holds good in Hamilton, London, St. Catharines and in all cities in Ontario under our jurisdiction.

LEADVILLE, Colo.—Union 633 had arranged to secure the eight hour day May 1st. But as the silver miners constitute three-fourths of the workers in this camp, we must wait for them. Most carpenter work here is done around mines, mills and smelters. If we had free silver coinage Colorado could be made a solid eight-hour State in our line. We have however advanced our wages this Spring.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT declares the price of labor has increased 69 per cent in the century while the general course of prices has been downward. He claims there are 1,400,000 of organized workers out of 15,000,000 wage earners.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.



E. L. Malsbary.

Bro. Malsbary was born in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., Jan. 8, 1869, of English ancestry and his family settled in this country before the Revolutionary war. In the early part of the seventies his parents went to the far west and the earliest recollections of young Malsbary are of a life on the Plains.

In 1880 his folks returned East as far as Kansas City where the subject of this sketch attended the public schools until 1882. That year he was apprenticed to the carpenter trade and has followed it ever since. In 1886 he went to Los Angeles and became a member of Union 56, remained there two years, then travelled through Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. In 1890 he was a member of Union 351, Seattle, Wash., and that year went into Union 23, San Francisco, Cal., on a clearance.

Finally in November, 1892 he returned to Kansas City and went into Union 160, and served for a time as Walking Delegate of that Union. In October, 1893, he put his card into Union 23, San Francisco, Cal., and took an active part in the work of reorganizing the Carpenters of that city. In 1894 he was appointed District Organizer for Northern California and did lots of hard hustling for the U. B. in "Frisco" and vicinity for ever a year. At present he is residing in Arizona.

### Winner of The Prize.

Chas. A. Taylor, Union 123, Germantown, Pa., was winner of the \$10 prize for best sketch and drawing, as per latest offer up to June 10th.



## Propositions for Convention.

(Continued from page 1.)

## INCREASED BENEFITS.

Union 84, Akron, O., advocates Sec. 94 be amended to have wife funeral benefits at:

\$25.00 for six month's membership.

\$50.00 for one year's membership.

\$100.00 for two year's membership.

Amend Sec. 95 to pay members funeral benefits of \$300.00 on ten year's membership, or over.

Amend Sec. 57 to have all dues received in interim between meetings, to be credited to date received.

## SOME CHANGES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 7, 1896.

Indianapolis Union 446 proposes amendments, viz: New Section—A L. U. readmitting a suspended member of another L. U. shall obtain consent of L. U. to which he formerly belonged, and shall forward the initiation fee of the said suspended member to the said L. U.

New Section—Any L. U. willfully or directly violating the foregoing section shall be suspended by the G. P. by and with the consent of the G. E. B.

Amend Section 89 to read as follows: Any member indebted to his L. U. for any sum equal to two months' dues, shall be notified in writing by the F. S. one time only in each quarter, (the F. S. shall not be required to notify said member again for the space of three months time) and when owing a sum equal to three months' dues, is not in good standing and is debarred from all benefits until three months after all arrearages are paid in full.

## A NUMBER OF AMENDMENTS.

Union 114, Houston, Tex.:

Sec. 57. Add to the section the words, "Unless such credit shall put members in arrears."

Sec. 97. Repeal section and substitute National Sick Benefit.

Sec. 140. Change section so that Auditors hold office nine months, who shall be elected in such a manner that the term of one Auditor shall expire at the end of three months successively.

Sec. 179. Add to section the words "This shall not be construed as a donation, when dues are paid by the Union for worthy members who desire to retain membership and are financially unable to do so."

Under the heading of Insurance and Benefits, compile life insurance and tool insurance to be optional with members.

We also recommend uniform dues.

The Financial Secretary shall be required to inform the Union at each meeting the number of clearance cards issued, and to whom granted. He shall also be required to furnish, on the last meeting night in each month, the names of members who are about to fall in arrears.

## DEMANDS OF UNION 238.

Union 238, Philadelphia, Pa., (German Union), asks for these changes:

Sec. 40. All General Officers shall be elected by a general vote and majority of the members of the United Brotherhood for the term of two years. Nominations of two or more candidates for each office shall be made by the Convention. This law shall be enforced immediately after its adoption by the Convention. The Convention also appoints those officers who shall serve until the new General Officers have been elected and taken charge of their respective offices.

The Convention being empowered to fix the salaries of all General Offices, we

recommend that the General Secretary shall not receive more than \$1,500 per year.

The Convention shall provide ways and means by which the expenses of the Brotherhood may be in harmony with the receipts without curtailing the benefits of the members.

While we appreciate the value of the benefit funds of our Brotherhood, we deem it of the utmost importance to form in line with other organizations of a more progressive spirit and renounce all affiliations with the leading political parties on account of their hostile and unjust class legislation and their contempt for the reasonable and just demands of organized labor, and form a political party of our own. Successful boycotts and strikes will be made more and more impossible by our local, State and National authorities, arbitrary laws and impertinence and the brutal police, at the command of capital and military force.

The time has come for American workmen to unite on the political field as well as in economic federations, with a pure, united and independent system of political action. We will be enabled to enjoy the powers and benefits centered in government, while under the present government of capitalism we will be whipped to submission and barbarism.

## TECHNICAL TRADE SCHOOLS—LECTURES ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 28, 1896.

I saw a notice in THE CARPENTER for our General Convention and an invitation for Locals to send in suggestions, etc. Acting on this point, I wish to send a few thoughts that have been brought out by discussion among our members.

One subject of great interest is the work necessary for the future up-building of Trades Unions. The conditions of apprenticeship and the manner in which young people get into the trades nowadays. The main idea of contractors and manufacturers at present is to push the young ahead to take the place of an older hand, who receives higher wages. If trade organizations expect to be a permanent and lasting power, it is necessary something be done immediately for the good of the young growing up and who will have control of the organization in the future.

I believe it is in the power and should be the duty of the national organizations to furnish schools and means of education for every boy and girl who expects to follow a trade and use every influence possible to get them to use these schools. From this class will come the future superintendents and foremen of our workshops and factories, who will naturally favor members of Trades Unions. The item taken from the *Cleveland Citizen* and published in THE CARPENTER for May, to broaden the work and influence of Trades Unions so as to include educational and political features is a good one, and should receive the hearty endorsement of all trades.

To bring these matters before the members of our Order I recommend the annexed resolutions be read and discussed at the meetings of Locals or in public meetings as may seem best. I recommend that, after thinking them over, they take them to their friends, who are professional and educational business men, and get their opinions and bring them to their local meetings, they will find they have done good for themselves and others. In this way we can acquaint ourselves with the whole situation and the road to prosperity and success will be plainly pointed out.

What we want is bravery, courage and determination in the study of these questions, and stand up before our op-

posers with the air of an honest American citizen who knows his rights and is ready to defend them at all times. Let us take courage and tell the delegates who shall go to the next General Convention, that if they will do that which is best for the greatest good of all—we will stand behind them in all they do. Here are the resolutions.

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of Trades Unions to make every effort possible to raise the intelligence and skill of their members to a high degree of excellence.

2d. *Resolved*, That one of the most potent means of shaping and controlling Trades Unions in future is by providing Technical Trade schools for youths of both sexes as soon as they get their common school education.

3d. *Resolved*, That it is for the best interest of incorporated companies, who depend on the employment of trades men, to encourage thrift and contentment by a system of division of profits in addition to their stipulated wages.

4th. *WHEREAS*, The political parties are already in the field with their orators and speakers to cover up their own purposes and prejudice the minds of the masses against measures that are for their best interest, each party throwing the blame for adverse times upon and denouncing in most disgraceful and criminating terms the opposite party. Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That it is the duty of Trade Union Councils and Managers, to institute a system of public lectures by competent men who shall present statistics and facts as they have been and exist to-day in such a plain and unbiased language that the masses may judge for themselves.

E. WATKINS.

## Union 712.

## VARIOUS IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

From Union 64, New York city:

Sec. 16. The headquarters and General Office of the U. B. shall be located in New York until November, 1898, and cannot be removed therefrom only by a general vote of the Local Unions.

Sec. 55. The initiation fee of a member shall not be less than five dollars. Beneficial members shall not pay less than seventy-five cents per month, semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than forty cents per month.

This Section to apply all over the U. S. and Canada.

Sec. 56. All Local Unions shall strictly enforce this rule.

Sec. 58. Each Local Union shall pay to the G.S.T. twenty-five cents per month for each member in good standing. Nineteen cents of this money received by the G.S.T. shall be used as a fund for the general management of the U. B. and payment of all death and disability benefits prescribed by the Constitution, three cents shall be used exclusively for organizing purposes, and three cents for the support of authorized strikes.

Sec. 64. Substitute in last line the words "standard wages" instead of "average wages."

Secs. 69 and 78. To be amalgamated as one rule, first and second clause.

Sec. 97. All Local Unions of the U. B. shall pay a sick benefit of five dollars a week to members in good standing for the first thirteen weeks, and three dollars a week for the following thirteen weeks. No member to receive more than six months benefit in one year.

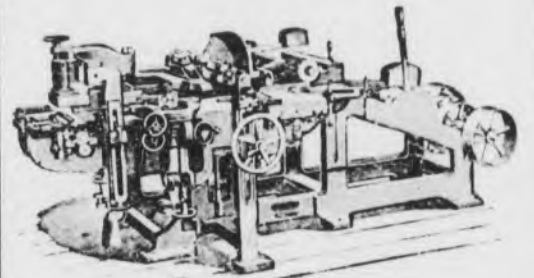
Sec. 113. Strike out the word "meeting" in the sixth line.

Add to Sec. 113. That Local Union from which the member takes his clearance shall be responsible for his sick benefits for one year from the date of his clearance.

## Seven-Inch Standard Four-Sided Molder.

Four driven feed rolls—Swinging pressure foot over lower cylinder—Pressure foot over lower cylinder braced to the bed—Weighted Match-Clip—Improved device for raising and lowering bed—All mandrel pulleys running between bearings.

In presenting to the trade this Improved Heavy "Standard" Seven-Inch Four-sided Molder, the Egan Company, Cincinnati, O., do it in full confidence that they have brought this machine to a much greater degree of perfection than any other company, and that a careful review of its advantages will thoroughly, and beyond any doubt, convince their patrons.



The strength and solidity of this machine enables it to stand up to work in better shape than others, and to be free from such vibrations as attend the others. The frame is so designed that the belts clear each other perfectly, so that friction, wearing out of belts, heating of boxes, etc., are overcome. The frame is very long, giving more than ordinary length of belts. There is also plenty of room to get at the various parts of the machine.

The main spindle is extra large in diameter, of the best crucible cast steel, and runs in self-oiling boxes, lined with genuine babbitt. The outside bearing extends to the floor and is bolted to the frame at the base of the machine, so as to really make it a portion of the frame, increasing the solidity of same.

The lower head has independent vertical and lateral adjustments.

Each side head is independently adjustable vertically and laterally, and these adjustments made without stopping the machine, and even while stock is going through. Either side head can also be adjusted to an angle independently, and when so adjusted, they are supported and locked in position at both ends. Both side heads and the lower head are supported on the bed and raise and lower with the bed. The advantage of this is obvious, as each time the table is raised and lowered it does not necessitate separate adjustment of either side head.

The chip breaker around the left hand side head is weighted and has an equal tension when taking a heavy or light cut. The pressure foot over the lower cutter head is braced to the bed, thus bringing the stock to an even thickness. The arm that carries this pressure foot is made so that the pressure foot can be instantly swung out of the way, giving free access to the lower cylinder, and that portion of the bed outside the lower cylinder is also hinged so that it can be swung away, exposing the cylinder for setting and adjusting the knives.

There are four large driven feed rolls, two above and two in the bed, all geared in a powerful manner, and the table can be dropped full 16", so as to take in the very widest base boards. The lower rolls are driven by expansion gearing and so perfectly arranged that when lowered full 16" the feed is not weakened. The upper feed rolls are arranged to raise and lower parallel, and the pressure on the front or the back roll can be increased or diminished at will of operator.

The T. & L. pulleys are 12 x 5 1/2" face, and should make 1,000 revolutions per minute.

For prices of this machine, or cuts and prices of any other improved wood-working machinery, address the manufacturers, The Egan Company, 406-426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

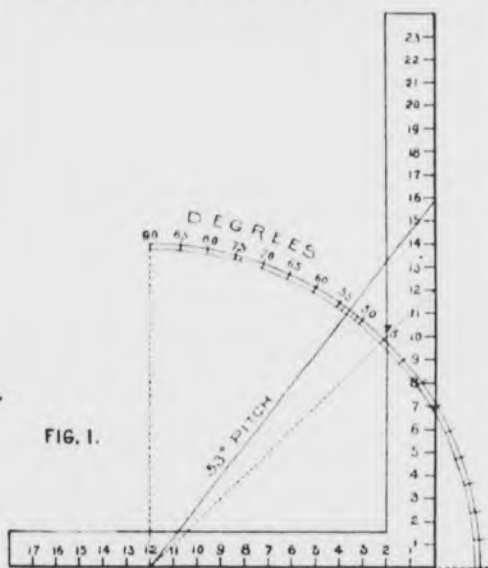
### Degree Framing.

BY A. W. WOODS.



**I**N some sections of the country and branches of framing the rise is reckoned by the degree instead of a rise in proportion to the span. While the rules in applying the square for the cuts and bevels remain the same, the former requires a trigonometric formula or a protractor to determine the rise. In the absence of a protractor one may be made as shown in Fig. 1, as follows:

Lay off an angle of 90 degrees, which may be done by marking from the heel of the square and along the blade and tongue, and, with the angle as centre, lay off a quarter circle. The radius of which may be any size desired, the larger the more accurate will be the result.



By placing the square as shown 12 and 12 will bisect the arc at an angle of 45 degrees. Now, with a pair of spacers divide the arcs thus formed into nine

It is not necessary to make all of these divisions. For an example, we will take 53 degrees. By dividing the space between 50 and 55 we have the individual degrees, and by laying off a line from 12 on tongue, passing at the third space beyond 50 degrees will be the desired angle, and the figures on the square intersected by this line will give the cuts, and is full scale for one foot run, or by letting inches represent feet and taking the run of the building on the tongue the scale will then be one inch to the foot, and by spacing off the jacks along the tongue and parallel with the blade connecting with the pitch will give their rises, and by measuring back on the pitch line to starting point will give their lengths.

Fig. 2 shows how to lay out a diagram without the aid of the square. To lay out a diagram of this kind proceed as follows: Draw an indefinite line as shown at A, A, and on this line lay off the desired run of the common rafter. At the ends of which, as centres, lay off the circles and bisect them into quarters as shown. Bisect the arc of the upper right quarter of the left circle and the lower left quarter of the right circle and divide into degrees, as described in Fig. 1.

The lines below A, A, intersecting the plate represents the position of the runs of the hips with that of the common rafter, which is at 0 degree, and are found by dividing 180 by the number of regular sides in the building. The quotient being the degree. The bevel on the plate line gives its mitre cut, and the distance back from the bevel to line A, A, is equal to one-half the length of the plate.

The length of the hip runs transferred to line A, A, and, connecting with the rise of the common rafter, will give their lengths. Bevels fit to these angles will give their cuts. By transferring the length of the common rafter to the line A, A, (see bevel to the right), and connecting with the intersection of the runs at plate will give the top cut of the jacks.

To avoid crossing of lines we have only illustrated the top bevel for the square building.

**Buy Union Made Hats.**

All who wear felt hats, either soft or stiff, should look for the union label of the United Hatters of North America. It can be found under the sweatband of all union-made hats and is sewed or stitched in. There are eight "foul" or non-union hat factories in Danbury, Conn., where formerly there were eleven. A demand for union label hats brought three of these non-union firms to terms.

The Hatter's union label is to be found in all fair-made hats. When retailers offer to put a label in a hat for a customer, it is good evidence that the label is counterfeit and the hat a scab-made one. Retailers are not allowed to handle the label. Some retailers discriminate against union-made hats by charging a higher price for them than for the scab-made

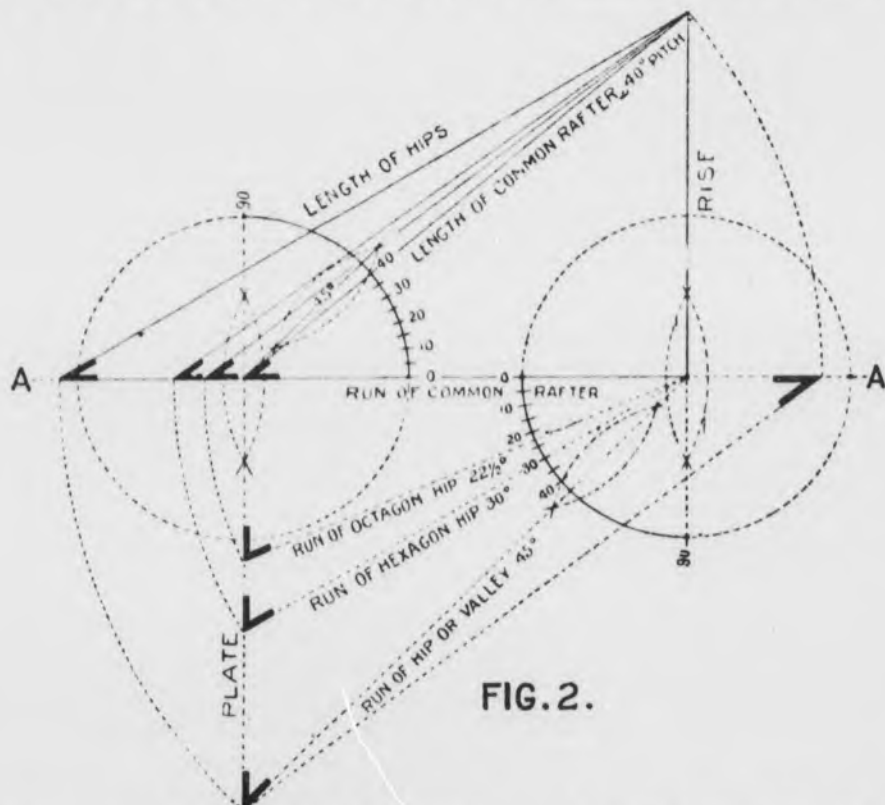


FIG. 2.

### Building a Tool Chest.

From A. G. P., Winchendon, Mass.—I have taken your paper for the last three years, and although I am not a carpenter I feel that I obtain my money's worth out of it every year. I have been interested in the matter of tool chests and have had the same difficulty which "F. A. B." mentions in the March number. I could find nothing which was just what I wanted. I enclose sketches of a chest which I have just built for my own use. It is 30 inches long, 19 inches wide and 18 inches deep, inside measurement. In

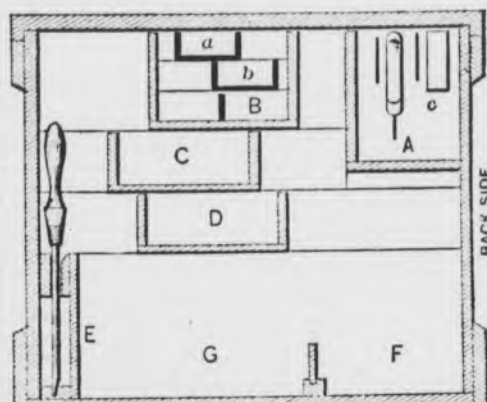


FIG. 1.—VERTICAL CROSS SECTION OF TOOL  
CHEST.

Fig. 1, which represents an end section, A is a saw tray  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and 43 inches wide extending the full length of the chest. It is made to hold three saws and a level. The square is placed on the back side of the chest in the saw till, the tongue running through into the lower portion of the chest, as indicated by the dotted lines on Fig. 2. The drawer B is divided into 16 compartments for nails. Two small trays slide into this large

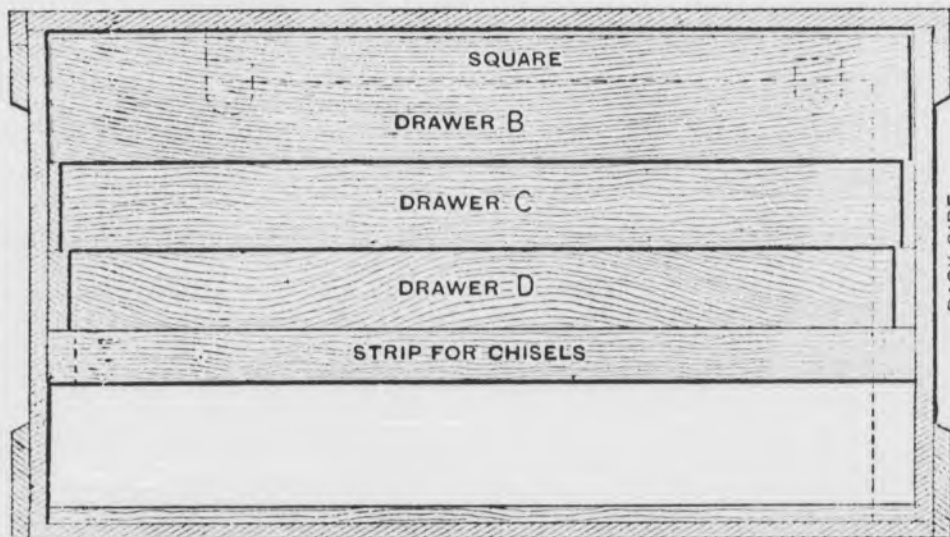


FIG. 2.—VERTICAL LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF TOOL CHEST.

drawer, each being about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep and containing eight compartment each. This drawer might be placed at the bottom of the chest, occupying the position of drawer D. The drawers C and D are intended for small tools such as bits, scratch gauges and any other tools not over 3 inches in height. These drawers slide on strips fastened securely to the end of the chest, the lower strip being 1 inch thick, and the second strip  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick and the last strip  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Referring again to Fig. 1, E is a space for chisels extending the length of the chest on the front side; F is a space for planes, while G can be used for any tools which are not hurt by mixing them up. The chest was made for a person who likes to have a place in which to keep everything for a small job.—*From Carpentry and Building.*

QUINCY, Ill.—Trade flat: Union 189 growing wonderfully. Building Committee of Union saw W. J. Stern & Sons who is going to erect a large clothing and furnishing house, and said firm agreed to hire none but Union men.

### Sam Barth's Criticism of Chas. A. Taylor's Article.

LEADVILLE, Col., July 3, 1896.

EDITOR CARPENTER :

In the May CARPENTER, Brother C. A. Taylor gives a plan describing the bevels of an irregular hip rafter—the side bevels being at R and S. Now the side bevel at R, should be longer than at S, because the distance from B to C, is shorter than from D. to E. But one can't figure out that way with the square. Which side is the cut R and W, or R and B? Wouldn't it be a good idea to make the scratch line, in print, longer on the one side that represents the cut?

Yours truly,  
SAM. BARTH.

*Union No. 633.*

### Chas. A. Taylor's Reply.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., July 19, 1896.

On the left side of the diagram take the right-angled triangle W R B, and hinging it upon its base line W B, turn it over until the bevel at R, comes plumb over the angle at O, at the height O V. The line R B, represents the hip rafter and the shorter bevel is applied to it, because it embraces the wall plate B A, working from that side toward the centre O, and against the ridge line X Y.

On the right side of diagram the long bevel is found in a similar way.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Union 46 growing slowly and safely in this corporation-blasted town. We have good determined members.

### What is Meant by the Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of Sixteen to One.

It means that the weight of pure gold in a gold dollar shall be 23.22 grains and the weight of pure silver in a silver dollar shall be 371.25 grains. It will be seen that the weight of silver in a silver dollar is within a trifling fraction of 16 times the weight of gold in a gold dollar, the ratio being called for convenience 16 to 1.

This does not mean sixteen silver dollars shall be coined for one in gold, as some foolishly think. It simply means to maintain the ratio of weight between the two metals coined as given above which has prevailed ever since the act of 1837 up until the act of Feb. 12, 1873 established the gold dollar as the unit of value and demonetized silver by omitting the standard silver dollar from the list of coins.

equal spaces, which will make the divisions 5 degrees apart, and again dividing these spaces into five parts will be the division of the degrees.

article. This is dishonesty on their part. Owing to the superior skill of union workmen, a better and cheaper hat is made in union factories than in non-union ones.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Carpenters Union 332 proposes to enforce a minimum scale of \$3.00 per day, on and after August 1st, next.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1896.



Chips from a Union Work Shop.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

II.

(Continued.)

"UTOPIA."—It is a remarkable fact, a fact showing the want of relation of communist ideas to the demands of practical life, that nineteen hundred years passed away before Plato's idea was again brought forth; and then it was in such a modified form as not to offend too deeply the great moral progress which had been made in the interim. This doubtful service was performed, and, strange as it may seem, by no less a personage than Sir Thomas Moore, who embodied it in a philosophic romance styled, "Utopia." This was first printed in 1516; but manuscript copies thereof had circulated some years previously. That Moore was a man of intellectual power is attested by him being chosen to succeed Cardinal Wolsey as Lord Chancellor of England in 1520; and that he was a man of deep moral conviction is proven by his opposition to the King's divorce and his refusal to recognize the marriage to Anne Boleyn, a refusal which roused the vengeance of the bloated royal ruffian and led Moore to the scaffold.

"Utopia" is said to have been written as a criticism of the administration of the seventh Henry; but to us its production appears to be due to nothing short of the whole of the general conditions of the age in which Moore lived. The age was essentially an age of transition. It was the age of the great transition from the mediæval to the modern social system. It was an age of intellectual and moral doubt and perplexity, such as our race has never before or since experienced. It was the age of looking backward; of the crude imitation of unique forms of thought and beauty, which has been misnamed the re-birth—"the renaissance." It was an age when the bond of unity, which had sufficed the West for fifteen centuries, seemed to be hopelessly relaxing; while the hope of social unity, based upon the unity of thought furnished by modern science, had not yet arisen. Sixty-three years before, the Greek empire had come to an end with the fall of Constantinople; while, as an offset to that loss, America had been discovered and the Indian seas explored but twenty-five years previously. More efficient capitals had been accumulated at the price of the exclusion of the journeymen from the mediæval Trade Unions; while the separate organization of the journeymen had not yet succeeded in obtaining a foothold. It is true that when "Utopia" was written State confiscation of corporate property and a debased currency had not produced the horde of paupers, beggars, thieves and prostitutes which appeared half a century later. But the decrease of moral and social unity to which we have referred, and the superstition that a longer work-day meant more wages, had had their legitimate effect in increasing the length of the workday to ten hours, and the conditions of working class existence were growing harder.

In our opinion, Moore was induced by the mental and moral confusion of the age in which he lived, and not by economic considerations, to write "Utopia." Like

all the writers of his time he wrote for a select few; and if he had sympathy for the working class he in no practical way appealed for its support. It is, moreover, difficult to discover in "Utopia" evidence of Moore's ability; seeing that as a romance it is devoid of dramatic incident, and, regarded from the philosophical standpoint, it does not, except in one notable fact of omission, rise above the level of its Greek model. Briefly stated, its propositions are as follows: Universal compulsory education; reduction of the hours of labor to six a day; sanitary reform; revision of criminal legislation, and complete religious toleration. However much we may be disposed, from an admiration of Moore's spotless judicial character, to find excellencies in his writings, it is impossible to regard his "Utopia" with favor, when he declares that all the uneasy and sordid services in Utopia are to be performed by slaves. Now, Moore, as an eminent jurist and a good churchman, must have been well aware that Innocent III, in 1199, had formerly sanctioned the abolition of slavery. Moore's proposition then, to re-establish slavery three hundred years after its abolition in Europe, can only be accounted for on the ground of the fatally retrograde character of the communist idea; a fatality from which it is impossible to separate it.

"City of the Sun."—Although Thomas Moore was undoubtedly the first since Plato to revive the communist idea as the basis of social re-organization, we must recognize that from the standpoint of consistency with Plato's complete exposition of that idea, the name of Tomaso Campanelli stands foremost. Born in Calabria, in 1568, young Campanelli pursued his studies with such ardor that he was early recognized as a thorough master of that corroding, semi-sceptical criticism current in the period of renaissance. His first work was published in Naples, in 1591, and its effect was to widen the divergence between himself and the more orthodox scholars to such a degree that he fled to Northern Italy. Returning to Calabria, in 1599, he became involved in a political conspiracy, was arrested, tried five times, tortured seven times, and immured in a Neapolitan dungeon for twenty-seven years. While undergoing this long imprisonment he wrote the greater part of his works and among them the "City of the Sun," written in 1623. Three years later Urban VIII had him removed, on a charge of heresy, to the prison of the Inquisition at Rome, where he was comfortably lodged for three years, and then restored to liberty with a generous pension. In the much-quoted but little-read work, by which his memory has been chiefly preserved, Campanelli sketches an ideal State, under the absolute rule of wise men, in which women and goods are held in common; in which the State regulates the increase of population; and in which universal military training prevails. Soon after his resolve, Campanelli proceeded to Paris, where he quietly lived as a Dominican monk, and, in 1639, died in a monastery of that Order.

"New Atlantis."—There is no obvious connection between the exercise of supreme judicial functions and the writing of communist romances. Yet, it is certain that as "Utopia" was written by Thomas Moore in the sixteenth century so, in the seventeenth century, another lord high chancellor of England, Francis Bacon, wrote a similar work of fiction. The title of "New Atlantis" was derived from that fabulous continent referred to by Plato in his "Critics." To some such imaginary place Bacon locates an ideal State, in which his own scientific philosophic aspirations are supposed to have been practically realized, under State guidance and control. The rulers and

people of this ideal community do not appear, however, to have attained any very advanced moral development, as they are described as periodically sending their ships, disguised under the flags of other countries, to Europe to bring back descriptions and examples of discoveries and improvements, without rendering any similar information in return. Practically speaking, "New Atlantis" is but a fragment, written in 1624, three years after Bacon's condemnation for malfeasance in office, and two years before his death. It was left in an unfinished condition, because its author, realizing the absurdity of attempting to describe the practical results of a scientific method, before the process of that method had been elaborated, then turned to the more rational task of completing the new scientific method of "interrogating and interpreting nature," a work which has rendered his name imperishable.

"Oceana."—As Francis Bacon may have commenced writing his "New Atlantis" with a faint hope of inducing the meanest monarch to found a college of science; it is possible that James Harrington may have written "Oceana," in 1656, to induce Cromwell, the Protector of the English Republic, to revolutionize the tenure of land. Harrington had been the personal attendant of Charles I; he was said to have descended from eight dukes, three marquises, seventy earls, twenty-seven viscounts, and thirty-seven barons, sixteen of whom had been knights of the Garter; but he proved faithful to his duties until his unfortunate master's head rolled upon the scaffold for treason. "Oceana" states that "the real basis of power is property, especially landed property. Accordingly, landed property should be held in such a way that no one person should derive from it more than a fixed amount of income." "Oceana" was seized on the pretext that it contained certain libellous political passages, but the stalwart and sagacious Protector no doubt saw the revolutionary tendency of the agrarian communist doctrine contained therein, and is stated to have grimly said that "what he had won by the sword he was not going to be scribbled out of by Harrington."

We have taken a rapid glance at the fine books in which may be studied the earlier development of the communist idea, and have noted some of the conditions under which they were written. We have seen, thus far, that the communist idea has never appeared except in periods of social weakness and distress, and then it has never aided the work of social progress; on the contrary, it has always worked for social retrogression. It appears then that communism is the negative of social progress, as slavery is the negative of liberty, and as death is the negative of life.

The first systematic exponent of communism was a relative of the Tyrant, who subverted the political liberties of Athens, and who was himself an avowed enemy of popular institutions. The book in which he first formulated that retrograde idea was written at the period of Athens' greatest suffering from the assaults of a reactionary aristocracy, and when the cloud of Macedonian imperialism was gathering to engulf Athenian independence forever.

For nineteen hundred years—during all the period when the abolition of slavery was being accomplished, the greatest revolution ever experienced by mankind—the communist idea was perfectly dormant. In 1516, during the critical period of the great transition from the mediæval to the modern social system, the communist idea again appeared only to lead those who entertained it from the path of social progress, and to

expose its thoroughly retrograde character by proposing the re-establishment of slavery.

Aristotle says: "When we are awake, we have a world in common; when we dream, each has his own." The world of communism, according to Campanelli, includes "women, children, land and goods;" but the world of communism, according to Harrington, only includes "land." Communism then is a dream; but most assuredly it is a bad dream.

Whether in this respect communism has improved in modern times, is a subject for another chapter.

## Enough For All.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,  
When a strong-armed nation shall take away  
The weary burdens from backs that are aching  
With maximum labor and minimum pay;  
When no man is honored who hoards his millions,  
When no man feasts on another's toil,  
And God's poor, suffering, striving billions  
Shall share His riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom,  
There is food for all in the land's great store,  
Enough is provided if rightly divided;  
Let each man take what he needs—no more.  
Shame on the miser with unused riches,  
Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard,  
Who beats down the wages of the digger of  
ditches,  
And steals the bread from the poor man's  
board.

Shame on the owner of mines, whose cruel  
And selfish measures have brought him wealth,  
While the ragged wretches who dig him fuel  
Are robbed of comfort and hope and health.  
Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage  
Bought with the labor of half-paid men—  
Men who are shut out of home and marriage,  
And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him  
To broader vision and fairer play,  
Or let the hand of a just law shake him  
Till his ill-gained dollars shall roll away.  
Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder,  
Let no man suffer with want or cold;  
We want right living, not mere almsgiving,  
We want just dividing of labor and gold.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



## Is It Worth While?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother  
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?  
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other  
In blackness of heart—that we war to the  
knife?  
God pity us all in our pitiful strife!

God pity us all as we jostle each other!  
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel  
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the  
heather,  
Pierced to the heart. Words are keener than  
steel  
And mightier far for woe or for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey  
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,  
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,  
Ere folding the hands to be and abide  
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other:  
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain.  
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother  
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain,  
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the  
plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble  
Some poor fellow soldier down into the dust?  
God pity us all! Time oftsoon will tumble  
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,  
Humbled indeed down into the dust.

—Joaquin Miller.

## Negligent Recording Secretaries.

Under Sec. 152 (b) it is made the duty of the R. S. to send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers to the G. S.-T., also all changes. There is considerable delay on the part of some secretaries in attending to this. It is now nearly two months since the election of local officers in the Unions. Still there are 79 Locals (see list below) from which no returns have been made. A printed postal was sent each local, and it takes only a few moments' time for a secretary to fill out the same and mail it to this office. See that this is done in the following Unions. It is very important we should have a correct list of local officers at the General Office. We now call on the Recording Secretary of each of the below-named Unions to send in the list of officers elected last June:

8	192	467
13	228	470
28	229	484
34	231	500
36	232	503
41	235	545
49	246	551
50	248	564
52	260	578
56	287	591
64	294	593
69	295	604
73	298	612
78	300	617
100	305	618
104	328	622
105	329	626
113	344	628
118	349	647
120	375	649
130	376	681
149	394	705
154	399	728
158	400	757
165	409	766
170	444	
188	459	

## TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

## Detroit Carpenters Have Learned the Lesson of Unity.

"I think that I may safely predict that within the next thirty days the four Unions of carpenters in Detroit will amalgamate under the banner of the United Brotherhood," said a leading member of that craft during the week, and added: "Negotiations to that end are now under way, and the terms are well understood and generally approved. This will include all the Union carpenters in the city except the English organization, the Amalgamated Society, and means a great deal. The failure of the great strike in 1890 resulted in bitterly hostile factions, and it was on account of the differences engendered at the time that large numbers of carpenters refused to identify themselves with either camp. It has taken six years to heal those differences, during which time the craft in Detroit sank to the level of common labor, while in almost every other city of the Union it was among the most prosperous and progressive. The strike of last May resulted in a concession from the employers of eight hours a day and a substantial advance in the wage scale, to go into effect next January. This has inspired the carpenters with new hope. The factional leaders have buried the hatchet, and with all the Unions marching harmoniously under the Brotherhood banner, old members are coming back into the ranks and bringing new ones with them. By January 1st, I expect to see the carpenters' organization in this city as strong as it ever was—stronger, in fact, for the lesson we have learned by past experience will be invaluable."

AFTER the Presidential campaign is over, it matters not whether Bryan or McKinley is elected, the chances are about 16 to 1 the workingmen will be as dependent as ever upon their Trade Unions for good wages, eight hours a day and better conditions.

THE PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, of Galveston, Tex., got the eight hour day safely cinched last month.



F. J. FERRY, from Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., for dishonesty and malfeasance in office.

ALEX. HUGHES, from Union 699, St. Louis, Mo., for obtaining a clearance card from the D. C. by misrepresentation.

CHAR. CARMICHAEL, from Union 42, New Rochelle, N. Y., for lumping work and not paying his help.

F. BRANDMEIER, from Union 433, Belleville, Ill., for using stationery, seal and name of Union under false pretences.

## UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

## Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Atlanta, Ga. Holyoke, Mass.  
Albina, Oreg. Houston, Tex.  
Allston, Mass. Houston Heights, Tex.  
Amesbury, Mass. Hillsboro, Tex.  
Atlantic City, N. J. Hingham, Mass.  
Arlington, Mass. Irvington, N. Y.  
Arransas Harbor, Tex. Ithaca, N. Y.  
Anacortes, Wash. Jacksonville, Ill.  
Asbury Park, N. J. Jackson, Mich.  
Astoria, Oreg. Jacksonville, Fla.  
Asheville, N. C. Jannette, Pa.  
Auburn, N. Y. Jersey City, N. J.  
Auburn, Me. Kearney, Neb.  
Altoona, Pa. Knoxville, Tenn.  
Apollo, Pa. Kingston, N. Y.  
Anderson, Ind. Kalspell, Mon.  
Allegheny City, Pa. La Salle, Ill.  
Albany, N. Y. Lenox, Mass.  
Austin, Tex. Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Bangor, Pa. Lawrence, Mass.  
Battle Creek, Mich. La Crosse, Wis.  
Basin, Mon. La Junta, Col.  
Belt, Mon. Logansport, Ind.  
Bakersfield, Cal. Lowell, Mass.  
Bay City, Mich. Leechburg, Pa.  
Bar Harbor, Me. Leominster, Mass.  
Baltimore, Md. Lafayette, Ind.  
Belle Vernon, Pa. Lewiston, Me.  
Bath Beach, N. Y. Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa. Lockland, O.  
Butler, Pa. Long Island City, N. Y.  
Bayonne, N. J. Long Branch, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho. Louisville, Ky.  
Bridgeport, N. J. Marlboro, Mass.  
Blaine, Wash. Morristown, N. J.  
Bridgeport, Ohio. Manayunk, Pa.  
Bradford, Mass. Malden, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me. Millville, N. J.  
Buddock, Pa. Media, Pa.  
Bellaire, Ohio. Meadville, Pa.  
Belleville, Ill. Medford, Mass.  
Bellevue, Pa. Mayfield, Ky.  
Bridgeport, Conn. Monongalia, Pa.  
Brockton, Mass. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Beaver Falls, Pa. Martin's Ferry, Ohio.  
Brookline, Mass. Maspeh, N. Y.  
Butte, Mont. Milford, Ohio.  
College Point, N. Y. Mamaronock, N. Y.  
College Hill, O. Mercer, Pa.  
Conshohocken, Pa. Middleborough, Ky.  
Cortland, N. Y. Madisonville, O.  
Carrollton, Ga. Mansfield Valley, Pa.  
Cairo, Ill. Meriden, Conn.  
Calgary, Can. Moine, Ill.  
Chelsea, Mass. Mobile, Ala.  
Charleroi, Pa. Moundsville, W. Va.  
Charlestown, W. Va. Muskegon, Mich.  
Cincinnati, Ohio. McKeesport, Pa.  
Corona, N. Y. Mt. Pleasant, Pa.  
Covington, Ky. Milburn, N. J.  
Columbus, Ga. Model City, N. Y.  
Columbus, Ind. Montclair, N. J.  
Candem, N. J. Mt. Washington, O.  
Concordia, Kan. Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
Columbia, S. O. Norwood, O.  
Collinsville, Ill. New Britain, Conn.  
Cohoes, N. Y. Nelsonville, O.  
Corsicana, Tex. North Easton, Mass.  
Columbus, Ohio. New Kensington, Pa.  
Cambridge, Mass. Norfolk, Va.  
Charlestown, Mass. New Orleans, La.  
Chattanooga, Tenn. Newport, R. I.  
Coraopolis, Pa. Newport, Ky.  
Colorado City, Col. Newport News, Va.  
Colorado Springs, Col. Newburyport, Mass.  
Cornwall, N. Y. Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Corryville, Ohio. Nyack, N. Y.  
Delhi, O. Norwood, Mass.  
Dayton, Ky. N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Des Moines, Iowa. Natchez, Miss.  
Davenport, Iowa. New Cumberland, W. Va.  
Dover, N. H. New Castle, Pa.  
Decatur, Ill. New Haven, Conn.  
Detroit, Mich. New Haven, Pa.  
Dedham, Mass. New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Dorchester, Mass. New Westminster, B. C.  
Duquesne, Pa. Nyack, N. Y.  
Dubuque, Iowa. Newark, N. J.  
Dallas, Tex. Natick, Mass.  
El Paso, Tex. Newton, Mass.  
East Liverpool, Ohio. Newburgh, N. Y.  
East Berlin, Mich. New Bedford, Mass.  
East Orange, N. J. New Albany, Ind.  
Eastland, Oreg. New Brighton, N. Y.  
Easton, Pa. New Brunswick, N. J.  
Elizabeth, N. J. Northampton, Mass.  
Elwood, Ind. Norwich, Conn.  
Elwood, Pa. Norwalk, Conn.  
Erie, Pa. Oceanide, N. J.  
Englewood, N. J. Oawego, N. Y.  
Evansville, Ind. Ogden, Utah.  
Everett, Mass. Olean, N. Y.  
Exeter, N. H. Ottawa, Can.  
Eureka, Cal. Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Flushing, N. Y. Ottawa, Ill.  
Fort Brooke, Fla. Ontario, Cal.  
Fort Haven, Wash. Orange, N. J.  
Fort River, Mass. Olympia Wash.  
Findlay, Ohio. Oneonta, N. Y.  
Fitchburg, Mass. Ottumwa, Ia.  
Fresno, Cal. Peru, Ill.  
Frankford, Pa. Pittsfield, Mass.  
Franklin, Pa. Port Richmond, N. Y.  
Fort Worth, Tex. Port Jervis, R. I.  
Fort Wayne, Ind. Port Chester, N. Y.  
Fosteria, Ohio. Funxautawney, Pa.  
Franklin, Mass. Pensacola, Fla.  
Galesburg, Ill. Peterborough, Can.  
Grand Rapids, Mich. Portland, Oreg.  
Great Falls, Mont. Port Townsend, Wash.  
Greenfield, Ind. Passaic, N. J.  
Gloucester, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa. Pomeroy, O.  
Germantown, Pa. Portland, Me.  
Greenwich, Conn. Port Angeles, Wash.  
Grove City, Pa. Portsmouth, N. H.  
Glen Cove, N. Y. Portsmouth, Va.  
Hot Springs, Ark. Portsmouth, O.  
Homestead, Pa. Pocattello, Idaho.  
Hartford, Conn. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Haltax, N. S. Paterson, N. J.  
Hampton, Va. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hanford, Cal. Plainfield, N. J.  
Haverhill, Mass. Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Hackensack, N. J. Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Harrisburg, Tenn. Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Henderson, Ky. Paris, Texas.  
Hudson, Mass. Porterville, Cal.  
Herkimer, N. Y. Peoria, Ill.  
Hoonick Falls, N. Y. Providence, R. I.  
Hyde Park, Mass. Quincy, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J. Quincy, Ill.  
Rockland, Me.  
Rockville, Conn.  
Racine, Wis.

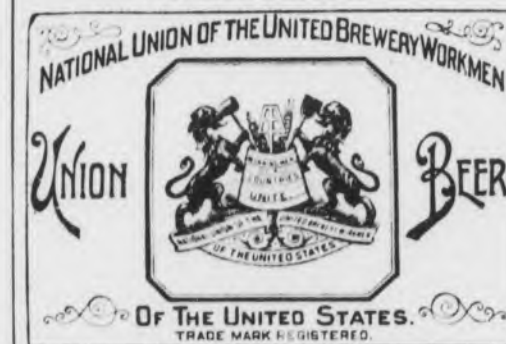
Rochester, Pa. Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.  
Richmond, Va. Seymour, Tex.  
Richmond, Ky. Seymour, Ind.  
Rock Island, Ill. Summit, N. J.  
Rondout, N. Y. Southampton, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass. Tampa, Fla.  
Rochester, N. Y. Taunton, Mass.  
Rosendale, Ind. Tawass City, Mich.  
Revere, Mass. Tarrytown, N. Y.  
Riverside, Cal. The Dalles, Oreg.  
Red Bank, N. J. Tiffin, Ohio.  
Redlands, Cal. Toronto, Ohio.  
Rutherford, N. J. Toronto, Ont.  
S. Framingham, Mass. Trenton, N. J.  
Springfield, Mass. Trinidad, Col.  
St. Augustine, Fla. Troy, N. Y.  
South Norwalk, Conn. Tarentum, Pa.  
South Bend, Ind. Turtle Creek, Pa.  
Salem, Mass. Taylor, Pa.  
Stoneham, Mass. Texarkana, Tex.  
Somerville, Mass. Union Hill, N. J.  
Somerville, N. J. Utica, N. Y.  
Salisbury, Pa. Uniontown, Pa.  
Salt Lake City. Vancouver, B. C.  
San Angelo, Tex. Victoria, B. C.  
Sandusky, Ohio. Vincennes, Ind.  
Shreveport, La. Visalia, Cal.  
Stamford, Conn. Waxahatchie, Tex.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y. Wellsburg, W. Va.  
Springfield, Ill. West Hoboken, N. J.  
Springfield, Mo. West Duluth, Minn.  
Springfield, Ohio. Warren, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal. Winthrop, Mass.  
Steubenville, Ohio. Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Santa Anna, Cal. Weymouth, Mass.  
Santa Rosa, Cal. Wabash, Ind.  
Seattle, Wash. Walham, Mass.  
St. John, N. B. Waco, Tex.  
Saxonville, Mass. W. Newton, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y. Worcester, Mass.  
Scottsdale, Pa. Washington, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash. Wilmington, Del.  
Sharon, Pa. Whitman, Mass.  
Sheffield, Ala. Woburn, Mass.  
Stapleton, N. Y. Winchester, Mass.  
Streator, Ill. Wheeling, W. Va.  
Stoughton, Mass. Wilkinsburg, Pa.  
S. Abingdon, Mass. Winnepes, Man.  
St. Catharines, Ont. Woodside, N. Y.  
San Antonio, Tex. Winfield, N. Y.  
San Bernardino, Cal. Watertown, N. Y.  
Scranton, Pa. Williams Bridge, N. Y.  
Sharpsville, Pa. Yakum, Tex.  
Sharnburg, Pa. Yonkers, N. Y.  
Santa Cruz, Cal. Youngstown, Ohio.  
Saginaw City, Mich. Zanesville, Ohio.  
Sioux City, Iowa. Fairmount, W. Va.  
Anaconda, Mont. Greensburg, Pa.  
Bethlehem, Pa. Little Falls, N. Y.  
Burlington, Ia. Newton Centre, Mass.  
Central Falls, R. I. Oneyville, R. I.  
Canton, O. Terre Haute, Ind.  
Carnegie, Pa. Total, 420 cities.

## Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

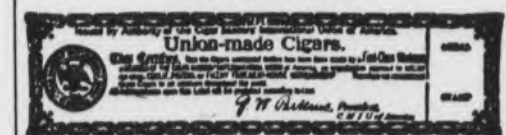
Alameda, Cal. Moreland, Ill.  
Ashland, Wis. Marion, Ind.  
Austin, Ill. Mt. Vernon, Ind.  
Berkeley, Cal. Murphysboro, Ill.  
Bessemer, Cal. New York, N. Y.  
Brighton Park, Ill. Omaha, Neb.  
Brooklyn, N. Y. Oakland, Cal.  
Boston, Mass. Oak Park, Ill.  
Carondelet, Mo. Pasadena, Cal.  
Chicago, Ill. Pueblo, Colo.  
Chicago Heights, Ill. Rogers Park, Ill.  
Cripple Creek, Col. St. Louis, Mo.  
Denver, Col. Sacramento, Cal.  
Elmhurst, Ill. Santa Barbara, Cal.  
East St. Louis, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.  
Englewood, Ill. San Jose, Cal.  
Evanston, Ill. San Rafael, Cal.  
Fremont, Cal. Sheboygan, Wis.  
Grand Crossing, Ill. South Chicago, Ill.  
Galveston, Tex. South Denver, Col.  
Highland Park, Ill. South Evanston, Ill.  
Haughville, Ind. Stockton, Cal.  
Hyde Park, Ill. So. Omaha, Neb.  
Indianapolis, Ind. So. Englewood, Ill.  
Kensington, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.  
Kansas City, Mo. Town of Lake, Ill.  
Lynn, Mass. Verona, Pa.  
Los Angeles, Cal. Venice, Ill.  
Lake Forest, Ill. Victor, Colo.  
Manor Station, Pa. Washington, D. C.  
Maywood, Ill. Westcom, Wash.  
Milwaukee, Wis. West Troy, N. Y.  
Buffalo, N. Y. Hitchcock, Tex.  
Cleveland, O. Marblehead, Mass.  
Gillette, Colo. Tremont, N. Y.  
Total, 70 cities.

## BREWERS' UNION LABEL.



The above label will be found on all kegs of beer brewed by union brewers.

## BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese made cigars and tenement made goods.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

### RECEIPTS—APRIL, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,381 58
Advertisers	43 26
Clearance, Subscribers, etc.	36 10
Supplies	2 50

Total \$5,463 44

### DIVISION OF APRIL RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund, seven-tenths	\$3,824 41
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,092 69
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	546 34

Total \$5,463 44

### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

April percentage	\$3,824 41
Organizing Fund	546 34
Cash balance, April 1, 1896	1,235 81

Total \$5,606 56

### EXPENSES—APRIL, 1896.

For Printing	\$ 440 45
Office, etc.	502 08
Law expenses	91 20
Organizing	133 85
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	50 00
Meeting of G. E. B.	490 46
Benefits Nos. 3493 to 3519	2,776 65
Cash bal. May 1, 1896	1,121 88

Total \$5,606 56

### DETAILED EXPENSES—APRIL, 1896.

One ream wrapping paper	\$ 8 75
Printing 5,000 Treasurer's blanks	15 00
500 postals	1 50
1,000 circulars	4 25
5,000 letterheads	15 00
5,000 applications	7 50
5,000 Constitutions	50 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
5,000 appeals	7 50
1,000 envelopes	2 50
16,500 copies April CARPENTER	325 50
Expressage on April CARPENTER	70
Postage on April CARPENTER	19 36
Special writers for	10 00
Engravings for	16 86
500 postals	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 99
Expressage on supplies, etc.	11 34
11 telegrams	4 94
Office rent for April	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (March)	50 00
F. J. Lambert, attorney	25 00
Court costs, J. Field's case	66 20
Quarterly rent P. O. box	3 00
Premium on fire insurance	12 48
Incidentals	1 90
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Stationery	2 65
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	133 85
W. J. Shields, meeting of G. E. B.	64 75
John Williams	69 00
J. C. Gernet	93 25
A. Cattermull	109 00
S. J. Kent	154 45
A. Cattermull, investigating	9 40
Benefits Nos. 3493 to 3519	2,776 65

Total \$4,484 68

### RECEIPTS, MAY, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,855 88
Advertisers	80 25
Subscribers, etc.	5 50
Official hand book	350 00
Office rent	10 00

Total \$6,301 63

### DIVISION OF MAY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund, seven-tenths	\$4,411 13
Protective Fund, two-tenths	1,260 33
Organizing Fund, one-tenth	630 17

Total \$6,301 63

### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

May percentage	\$4,411 13
Organizing fund	630 17
Cash balance, May 1, 1896	1,121 88

Total \$6,163 18

### EXPENSES—MAY, 1896.

For Printing	\$557 35
Office, etc.	490 59
500 badges	100 00
Organizing	116 35
Law expenses	43 35
Tax to A. F. of L. (April)	50 00
Benefits, Nos. 3,520 to 3,547	4,650 00
Cash balance, June 1, 1896	155 54

Total \$6,163 18

### DETAILED EXPENSES—MAY, 1896.

Printing 5,000 members' cards	\$ 12 50
100 Sec. order books	25 00
5,000 Germ. applications	8 75
5,000 arrears notices	10 00
1,000 agitation cards	2 50
applications	7 50
500 postals	1 50
17,500 copies May CARPENTER	337 50
Expressage on CARPENTER	65
Printing 60-100 page day books	33 50
20-200 " " "	18 20
50-100 " " "	39 00
25-200 " " "	28 00
10-300 " " "	15 50
5-400 " " "	15 00
1,000 circulars	2 25
Postage on May CARPENTER	20 91
Special writers for CARPENTER	10 00
500 postals	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 26
Expressage on supplies, etc.	10 99
16 telegrams	5 96
Office Rent for May	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (April)	50 00
D. L. Stoddard	2 00
A. M. Swartz (Investigating)	12 65
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	56 90
W. J. Shields, org. Woonsocket, R. I.	6 60
J. F. McCann	16 20
A. L. Beegle, " in Newark, N. J.	5 00
H. Lloyd, visit to Pittsfield, Mass.	19 00
L. K. & S. G. Porter, attorney	14 90
Costs in Union 4's injunction	28 45
800 emblem pins	100 00
Office rugs	3 91
Twine	90
Rubber seals	5 50
Incidentals	1 50
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3,520 to 3,547	4,650 00

Total \$6,007 64

### RECEIPTS—JUNE, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,863 36
Advertisers	45 50
Rent	20 00
Clearances, etc.	3 60

Total \$6,932 46

### DIVISION OF JUNE RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund	\$4,152 72
Protective Fund	1,186 49
Organizing Fund	593 25

Total \$6,932 46

### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

June percentage	\$1,152 72
Organizing fund	593 25
Cash balance June 1, 1896	155 54

Total \$1,901 51

### EXPENSES—JUNE, 1896.

For Printing	\$ 239 20
Office, etc.	502 80
Organizing	95 49
Tax to A. F. of L. (May)	50 00
Benefits Nos. 3,548 to 3,576	3,749 10
Cash balance July 1, 1896	264 92

Total \$4,901 51

### DETAILED EXPENSES—JUNE, 1896.

Printing 1,000 stamped envelopes	\$ 1 25
1,000 postals	4 00
2,000 F. S. reports	8 00
500 postals	1 25
1,000 bonds	6 75
5,000 note heads	12 50
5,000 appeals	7 50
5,000 applications	7 50
1,000 clearances	2 80
18,500 copies June CARPENTER	174 25
Expressage on	70
Printing 5,000 agitation cards	10 75
500 circulars	2 25
Postage on June CARPENTER	10 52
Special writers for	20 00
Engravings	12 75
1,500 postals	15 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 54
Postage on supplies, etc.	21 81
Expressage on supplies, etc.	10 09

11 telegrams	\$ 4 26
Office rent for June	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
P. J. McGuire traveling expenses	74 82
J. Williams, org. Rome, N. Y.	5 70
W. Ray, org. S. Buffalo, N. Y.	6 97
A. R. Wyatt, org. E. Orange, N. J., etc.	8 00
Tax to A. F. of L. (May)	50 00
Rubber seals, etc.	7 50
1 ledger for G. S. T.	12 75
Gas bill for quarter	1 70
Stationery	4 20
Incidentals	1 50
Janitor, cleaning office	3 50
Benefits Nos. 3,548 to 3,576	3,749 10

Total \$4,636 59

### Claims Approved in July, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3584	L. M. Picard	21	\$200 00
3585	Mrs. L. Bishop	22	50 00
3586	Mrs. M. Olson	42	25 00
3587	Mrs. L. Anderson	62	50 00
3588	P. S. Grant	108	200 00
3589	J. R. Gilby	109	50 00
3590	Mrs. T. L. Hughes	109	50 00
3591	J. R. Roblee	275	200 00
3592	G. Ehinger	291	50 00
3593	I. Herzog	309	200 00
3594	J. Lochhead	340	200 00
3595	Mrs. M. Vollmer	375	50 00
3596	Mrs. P. Peters	391	50 00
3597	Mrs. H. Rundquist	457	50 00
3598	Mrs. G. Olsen	467	50 00
3599	Mrs. E. Young	626	50 00
3600	H. H. Foster	875	200 00
3601	Mrs. E. Ewry	703	50 00

Total \$1,775 00

### Report of Protective Fund.

(FROM APRIL 1, 1896, TO JULY 31, 1896.)

Cash on hand April 1, 1896	\$17,016 96
Received from D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.	94 00
Receipts for April, May and June	3,539 51

Total \$20,650 47

Expenses April, May, June and July, as per details below 8,638 94

Cash balance August 1, 1896 \$12,011 49

Loaned to General Fund 7,000 00

Total Protective Fund \$19,011 49

### Expended for Strikes and Trade Movements.

1896.		
June 24	Detroit, Mich.	\$ 11 40
Apr. 10	J. W. Maloney, Anaconda, Mont.	34 00
June 16	F. J. Weber, Milwaukee, Wis.	45 10
May 10	Union 55, Denver, Colo.	50 00
May 10	D. C., New Orleans, La.	50 00
May 30	F. Duffy, Tremont, N. Y.	7 75
June 9	" " "	14 15
June 23	" " "	29 03
July 7	" " "	26 80
May 13	D. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.	60 00
June 18	" " "	50 00
May 30	L. E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich.	145 75
June 1	Mass. State Council	75 00
June 15	" " "	75 00
May 18	D. C., St. Louis, Mo.	100 00
June 18	" " "	100 00
July 16	Cincinnati, O.	200 00
May 7	New York City	300 00
Apr. 22	San Francisco, Cal.	50 00
May 9	" " "	250 00
July 13	" " "	100 00
May 11	Cleveland, O., Tossey	25 00
May 11	" " "	250 00
June 6	" " "	250 00
June 24	" " "	100 00
July 22	" " "	100 00
Apr. 30	Chicago, Ill.	500 00
May 8	" " "	500 00
June 6	" " "	500 00
June 22	" " "	500 00
June 25	" " "	500 00
May 28	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000 00
June 8	" " "	1,000 00
June 9	" " "	242 00
June 17	" " "	1,458 00

Total \$8,638 98

### A Big Gain in Membership and Five New Unions Last Month.

In the past month we granted five charters, viz: Union 135, Allentown, Pa.; 139, Bangor, Maine; 140, Moundsville, W. Va.; 145, Columbus, Ga., and to Union 19, Detroit, Mich. (a consolidation of Union 421 and the Associated Carpenters, an independent Union of Detroit.) We have a net gain of nearly 800 members for the month of July.

# MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending June 30, 1896.

July receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. & T. without delay

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1-2200 60	115	6 40	270	3 00	484	10 60	
2-29 20	116	5 40	273	12 40	486	8 00	
3-7 00	117	20 00	274	15 80	487	7 05	
4-27 20	118	3 60	275	8 00	490	26 20	
5-2 00	119	21 65	277	5 80	493	21 20	
6-35 00	120	3 50	281	19 40	497	37 40	
7-24 10	121	10 40	284	5 60	499	8 80	
8-45 40	122	27 10	286	10 80	500	2 00	
9-200 00	123	10 00	287	4 40	506	3 00	
10-71 15	124	2 85	288	8 20	507	6 40	
11-17 40	125	43 20	291	7 20	509	36 20	
12-9 00	126	10 00	294	2 10	513	37 40	
13-8 90	127	10 00	295	8 45	515	30 40	
14-28 20	128	10 00	301	16 00	520	4 60	
15-50 05	129	6 00	304	15 00	521	12 60	
16-3 00	132	2 20	306	10 20	522	9 40	
17-3 80	133	10 00	306	72 20	529	49 10	
18-25 80	134	4 00	309	181 60	533	8 00	
19-137 80	135	8 00	315	8 00	534	9 00	
20-27 40	137	5 60	318	8 80	540	4 20	
21-4 20	141	15 00	317	14 70	544	7 00	
22-13 00	142	8 20	319	2 40	545	2 80	
23-9 40	143	3 20	323	1 60	547	19 40	
24-11 10	144	7 20	325	6 20	551	1 60	
25-22 00	146	6 80	326	3 00	554	15 40	
26-183 00	147	14 20	327	5 40	563	48 40	
27-7 20	149	3 00	328	8 25	564	4 20	
28-5 00	151	23 40	329	3 00	575	3 40	
29-26 20	154	3 00	332	54 60	578	8 10	
30-3 66	155	9 00	334	3 60	580	4 85	
31-8 00	158	4 60	336	5 60	588	6 60	
32-2 40	160	15 70	339	3 60	591	10 00	
33-16 50	164	1 80	340	76 40	593	4 00	
34-93 60	166	6 40	342	10 80	599	2 60	
35-10 60	169	8 70	343	7 20	603	8 80	
36-1 40	168	11 60	344	4 00	604	10 40	
37-6 00	169	18 60	346	6 20	606	2 20	
38-9 00	171	9 00	349	6 35	611	11 20	
39-2 80	173	2 40	355	35 90	612	2 20	
40-20 30	175	12 40	356	2 00	617	2 00	
41-3 60	176	24 20	359	16 20	618	5 20	
42-23 80	179	20 40	360	13 90	619	5 10	
43-11 40	181	122 60	361	19 30	622	3 60	
44-9 10	188	1 40	369	2 80	626	2 20	
45-6 00	189	11 20	375	147 35	629	17 40	
46-72 60	191	8 30	376	4 00	633	11 20	
47-10 40	192	4 00	378	2 60	636	2 80	
48-7 90	193	6 20	381	19 00	637	12 00	
49-53 40	194	2 40	382	57 60	638	9 60	
50-22 20	196	6 65	384	13 20	639	9 80	
51-8 00	195	2 80	389	5 40	640	8 60	
52-36 60	198	12 40	390	1 80	647	4 80	
53-14 40	199	13 45	391	8 40	650	5 80	
54-4 90	200	9 00	393	3 20	659	8 00	
55-6 00	203	19 50	394	3 80	663	1 80	
56-11 90	207	12 60	400	3 80	667	6 40	
57-36 40	208	3 20	401	5 60	676	6 80	
58-3 95	209	20 00	402	1 80	678	17 40	
59-8 00	211	10 00	406	11 20	681	6 30	
60-14 00	214	2 60	407	22 80	687	7 00	
61-50 25	215	15 20	409	2 80	692	7 30	
62-4 20	221	10 60	416	18 80	696	4 00	
63-11 80	224	11 40	419	23 00	698	6 80	
64-9 00	225	3 40	427	3 80	699	32 40	
65-3 80	226	3 60	438	7 60	701	1 60	
66-4 20	227	7 20	429	9 40	703	5 60	
67-24 40	228	8 00	431	2 00	704	28 40	
68-5 71	229	3 60	433	10 00	707	10 30	
69-9 40	230	4 08	434	4 10	712	5 00	
70-11 20	232	2 90	437	2 00	714	9 40	
71-36 75	235	3 80	439	4 20	715	31 20	
72-4 60	236	2 40	440	46 48	716	11 80	
73-7 60	238	10 00	442	3 00	717	3 20	
74-7 10	239	8 50	446	10 40	723	9 10	
75-9 00	240	20 75	449	14 20	726	14 90	
76-20 40	242	7 20	451	5 80	728	1 60	
77-6 10	243	6 20	453	27 00	734	4 40	
78-12 60	244	3 60	456	1 60	736	1 80	
79-2 80	246	2 80	457	25 90	739	10 10	
80-5 40	247	22 40	460	24 48	744	6 60	
81-6 50	248	5 20	464	23 80	746	2 60	
82-7 40	249	3 40	467	4 20	750	12 00	
83-8 80	251	11 10	468	26 90	752	4 60	
84-10 80	253	7 60	471	25 28	756	1 60	
85-49 00	256	12 00	473	29 40	757	4 40	
86-51 20	257	72 80	476	42 80	763	6 20	
87-11 00	258	13 80	478	16 40	765	3 40	
88-9 00	260	4 60	481	7 40	766	10 40	
89-46 20	265	2 60	482	9 00	799	4 20	
90-4 20	266	2 80	483	83 40	802	38 60	
91-17 20	268	2 80					



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### A Dream.

BY JOSÉ GROS.



ONE of the commands in the Decalogue runs as follows: "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long upon the land that the Lord thy God giveth thee." Suppose a social compact bent upon respecting that command. The men in question would reason approximately as follows: God evidently means that each man or family group should be placed in free possession with the land needed for all men to have a long life, and so a full life, a round, symmetrical, happy life, happy in the Lord; of course, happy because resting on obedience to God's ethical and sanitary laws, and so on social as well as individual righteousness. The latter is a negation without the former. Without honest, righteous laws no individual honesty can be worth much, if anything, in the eyes of God, simply because each one is forced to mostly live for himself and family group. Don't you see that without honest laws nobody is sure of what he may have tomorrow? It is said that at least 90 per cent. of the men who go into business become bankrupts once in the course of their business life. As for the wage worker, he is never sure of not being out of work next week or next month. The wealthy men themselves are constantly in fear and danger of absolute or relative poverty. And that general uncertainty was never half as vivid and imminent as it has been in our nation for a number of years, and our instability increases every day. Necessarily, that alone breeds the spirit of selfishness, greed and unhappiness with every one of us, with discontent, etc.

Nothing of that kind could happen under a social compact, which, in obedience to the command we have mentioned, should guarantee to each man and family group his or their full share of God's patrimony to all men in the shape of the land needed for a full life, for their home and occupation in life. The guarantee in question should rest on principles of universal ethics, on equal rights and equal freedom, on conceptions of a practical brotherhood, and not on that farsical sentimental brotherhood of ours which converts life into a struggle of despair even for the men with 10, 50 or a 100 millions of dollars. All because of our intensely materialistic tendencies.

Now, please, don't come to us with that song of the old Pharisees about the lazy man who does not want to work. The fellow in question would be left to God's laws in nature, and would rapidly disappear from the planet. He would not be worthy to live any forty-eight hours in a social group which was ready to surround him under normal conditions from the cradle to the grave. And, as like begets like, a normally organized social fabric could only evolve normal individuals. The lazy men, the drunkards, the dishonest fellows, etc., they are all the product of laws drunk with iniquity and sin, laws which repudiate the command by which God makes every man his own landlord, his own servant

at will under the Lord of Hosts, subject to nobody else but God, under no tribute whatever to anybody.

Our social compact would collect its own revenue, the annual land values which are a collective product, and the only means we know with which to equalize the advantages of such and such city lots or farm plots, with such and such others far or near, so that no Peter, good, wise and shrewd, could then humbug any John, wicked, ignorant or anything else bad and wrong.

Our social compact would assume all those public functions, which if left to any of our saints or fine fellows would lead them into temptation to rob the rest through this or that interference with God's law of competition or equal rights.

Our social compact would issue its own notes, each dollar of them being guaranteed by \$5.00, \$10.00 or \$20.00 in national wealth, with which notes government would pay all public expenses, and with the same all citizens would pay the annual land values of their lots and plots to the government.

Gold and silver they would have none, our citizens, in the shape of money. Gold and silver they would have plenty as ornaments and objects of beauty in their homes.

Our social compact would lack heroes, forever pouring out their millions trying to educate the ignorant, who are always afflicted with ignorance; trying to relieve the poor, who are always afflicted with poverty. That social compact of ours would not have to be constantly engaged in the supremely idiotic job of filling up a tank that has a leak at the bottom, the leak of totally overlooking the divine command above referred to. Don't you see that all our goodness, and wisdom and wealth are necessarily a farce, pure and simple, placing a wall of flame and sorrow between us and God, as long as the whole frame of organized society rests on fundamental robbery and murder by wholesale? This nation of ours alone kills 700,000 human beings per annum, and Christian Europe kills 4,000,000 of them, through the abnormal life that we force upon ourselves, from the tramp and the men in huts up to our excellent people in their palaces? And we destroy 99 per cent. of the joys we all could have. And, who knows, perhaps that may reduce the quantity or decrease the quality of our joys in life eternal. This visible universe may be but a fragment of the invisible one. The temporal may be but a segment of the eternal. Death may not break the chain of causality. God may be logical in heaven as He is logical on earth. His love may not be a mere flame of emotion, as ours is apt to be. His love, infinite in itself, boundless as He himself is, with the glory which transcends His own universe, with the sublimities which transcend the highest human conceptions, that love shall no doubt be lenient enough towards the millions of sinners, who, because of their poverty and ignorance, could not very well work for "social righteousness." Shall that love be equally lenient with the powerful, who for long centuries have worked for social iniquity, or refused to learn how to discriminate between the two? Eternal time shall answer that.

All the above is a dream. The dream is now all over. Let us descend into the realities of life. We have been told for centuries that God has condemned the race to be a pack of sinners until He himself comes down to rectify everything. Is that true? Of course not. Yet there we have the human aberration which is responsible for the perpetuation of all iniquity among men, and by which we have always repudiated that beautiful sentence of Christ: "If you have faith as a grain of mustard seed, nothing shall be impossible unto you."

### Opposed to Single Tax.



H. STUART of Los Angeles, Cal., has been writing a number of very able controversial articles on the above subject in the *Eight Hour Herald*. One article of his in particular is worthy of study and it is this: I assert that the contention of Henry George in "Progress and Poverty," that rent of land absorbs all surplus wealth over a bare living to the actual producer, was not supported by any statistics bearing on the subject, but was assumed by him as a self-evident fact. An assumption that his credulous and uncritical followers have accepted with the easy confidence of Bre'r Jaspers' belief that "de sun do move." Both assumptions rest on exactly the same scientific basis.

The most obvious and apparent fact is the enormous decrease—except in a few rapidly growing cities—of land values. The New England States, a few years ago, were settled by prosperous and contented farmers. In less than ten years the agricultural areas of these states were nearly depopulated. Agricultural land fell from a valuation of \$30, \$40 and \$50 per acre to almost nothing. There was at one time over 4,000 abandoned farms, hundreds of them offered for less than the value of the improvements. That is to say by paying part of the value of the improvements the land could have been had for nothing. What a glorious chance this was for single taxers to "gain access to natural opportunities." Did they stop howling about being "denied their rights to natural resources" and take up the deserted farms? Not a bit of it. Why? Because the use of improving machinery on the level prairies of the northwest made farming in the New England States unprofitable. The staple cereals could be produced on the bonanza farms of the west and northwest at one-half and one-third of the cost of production in the Eastern States.

But all other agricultural land has suffered an enormous decline, although not to the same degree as the New England States. In the Central States the decline is estimated at 40 per cent, while in Kansas and other Western states the decrease in land values, both agricultural and urban, is estimated at 50 per cent. Every one (except possibly a single taxer) is familiar with the fact of the wreckage of numerous western mortgage companies, who, ten years ago, lost 33 per cent of the value of western farms which cannot now be sold for the face of the mortgage. The value of land is in direct ratio to the value of its products. Land that produces fifty-cent wheat is worth nothing to the small farmer, although the bonanza farmer may and does make a profit at that price, but land that produces \$1.50 wheat may be cheap at \$50 per acre. Fifty-cent wheat is a great inconceivable of land values, and 50-cent wheat is made possible by the introduction of labor-saving machinery on large areas of land, where men are scarce because unnecessary. But this decrease in land values is universal. Michael Davitt, in an article in an English magazine some time ago, declared that owing to the decrease in the values of farm products one-third of the cultivatable land of Ireland (that paradise for landlords) had no economic rental value whatever. While the Hon. D. A. Wells, in his "Recent Economic Changes," quotes authorities showing the decrease in land values and products in England to exceed one billion pounds sterling, thousands of formerly wealthy land-owners being reduced to almost penury through the decrease in their

rent rolls. Mr. Wells quotes other authorities to show that the decrease in land values in Germany since the close of the Franco Prussian war amounted to 50 per cent.

It is quite safe to assert that in ten years the value of agricultural land in this country will be less than at present, because the small farmer is being gradually driven to the wall in unavailing competition with the capitalist farmer. When the capitalist system dominates agriculture and horticulture as completely as it does other industries the small farmer will become as extinct as the dodo. Under capitalist methods one-third less land and half the number of hands now employed will produce more than under the present wasteful, planless, because, competitive methods. The problem that confronts the American farmer is whether he is willing that a few idle capitalists shall absorb all the benefits of the large system of production, by the use of modern machinery or whether they themselves, by intelligent, rational co-operation, shall be the beneficiaries.

And even in cities the land-owners and small dealers are squealing because the department stores are reducing the rent of corner groceries, because the occupants cannot compete with the large stores. In Chicago there was a mass-meeting there of property owners and small dealers, who protested vehemently against the advent of the department store, because they lowered rents and drove out the small dealers. In Kansas City some years ago, the business people held a mass meeting at which they pointed out to property-owners that a few department stores would reduce the rental value of business property probably one-half. In other places similar meetings have been held, and the same complaints made as to the impossibility of small dealers competing successfully with the large stores and the decreased value of property in consequence.

So much for decrease in land values. Nothing is more certain than that the decrease in rental values and the decrease in the rate of interest is due to concentration of industry, both less land and less capital is necessary to carry on production. For instance, when the whisky trust was formed eighty-seven distilleries went into it. Of the eighty-seven all but thirteen were closed, rendering the capital invested in seventy-four distilleries unnecessary, and reducing the area of land necessary for the production of whisky by more than three-fourths. Did this reduction in the capital invested and land required increase the wages of labor? Well, hardly. The absence of competition among the whisky manufacturers reduces the number of laborers necessary to do the business. This throws men out of employment, places the men under a worse economic bondage to the capitalistic shareholders in the trust, and tends to reduce wages through fiercer competition for work. Rental land of value for the use of distilleries has decreased, area of land necessary for the manufacture of whisky has decreased by three-fourths, interest for the use of money has lowered and wages of labor has decreased; but the profits in the manufacture of whisky have enormously increased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The carpenters of this city have kept up a detailed, running fight this Spring against non-union men and piece workers. We have a class of men here who do nothing but shingling and we propose to drive them out. The Building Trades Council is backing us in good shape and we are enforcing the card system strictly.



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

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PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1896.

## Propositions For Action at the Cleveland Convention.

On Monday, September 21, 1896, at 10 A.M., the Ninth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will assemble at Memorial Hall, 170 Superior street, Cleveland, O. The names of delegates and alternates are coming into the General Office in such numbers as to give every assurance of a well-attended and representative Convention this year, despite dull times.

The Locals were called on in our May issue to send in suggestions, propositions, amendments, etc., to be published in these columns. This month we make place for the same. Locals having matter of this kind should send the same at once to the G. S.-T.

The Committee on Constitution will meet at the Forest City House, Cleveland, O., Wednesday morning, September 16, 1896, at 8 o'clock, A.M. (See Sec. 13 of Constitution.) All changes of law desired, amendments to the Constitution and Local Rules and business for that committee should be in the hands of the G. S.-T. at this office by September 14th, next, at the latest.

Communications and business for the Convention can be mailed to General Secretary-Treasurer, P. J. McGuire, Forest City House, Cleveland, O., to reach him by September 21st, at all events, to secure early action of the Convention.

Per orders.

P. J. McGuire,  
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

## The Eight-Hour Movement May First, This Year.

The agitation for the eight-hour day May 1st, this year, despite the general business depression, has been attended with gratifying success among the carpenters in a number of cities and in other trades as well.

In the month of May we had 6,978 members of the U. B. on strike. They were out to enforce the eight-hour day in Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Trans-Harlem District of New York City, Buffalo, N. Y. and San Francisco, and were victorious. In Cripple Creek; Victor and Gillette—three towns in Colorado the eight-hour day was gained without a strike and would have been obtained in Leadville, only for the miners' trade troubles at the time. Texas City, Texas; Alta Loma, Texas, and Marblehead, Mass. got the eight-hour day without quitting work. Newark, N. J. went on strike for higher wages and a standard scale and won.

The nine-hour day was gained by Orange, Tex.; Astoria, Oreg.; Phoenix, Ariz.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Anaconda, Mont.; E. Liverpool, O.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Texarkana, Ark.; Fairmont, W. Va.; Little Falls, N. Y., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Springfield, Ill., secured a minimum rate of wages and trade rules without a strike, and so did Lynn, Mass.

Surely this is an excellent showing for the carpenters in these panicky days.

In that immense district of New York City up town from Harlem River to the northern end of Bedford Park and from Kingsbridge to West Chester village the eight-hour work-day is in operation. Sixty-one bosses out of sixty-five have signed the agreement to that effect. The few remaining men who still hold out for the nine-hour day find it a very difficult job to procure mechanics to work for them.

May first the eight-hour day was established by the bricklayers of Detroit, Mich.; and Galveston, Tex., by the painters of Boston and Galveston, Tex.; by the plumbers of Kansas, Mo.; by the laborers of Galveston, Tex., by the architectural iron works of New York City and the pavers and rammer men of Brooklyn N. Y. In all over 11,000 more workers have adopted the eight-hour rule this May and next year we look for an immense movement of many trades in that direction.

The Canadian government in May decided to introduce the eight-hour day in all branches of the public service.

## The Tendencies of Trade Unions.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

### III.



ETAMORPHOSIS is the universal law, exemplified throughout the heavens and on the earth, especially throughout the organic world, and above all in the animal division of it. No creature, save the simplest and most minute, commences its existence in a form like that which it eventually assumes, and in most cases the unlikeness is great—so that kinship between the first and last forms would be incredible were it not daily demonstrated in every poultry yard and every garden. More than this is true. The changes of form are often several, each of them being apparently a complete transformation—egg, larva, pupa, imago, for example. And this universal metamorphosis, displayed alike in the development of a planet and of every seed which germinates on its surface, holds also of societies, whether taken as wholes or in their separate institutions. No one of them ends as it begins, and the difference between its original structure and its ultimate structure is such that, at the outset, change of the one into the other would have seemed incredible.

In the rudest tribe the chief, obeyed as the leader in war, loses his distinctive position when the fighting is over, and even where continued warfare has produced permanent chieftainship, the chief building his own hut, getting his own food, making his own implements, differs from others only by his predominant influence. There is no sign that in course of time, by conquest and unions of tribes and consolidation of clusters so formed with other such clusters, until a nation has been produced, there will originate from the primitive chief on who, as czar or emperor, surrounded with pomp and ceremony, has despotic powers over scores of millions, exercised through hundreds of thousands of soldiers and hundreds of thousands of officials.

When the early Christian missionaries, having humble externals and passing self-denying lives, spread over pagan Europe, preaching forgiveness of injuries and the returning of good for evil, no one dreamed that in course of time their representatives would form a vast hierarchy, possessing everywhere a large part of the land, distinguished by the haughtiness of its members, grade above grade, ruled by an unbending authority.

So, too, has it been with that very industrial system which many are now so eager to replace. In its original form there was no prophecy of the factory sys-

tem or kindred organizations of workers. Differing from them only as being the head of the house, the master worked along with his apprentices and a journeyman or two, sharing with them his table and accommodation and himself selling their joint produce. Only with industrial growth did there come employment of a larger number of assistants and a relinquishment on the part of the master of all other business than that of superintendence. And only in the course of recent times did there evolve the organization under which the labors of hundreds and thousands of men receiving wages as regulated by various orders of paid officials under a single or multiple head. These originally small, semi-socialistic groups of producers, like the compound families or house communities of early ages slowly dissolved because they could not hold their ground; the larger establishments, with better subdivision of labor, succeeded because they ministered to the wants of society more effectually.

Thus in social arrangements, as in all other things, change is inevitable. It is foolish to suppose that new institutions set up will long retain the character given them by those who set them up. Rapidly or slowly they will be transformed into institutions unlike those intended, so unlike as even to be unrecognizable by their devisers. And what in the case before us will be the metamorphosis? The answer pointed to by instances above given and warranted by various analogies is manifest.

A cardinal trait in all advancing organizations is the development of the regulative apparatus. If the parts of a whole are to act together, there must be appliances by which their action is directed, and in proportion as the whole is large and complex and has many requirements to be met by many agencies, the directive apparatus must be extensive, elaborate and powerful. That it is thus with individual organisms needs no saying, and that it must be thus with social organisms is obvious. Beyond the regulative apparatus, such as in our own society is required for carrying on national defense and maintaining public order and personal safety, there must, under the régime of Socialism, be a regulative apparatus everywhere controlling all kinds of production and distribution and everywhere apportioning the shares of products of each kind required for each locality, each working establishment, each individual.

Suppose now that this present industrial régime, acting spontaneously, is replaced by a régime of industrial obedience, enforced by public officials. Imagine the vast administration required for that distribution of all commodities to all people in every city, town and village which is now effected by traders! Imagine, again, the still more vast administration required for doing all that farmers, manufacturers and merchants do; having not only its various orders of local superintendents, but its sub-centers and chief-centers needed for apportioning the quantities of each thing everywhere needs and the adjustment of them to the requisite times. Then add the staffs wanted for working mines, railways, roads, canals; the staffs required for conducting the importing and exporting businesses and the administration of mercantile shipping; the staffs required for supplying towns not only with water and gas, but with locomotion by tramways, omnibusses and other vehicles, and for the distribution of power, electric and other. Join with these the existing postal, telegraphic and telephonic administrations, and finally those of the police and army, by which the dictates of this immense consolidated regulative system are to be everywhere enforced.

Imagine all this, and then ask what will be the position of the actual workers.

Already on the Continent, where governmental organizations are more elaborate and coercive than here, there are chronic complaints of the tyranny of the bureaucracy—the hauteur and brutality of their members. What will these become when not only the more public actions of citizens are controlled, but there is added this far more extensive control of all their respective daily duties? What will happen when the various divisions of this vast army of officials, united by interests common to officialism—the interests of the regulators versus those of the regulated—have at their command whatever force is needful to suppress insubordination and act as “saviors of society”??

How will the individual worker fare if he is dissatisfied with his treatment—thinks that he has not an adequate share of the products, or has more to do than can rightly be demanded, or wishes to undertake a function for which he feels himself fitted, but which is not thought proper for him by his superiors, or desires to make an independent career for himself? This dissatisfied unit in the immense machine will be told he must submit or go. The hardest penalty for disobedience will be industrial excommunication. And if an international organization of labor is formed as proposed, exclusion in one country will mean exclusion in all others—industrial excommunication will mean starvation.

That things must take this course is a conclusion reached not by deduction only, nor by induction of those experiences of the past instanced above, nor only from consideration of the analogies furnished by organisms of all orders; but it is reached also by observation of cases daily under our eyes. The truth that the regulative structure always tends to increase in power is illustrated by every established body of men. The history of each learned society, or society for other purposes, shows how the staff, permanent or partially permanent, sways the proceedings and determines the actions of the society with but little resistance, even when most members of the society disapprove; the repugnance to anything like a revolutionary step being ordinarily an efficient deterrent. So it is with joint-stock companies—those owning railways for example. The plans of a board of directors are usually authorized with little or no discussion; and if there is any considerable opposition this is forthwith crushed by an overwhelming number of proxies sent by those who always support the existing administration. Only when the misconduct is extreme does the resistance of shareholders suffice to displace the ruling body.

If, then, this supremacy of the regulators is seen in bodies of quite modern origin formed of men who have, in many of the cases instanced, unhindered powers of asserting their independence, what will the supremacy of the regulators become in long-established bodies which have grown vast and highly organized, and in bodies which, instead of controlling only a small part of the unit's life, control the whole of his life?

Again there will come the rejoinder: “We shall guard against all that. Everybody will be educated; and all, with their eyes constantly wide open to the abuse of power, will be quick to prevent it.” The worth of these expectations would be small even could we not identify the causes which will bring disappointment, for in human affairs the most promising schemes go wrong in ways which no one anticipated. But in this case the going wrong will be necessitated by causes which are conspicuous. The working of institutions is determined by men's characters, and the existing defects in their character will inevitably bring about the results above indicated. There is no adequate endowment of those sentiments required to prevent the growth of a despotic bureaucracy.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Chas E. Owens, Westches-  
ter, Westchester Co., N. Y.General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Ver-  
mont st., Indianapolis, Ind.Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601  
Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain,  
Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 126 Stenben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Chicago, Ill.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for  
eight hours a day! Push the  
agitation for the eight hour day  
unceasingly.

## No Excuse.

**W**HEN men have seen the  
error of their way and  
cease to perform labor  
and create wealth for  
some one else to hoard  
and use as a club to beat  
the producer over the head with, there  
will be a change in the conditions of this  
country and men will cease to wander  
aimlessly from place to place in search of  
employment. Employment will be fur-  
nished to all willing hands, and all will  
share in the benefits to the amount of  
their labor.

But under the existing circumstances  
there is no demand for labor, and the  
man who does not work has earned  
nothing with which to buy the necessities  
of life. If he has nothing with which to  
purchase of the retailer, the retailer has  
no inducement to patronize the whole-  
saler, and so on until the entire circuit is  
formed. This lack of something to start  
the wheels of commerce stagnates every  
branch of industry and gaunt misery  
reigns supreme. The nation in want,  
millions of willing hands and the country  
at a standstill. If some one will give a  
reasonable excuse why this should be it  
would relieve the minds of many.

Surely God never intended it so, for all  
the necessary material to supply the  
wants of man have been created by  
nature and exists to-day. Then if nature  
is not at fault man must be, and the ques-  
tion that comforts every trade unionist  
and producer to-day is to solve the prob-  
lem of wherein the evil lies and immedi-  
ately rectify that evil. We think it is a  
lack of money and a concentration of the  
natural resources into the hands of the  
few. If the natural resources were taken  
out of the hands of corporations, and  
more money issued with which to trans-  
act business, the cry of the starving babe  
and the wail of the suffering mother would  
be remembered only in tradition, and  
plenty, happiness and contentment would  
reign.

Until this is done our country will con-  
tinue to grow from bad to worse and, fol-  
lowing the example of former nations,  
totter and fall, going down in one mighty  
mass of want and misery.—Midland  
Mechanic.

## Trades Unions and Politics.

Many working people and all reformers  
fail to distinguish the difference between  
the object of a trades union and a politi-  
cal labor organization, says the "Labor  
Tribune." They cannot comprehend what  
"independence" in politics means. A  
trades union is organized and maintained  
for the purpose of ameliorating the con-  
dition of the worker on industrial lines.  
It secures a reduction of working hours,  
the highest possible wage and working  
rules which protect the worker.

A trades union encourages its members  
to desert party lines and combine in  
voting for friends and measures regard-  
less of partisan influence. It makes no  
fight against any one on account of politi-  
cal or religious convictions. If a man  
chooses to be a socialist, this fact does not  
prejudice his membership; if he believes  
that a high tariff is a protection to work-  
ingmen he is honored for his honest  
convictions, and if he believes that  
workingmen receive none of the benefits  
of a high tariff, he is just as eligible for  
membership. A trades union educates  
members to welcome social reforms, from  
whatever source they may come.

With the political labor organization  
it is different. No man is master of his  
own mind; he must believe as the  
"leader" believes, or is a "traitor to  
organized labor." Whatever "ism"  
may be the fad is the only shrine at  
which a member may worship. If it is  
"greenbacks," "free silver," "single  
tax," "government ownership" or any  
other especial policy that the particular  
political labor organization may espouse,  
a member is a renegade who questions  
the teachings of this particular school.

The trade unions welcome all of these  
and implore them not to ruin industrial  
conditions by bickering over economic  
questions. There is no reason why work-  
ing people should not all belong to one  
political party, but there are good reasons  
why this political labor party should not  
attempt to masquerade as a trades union.

## Independent Political Action.

The fake socialist is trying very hard,  
these hard times, to make it appear that  
the trade-unionists are trying to prevent  
the working classes from taking indepen-  
dent political action; while, as a matter  
of fact, the so-called pure and simple  
trade-unionist always has been and is to-  
day as much in favor of the masses seiz-  
ing all means at their command to better  
surrounding conditions as any other class  
of reformers, call them what you may.  
However, the true trade-unionist under-  
stands the real labor movement, the con-  
ditions and surroundings of labor, and  
is governed by past experience, logic and  
common sense, instead of enthusiasm.  
This is best illustrated in the case of a  
strike. There are times when to strike  
and there are times when it is not good  
policy to strike. This is true, despite  
the fact that we would all like to see the  
time when labor could at all times de-  
mand and receive its just rights.

The fool enthusiast does not stop to  
count the consequences, but appeals to  
passion, and rushes in regardless of the  
consequences; while, on the other hand,  
the honest, conscientious observer of  
events will not urge any one to take  
action of that nature unless he has  
counted the consequences and finds a  
good chance of victory. The careful ob-  
server in the labor movement becomes  
a staunch trade-unionist. He finds that  
where labor is best organized in trades  
unions that it is correspondingly better  
conditioned than in countries and places  
where little or no organization along  
economic lines exists, and knows that  
in the former places, labor is the better

prepared to enter the struggle for the  
final emancipation, and is, by his exper-  
ience in the union, better prepared to  
assume the duties of self-government.  
Hence, it logically follows that the  
stronger and better the unions, the quicker  
and more complete and permanent will  
be the final solution. Stick to your  
union. Make it first in everything. It  
will stick to you in times of trouble, and  
do your political shouting in your politi-  
cal club.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

Proceedings of General Executive  
Board.

July 27, 1896.—Met at General Office, 8 A. M.  
All present except Bro. Gernet. Invitation to  
attend mass meeting of Union No. 8, Philadel-  
phia, that evening, accepted.

Various matters of general interest to the U.  
B. were discussed at length.

Appeal, Geo. Lowenstein, Union 8, St. Louis,  
against D. C. of said city. Appeal not sustained.

Appeal, C. E. Woodard, Union 226, Galveston,  
Tex., against Union 526 and D. C. of said city  
sustained.

July 28.—Communication, Union 382, New  
York, in behalf of Bro. M. Quirk. G. E. B. de-  
cided he is not permanently disabled under our  
laws.

Appeal, Union 165, Pittsburg, Pa., to next  
convention in the J. Bellas disability claim, re-  
ceived, and will be submitted to convention.

Petition, Maurice Murphy, Union 468, New  
York, asking reconsideration in disapproval of  
his claim for wife funeral benefit. G. E. B. de-  
cline, as claim is illegal.

Appeal, Union 605, Jacksonville, Fla., in dis-  
approved death claim of A. F. Smith, not sus-  
tained.

New evidence in case of Thos. Gorevin, Union  
247, Brooklyn, N. Y., considered, and case re-  
opened. D. C. of Brooklyn, ordered to grant  
Bro. Gorevin a new trial within a reasonable  
time.

Appeal, M. E. Dunlap, Union 224, Jackson-  
ville, Fla., on disapproval of claim for wife  
funeral benefit. This claim is for wife funeral  
benefit on death of second wife. Member pre-  
viously received a benefit on death of first wife.  
G. E. B. decide that under Sec. 94, it is evident the  
Constitution contemplates payment of only one  
wife funeral benefit to a member. Appeal is not  
sustained.

Appeal, Union 340, New York, against D. C.  
of said city in case of Louis Bordes vs. Charles  
Wilbur. Laid over, as evidence is meagre and  
conflicting. Copy of minutes of Union 340  
called for.

Appeal, Union 476, New York, against D. C.  
of said city, in the case of Wm. Zimmer, of  
Union 476. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Appeal, Union 58, Chicago, Ill., against D. C.  
of said city, in claim of \$30. Laid over, awaiting  
reply of D. C.

Applications for charters from Harvey, Ill.  
and Polish Carpenters Union, of Chicago, con-  
sidered. D. C. of Chicago is called on to show  
reasonable objections within the next two weeks  
why charters should not be granted these  
Unions, as per Sec. 46 of Constitution. Other-  
wise G. S.-T. is instructed to grant charters.

July 29.—Application, Union 8, Cabinet Makers,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., for charter considered. D. C.  
of Brooklyn called on to file within next two  
weeks reasonable objections, if any exist, why  
charter should not be granted, under Sec. 46.  
Otherwise G. S.-T. is instructed to grant charter.

Bill of S. A. Enloe, attorney, for services re-  
ferred to G. S.-T.

Application, Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., for  
permission to strike with financial aid August 1,  
was granted. Sum of \$500 appropriated, and  
further financial aid to be considered later on in  
case it is necessary.

Application, D. C., Newark, N. J., for permis-  
sion to strike August 3, with financial aid. Laid  
over for further particulars.

Claim, D. C., Buffalo, N. Y., for one week's  
additional strike pay, considered. Under Sec.  
184, strike pay begins the second week of the  
strike or lockout, and is payable at the end of  
that second week. Under this ruling, the Buffalo  
Unions have received all the money due them,  
and are not entitled to strike pay for the first  
week.

Communication, Union 300, Austin, Tex., ask-  
ing G. E. B. to frame Mechanics' Lien Law, to  
be pushed in each State Legislature this coming  
winter. Referred to next Convention.

Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. taken  
up, and exhausted balance of session.

July 30.—Continuation of audit of books and  
accounts of G. S.-T.  
D. C. of New York submits charges against  
D. C. of Brooklyn, for violation of Sec. 36 of  
Constitution. D. C. of New York notified it  
must comply with Constitution, Sec. 30, and first  
file copy of charges with D. C. of Brooklyn, and  
forward to this office all evidence to substan-  
tiate the charges filed.

July 31.—Audit of books and accounts of  
G. S.-T. resumed.

Appeal, D. C., of Indianapolis, in case of Union  
446 vs. Union 281, considered. Appeal dismissed,  
as evidence is very conflicting and contradic-  
tory. G. E. B. recommend consolidation of the  
Indianapolis Unions.

Communications, Union 374, Buffalo, N. Y.,  
and from D. C., of said city, relating to decision  
of G. E. B., of April 6, 1895. Decision rendered  
by G. E. B. must be complied with by said  
Union without further delay.

Books and accounts of G. S.-T. were taken up  
and audit completed, from which the following  
summaries are drawn:

## GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, April 1, 1896 . . . . \$ 1,235 81  
Receipts, April, May and June . . . . 14,158 02

Total . . . . . \$15,393 83  
Expenses for said period . . . . . 15,128 91

Balance on hand, July 1, 1895 . . . . \$ 264 92

## PROTECTIVE FUND.

Balance on hand, April 1, 1896 . . . . \$17,016 96  
Receipts, April, May and June . . . . 3,633 51

Total . . . . . \$20,650 47  
Expenses, April, May, June and July . . 8,638 98

Cash balance, July 31, 1896 . . . . . \$12,011 49  
Loaned to General Fund . . . . . 7,000 00

Total . . . . . \$19,011 49

G. S.-T. submitted pay-rolls from D. C., of Chi-  
cago, for strike pay in that city. Some of the  
items require more detailed explanation, and  
G. S.-T. is hereby instructed to make further in-  
quiry.

Appeal, Robert Farrell, Union 63, New York,  
against decision of D. C., of said city. This is  
in case of Robert Farrell vs. Union 309 regard-  
ing vote for Business Agent in that city. De-  
cision of D. C. sustained.

After thorough consultation with G. S.-T. as to  
ways and means to advance the interests of the  
U. B., the G. E. B. adjourned.

S. J. KENT,  
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

## Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to  
loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life  
and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be  
provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and  
the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-  
annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks  
are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly  
reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address  
of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized  
towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go!  
Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated  
occasions; they will add to the strength of your  
Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be  
written on official note paper and bear the seal  
of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the  
G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such com-  
munications are not in proper shape.

ALL MONEY received by the G. S.-T. one month  
are published in the next month's journal.  
Moneys received cannot be published in this  
journal the same month they are received. It  
takes some time to make up the report and put  
it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by Post-  
office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft,  
as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is  
not responsible for money sent in any other way.  
Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in pay-  
ment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

## RESOLUTIONS

and Memorials Artistically  
Engrossed, from \$3.00 to  
\$8.00 per set.

Architectural and all kinds  
of draughting promptly ex-  
ecuted at reasonable prices.  
Correspondence solicited.

Address,

A. W. WOODS,

Clinton, Mo.



## To Measure Up Flooring.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



THE best method to follow in calculating the quantity is to find the number of squares or fraction of squares there are contained in the surface to be covered, measuring to the extreme parts, but deductions must be made for all projections as chimney breasts, etc., and additions made for recesses, as alcoves, closets, etc. For simplicity I will take an ordinary oblong room measuring 20', 9" x 40', 3". By decimals we have— $40-25 \times 20.75 = 835.1875$ .  $835.1875 \div 100 = 8.351875$  squares. So when we desire to find the number of squares in any room or on any surface we simply multiply the width by the length and the result divided by 100 will give the exact number of squares required. Now it is a fixed rule that there are a certain number of boards to every square and it is easy to compute how many lineal feet of a given width will be required. Thus if 6 inch boards are called for in this floor we find that there are 10 square feet in two boards 10 feet long placed together, or 10 square feet in one board 20 feet long; then if one board makes 10 square feet, how many will make 100 square feet?

Multiply 10 by 10 and it will give 100, which result in turn multiplied by 8½ will give 833½, which will be close and accurate enough for all practical purposes. The areas of the projections and recesses are found in a similar manner and deducted or added as required.

Openings, as stair-wells, must also be measured and the sum of the area found and deducted from the total area.

## HOW TO HANG DOORS.

If the doors be all of different heights take two specified distances, say 6 inches from the top and 9 or 10 inches from the bottom and make a dot and from it mark the two ends of the hinge with the point of a knife; then set a gauge to suit the width which it will be necessary to let the hinge into the door, which width must depend upon the width of the hinge itself and the thickness of the door, so that the screws may obtain a good hold on the wood leaving a margin of about ⅜" or ½". Another gauge is set to suit the thickness of the hinge, allowing a little more shrinkage to bring it square, but it must be very little as, if too much, the door is likely to be hinged-bound. When the sinkage is made, the hinge may be placed in. If loose-jointed or pin, one piece is set in keeping the pin up. Should it be of cast iron, the handle of the hammer may be used to knock it into place, buffed or lacquered brass then a nice clean block of soft wood must be brought into requisition to avoid spoiling the plate; and it should not fit too tight in case it may be necessary to take it out again, perhaps spawling the wood corners in doing so.

Driving brass screws should always be done with a firm, square-edged screw driver, taking care it does not jump out of the slot so as to mar the head of the screw, and they should be well bored for and slightly greased with a little soap before placing in the hole. Hammer brass screws very slightly, as they are easily bent and where bent more easily broken. Place the door in its place and mark the positions of the other sinkings with a pocket knife and cut out as before but not too deep because it is handier to cut out a little than to block out the hinge when bound with shavings or paper and then put the door up and adjust the hinges till it fits and works properly.

## Piece Work among Artists.

During the lithographers strike in New York lately, the question of piece work and shorter hours of labor came up for discussion. The strike at the time was general, and extended to Rochester, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. In explanation of their demands the men said:

"The system of piece work is vicious, iniquitous and injurious. Its main objectionable feature is the manifest tendency to lower the standard of work produced and to create unequal conditions in the competition among the employers. It is not fair to the artist that his earning capacity should fluctuate, not according to the value of his labor, but mostly in accordance with the figures that an employer is compelled to fix on an order pursuant to the policy of acquiring the order at any price.

"The result of placing the art product in the same class with a machine product, i. e., to fix a certain price on the piece is to naturally place quantity before quality. Under the piece-work system, like the mechanic, the artist has only one motive, and that is to produce as much as possible under the conditions. It is, therefore, evident that the quality of the work must suffer in consequence. It is likewise evident that a poor class of work is bound to do irreparable damage to our industry, and it will materially help to increase the already too large amount of imported work."

Their reason for asking for shorter hours is as follows:

"The brain tires far quicker than the hand, and the higher the grade of labor and the more mental effort required therein, the shorter must be the hours of the laborer, if the work turned out by him is to be of an even grade. We, who pursue a calling which is at once confining and a strain upon the higher mental powers, consider that forty-four hours per week is all that we can labor without detriment to our work and to our powers, and we have, therefore, fixed that as the maximum of the weekly hours of work allowed. Since Saturday afternoon for a half holiday has always been desired by all of our calling, we request that work cease at 12 o'clock on Saturday."

## What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evil of low prices and botch work; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means. It pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Member's Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$93,453 have been expended the past two years, and \$346,973 since the year 1883, while \$671,380 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 72 cities, and 9 hours a day in 421 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union of this city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

## Practical Hints to Carpenters.



NE of the most prevalent omissions which is to be found in new work is that of omitting to set the water table before commencing to clapboard and simply putting on the bottom course and continuing up. This is a very deleterious practice and should never be permitted by good mechanics. In every case the water table should be set and leveled all round the house the very first thing and, if possible, well painted, then the corner boards nailed together and set up and finally the clapboards put on, with the bottom course well beveled and fitted close to the pitch of the water table so as to form a water tight joint.

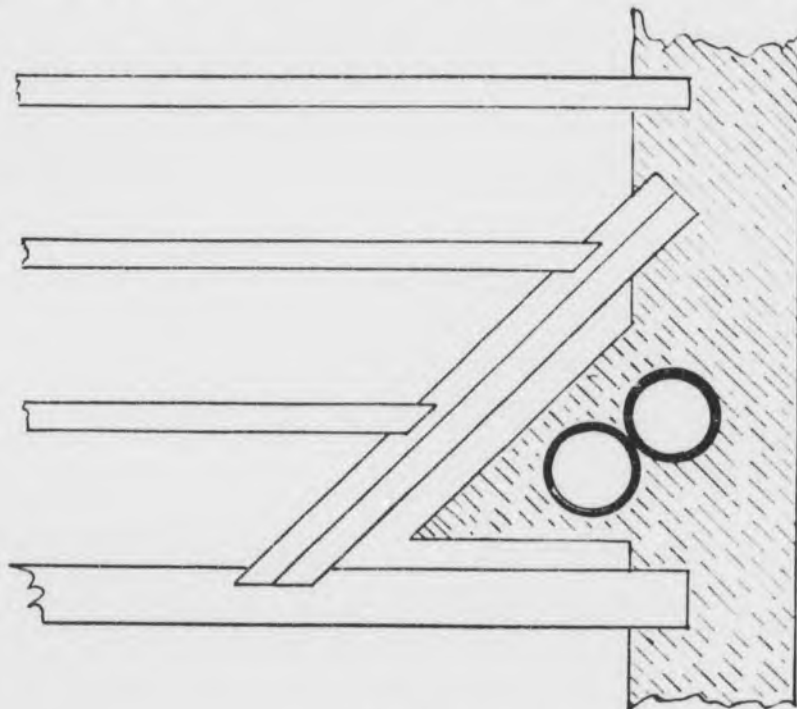
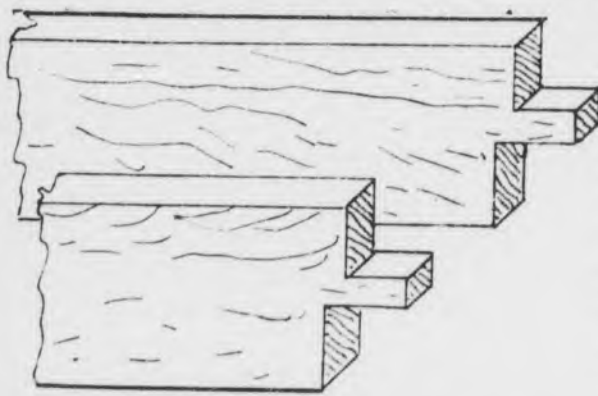


FIG. 1.

At Fig. 1, I show the proper method to follow in framing trimmer and tail beams connected with an angular header. In this case the header is on an angle of 45 degrees. It will be noticed the header and trimmer are doubled and the header morticed into the trimmer on one end, the other end resting on a brick wall. Great care is necessary in framing headers of this kind and they should never be set in bridle or stirrup iron with a butt joint, as they are liable to slip and the floor to sag as a natural consequence. They should also be framed as repre-



sented in Fig. 2, a method which I believe to be the safest and most economical existent. The ends are simply mortised and gained together the mortise and gain being above the centre breaking line or neutral axis of the beam, thus forming a strong joint without weakening the header.

To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

## Organized Labor Preferable to Unorganized.

One of my correspondents in the South asks a pertinent question. He is a young man serving an apprenticeship at stone-cutting, and he is anxious to know whether he should join a labor organization after he has mastered his trade. I do not think there is any vivid reason for remaining out of such organizations, although a great many good men differ with me on this subject. Personally, I prefer organized to disorganized labor. I am myself a printer and a member of a typographical union. There are some things about labor organizations that are unfair, I think, for we have not yet reached perfection in any department of life. And what is more, I am afraid we never shall. There will be unfairness and disappointment and shattered hopes un-

til the end of time. It does seem, however, unfair that a man who is not a thoroughly good workman should be paid as much as one who is alert, apt, intelligent and a great force in whatever he undertakes.

Labor organizations it would seem, at the first glance, are more helpful to poor rather than to good workmen. But the good workman has this advantage, that he will soon be singled out by his employer and given the best work, and advancement if possible, while the inefficient laborer, no matter what his trade is, cannot hope for promotion. I advise all young men to join labor organizations. When they become members let them do what they can to better their condition and help themselves by raising the standard of labor. Let them learn, too, that labor organizations are not for the purpose of selfish motives, and to advance the interest of the workingmen at the expense of the capitalist. Labor organizations

that become tyrannical and arbitrary have no place in this country and cannot succeed for any length of time. Neither can employers who ill-use their men, and who expect five dollars worth of work for two dollars in money. Capital and labor are so closely allied that one cannot be hurt without injuring the other. In this case, as in all others, I know of only one rule to apply, and that is the Golden Rule.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

THE flour made by the Duluth Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn., is under the ban of organized labor. It is an unfair non-union concern.



## A Simple Solution of a Difficult Problem.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

**D**ON'T think there is a carpenter living who has not heard of the circle over circle problem or the laying out and construction of a door or window with a circular head and the sill being circular, or in other words, technically speaking, circular on plan and elevation.

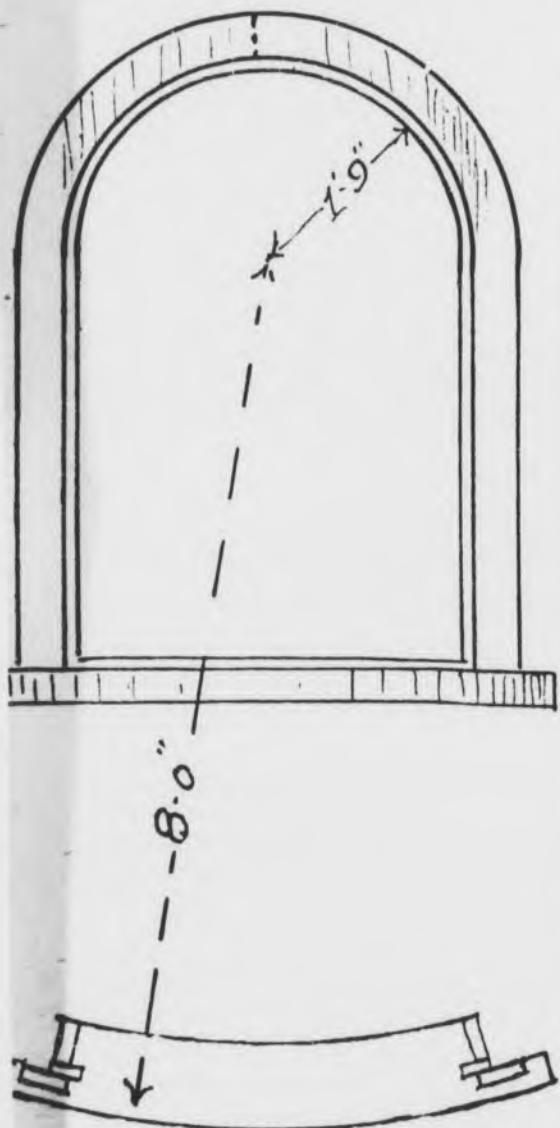


FIG. 1.

Reference to Fig. 1, of the illustrations will give the reader a full conception of this detail of carpentry construction. As will be seen the elevation shows a window frame for a frame house to be placed on a circular corner. The plan or sill is part of an arc of a circle and as the pulley stiles and casings must be plumb, and the head must have a circular top with the soffit and casings carried round to the curve of the sill, it follows that the head, head casings, blind stop, etc., will be twisted and the crown or top joint of the semi-circular head at X, will overhang and the joints at the spring line recede.

The problem then is, to find the shape of, and work the wooden details to the exact form each must necessarily have, to fit, and follow the shape of the circular plan. This problem I have, for the past twenty years, seen explained or rather half explained and elucidated by a tedious and unpractical system of lines which simply gave forms without giving the mechanical methods to be followed in order to obtain them. Therefore, without wishing to disparage these systems which I have studied and applied with more or less success, I will now proceed to elucidate the method of doing this work which is the simplest and most accurate known to modern mechanics.

Let us then assume that it is necessary for the carpenter to construct a window frame to the measurements represented at Fig. 1, the head having a radius of one foot and nine inches, the plan a radius of eight feet, the same to be constructed out of pine wood for a tower on the corner

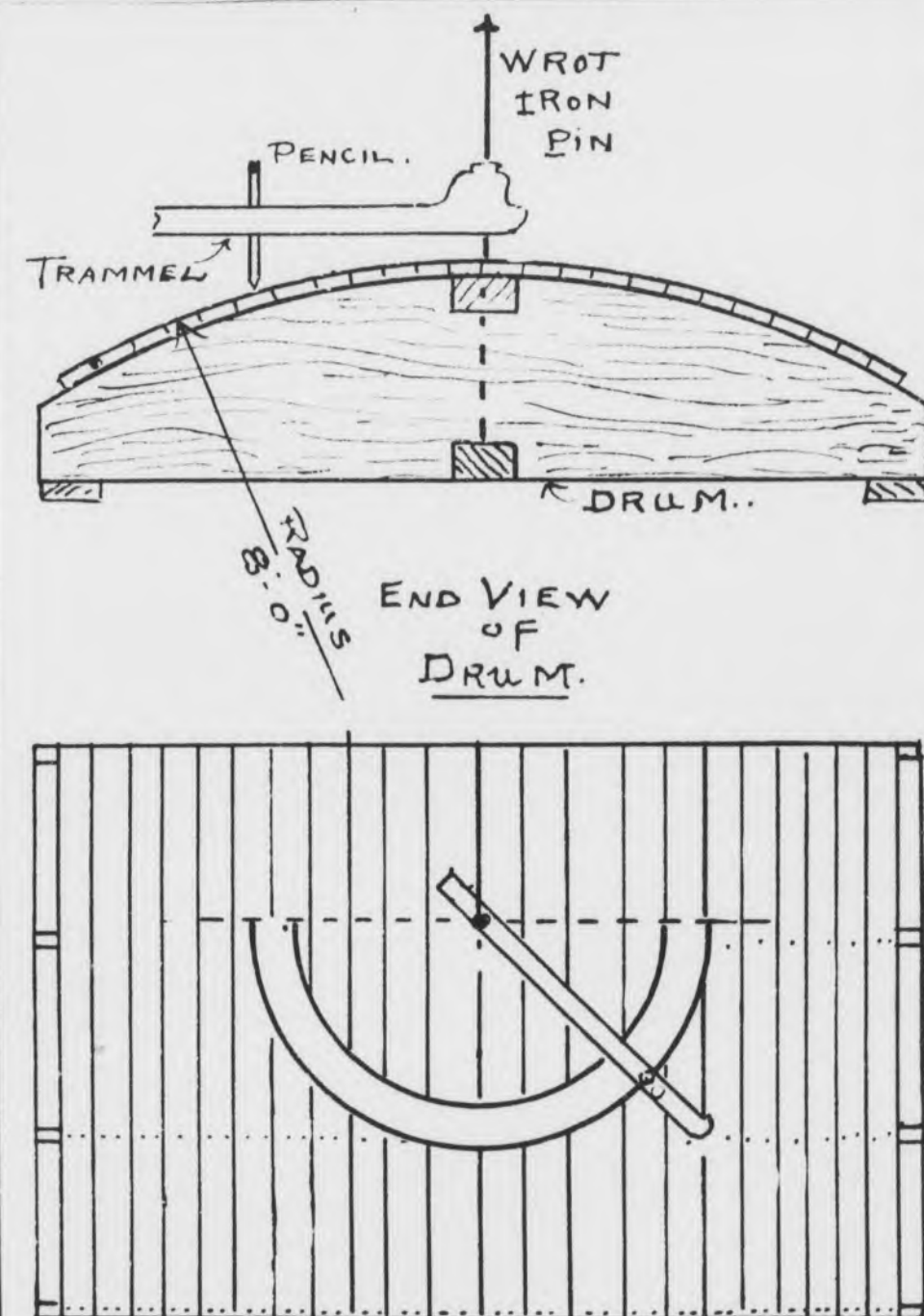


FIG. 2.

of a frame house. In regard to the sill I would state that this must be wrought out of a solid piece of pine or oak say from 2½ to 3" in thickness and first cut out on the hand saw, on the inside and outside edges, to an eight foot radius or to the curvation shown on the engraving

stile may next be wrought, and to do this it will be necessary for the carpenter to construct a drum in the way shown at Fig. 1, where a plan and end view convey a full description of its construction and use. On the end view of drum it will be seen that the surface of the drum

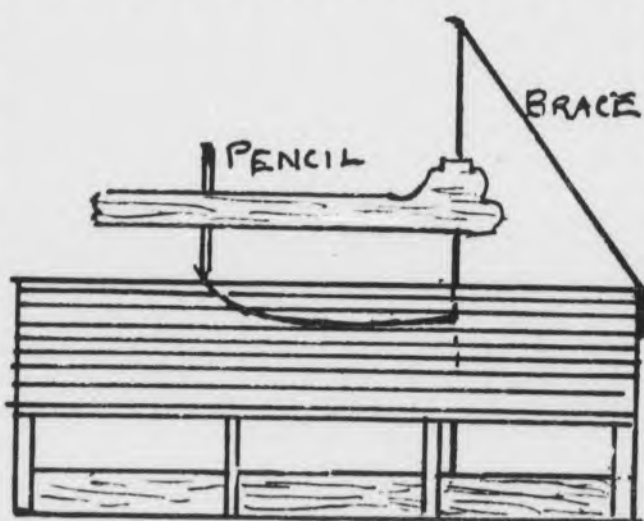


FIG. 3.

Then it must be beveled to the drip necessary to carry off the water. That is to say a bevel must be set to the required drip or pitch and it must be worked down with a chisel, spokeshave or plane to the angle required so that the water may run freely off the sill. After this is done the sill must be made parallel, which means that the bottom plane or surface of the sill must be made parallel to the upper surface and the thicknesses of each edge made parallel and equal. This is done by gauging the width from the top or upper surface and working it down with the tools, afterwards the sill is dadoed for the pulley stiles and cut out for the purpose of allowing the casings to fit close against the rough boarding or sheathing of the stud walls, as seen at Fig. 1. This being done the head hanging

centre of the rod, as is the radius of the head seen at Fig. 1, (at the same time raising up the trammel on the rod) and describing the curve on the segmental surface of the drum a perfect semi-circle will be struck in the way delineated on the plan of the drum at Fig. 2. Now in order to find the shape of the edges of the head of the stiles they must be gotten out sufficiently wide and long to permit one edge being scribed into the curvature of the drum, and surface of soffit to stand square to the face of the drum. By this means one edge may be worked down to a close and accurate joint and when this is done the exact width may be gauged off and the head made to a parallel width, equal to the width of the pulley stiles.

A similar method can be followed for

the blind stops and casings, that is to strike out the curves of the inside edges and widths of each to the curve or radius of each elevation and to saw out each piece to about the size desired and gradually work it down to the exact size. Fig. 3 is an illustration showing the side view of the drum with the line of the outside casing struck thereon with a pencil and conveying to the reader how the trammel rod must rise as it revolves from spring line to the crown or joint at the soffit.

## Problem of the Unemployed.

The question of the unemployed is the worst symptom of the social disease. Even in New Testament times the question was evidently to the fore. You will remember the men who stood idle in the market place because no one had hired them, and the trouble that arose from their employment. That was the first Trade Union move. But the problem was not such as we have now, for the employer was criticised because he paid more than the market rate for labor instead of less. In the time of Henry VIII. they used to call the unemployed tramps "sturdy beggars," and when caught begging and tramping the third time they were hanged. This method would not settle the question now, I'm afraid.

It is silly to call the reason overproduction, because one cannot fairly say there has been an overproduction of shoes until no one goes bare-foot, or of clothes till no one is ragged. I want to set you right on one subject, Preaching thrift and temperance won't solve the problem. If a man reforms and gets work, it only throws out some one else. It won't create work. It may raise the standard of living, but it does not help the labor problem. I think the reason for so many men being unemployed is that they are shut off from the resources of nature—the land, the coal and iron—and natural work in general. There is no danger of overcrowding the wonderful spaces of this country.—Ernest Crosby.

## Rise in Wages in the United States.

United States Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, in a recent signed editorial in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor, makes some very interesting comparisons, which show how steadily the remuneration for labor has increased in the United States in the past 40 years. Mr. Wright's primary purpose in inditing the article in question was to refute an erroneous statement which has obtained considerable currency, ostensibly based upon the figures of the census of 1890, that the employer of labor gets an excessive share of the fruits of labor. In controverting this statement Mr. Wright brings out the fact that the average wages paid to the employees in the manufacturing and commercial industries of the country have shown a progressive increase from an average of \$247.38 in 1850 to \$288.94 in 1860, to \$302.08 in 1870, to \$346.91 in 1880, and to \$444.83 in 1890, the last decade showing a really remarkable advance. Taking the eleventh census, that for 1890, it is found that the value of the gross product per capita for the number of employees engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries was \$2,204 and the average annual wages per employee, was as above stated, \$444.83. In other words, of the total product per capita in 1890, 20.18 per cent. went to labor, whereas in the census report for 1880, of an average product per employee of \$1,965, only \$347, or 17.7 per cent. of the gross value of the per capita product, went to the laborer. This shows that labor is better paid than it was in 1880 and that its product brings more money, while lower prices were in most cases the rule at the later date.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

### For Our German Readers.

Die Achtstunden-Bewegung in Australien wurde von den Baugewerkschaften im Jahre 1853 begonnen, und es dauerte drei Jahre, bis dieselben die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit für acht Branchen gewonnen hatten. Heute erfreuen sich über 60 Gewerke des Achtstundentages oder ungefähr drei Viertel der gesamten Arbeiterbevölkerung.

Der Teufel selbst hätte nichts Teufelischer erfinden können als das Lohnsystem! Der Sohn macht dem Vater Konkurrenz, die Tochter der Mutter, die Frau dem Mann, das Kind den Eltern u. s. w., und dabei haben Alle nichts! Das Kapital steht im Hintergrund mit teuflisch verschminkt grinsender Miene und streicht den Profit ein! (Cinc. Tageblatt.)

Wer der sparsame Lebensweise noch lange Arbeitszeit — sich hier ein bißchen mehr abzuwaschen und dort ein wenig mehr schuften — kann das arbeitende Volk aus seiner Elmserei befreien. Eine niedrigere Stufe der Lebensweise zieht niederes Denken nach sich, und höheres Denken ist notwendig, wenn die Befreiung kommen soll. (S. F. Tageblatt.)

Streb' irgend Jemand, der die heutigen gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse als unhaltbar erkannt hat, ein besseres, auf vernünftiger und gesunder Basis beruhendes Gesellschaftssystem an, und ein Anderer kann oder will es nicht begreifen, so sagt er kurzweg: „Ah, das sind Utopien!“ und bildet sich dann ein, den Ersteren dadurch widerlegt zu haben. (Wechselblatt.)

### Ein zeitgemäßes Wort der Warnung.

Die American Federation of Labor und die Politik.

Präsident Compers von der American Federation of Labor hat einen Aufruf erlassen, der von mehr als gewöhnlicher Wichtigkeit ist. Es ist eine offene und umfassende Erklärung der politischen Taktik der Gewerkschaften von Amerika, niedergelegt nach den Beschlüssen einer Reihe von Conventionen der A. F. of L. Alle Gewerkschaften sollten sich dieses Manifest in der kommenden Wahlkampagne zur Richtschnur nehmen.

Der Sinn des Schreibens könnte in Kürze folgendermaßen lauten: Die Gewerkschaften stehen als politische Macht höher als irgend eine der politischen Parteien. Auf politischem Gebiete sollten sie gänzlich unabhängig und deshalb in der Lage sein, ihren Einfluß bei Männern und Parteien zur Geltung zu bringen, die sowohl fähig als willens sind, das einzige Programm durchzuführen, das der amerikanischen Arbeiterschaft und den amerikanischen Gewerkschaften annehmbar ist, nämlich das Programm der organisierten Arbeiterschaft dargestellt in den zwölf Forderungen der A. F. of L.

Der Aufruf von Herrn Compers ist das weitaus radikalste Dokument, welches je von der Executive der A. F. of L. erlassen worden ist. In bestimmter Form bringt es die einschneidendsten Forderungen zum Ausdruck. Hier ist es im Wortlaut:

Indianapolis, 27. Juli 1896.  
An die affilierten Unions.

Gruß!

Bald werden wir uns in den Wehen eines Wahlsfeldzuges befinden. Man wird versuchen, die Leidenschaften der Massen aufzustacheln, zu spielen mit ihren Vorurtheilen und ihrer Unwissenheit. Der Partei-Jelote wird umgehen, der politische Hochstapler und der Deute-Politiker; daneben wird der überspannte Schwärmer für radikale Partei-Politik, der Allweltsbeglückter und der Fakir zu sehen sein. Der liebe Arbeiter und seine Interessen wird das Thema Aller sein, welche in Wahrheit nichts Anderes suchen, als persönliche Vorteile durch die Partei, mag die Civilisation auch zu Grunde gehen, die Arbeit geknechtet werden und der Rückfall in die Barbarei das Resultat sein.

Wir stehen am Vorabend von Ereignissen, die unsere Mitglieder, unsere Unions und unsere ganze Bewegung auf eine kritische Probe stellen werden; eine Probe, die entweder die theilweise Auflösung unserer Organisationen in sich schließt, oder deren Wachstum, Ausbreitung und Entwicklung. Meine Stellung und Verantwortlichkeit veranlassen mich, ein zeitgemäßes Wort des Rathes und der Warnung zu erlassen, so daß unsere Mitglieder nicht unvorbereitet getroffen werden und in Stand gesetzt sind, Lehren zu ziehen aus den Erfahrungen solcher Arbeiter-Organisationen, die den Sturm überstanden haben oder solcher, deren einzige Zeugen früherer Größe ihre Grabsteine sind: Wahn, Fehler, Verderben. „Lerne aus dem Unglück Anderer die Uebel kennen, die Du vermeiden sollst.“ ist ein Wort, das Cyrus vor mehr als 1900 Jahren ausgesprochen hatte, und es findet auf unsere Zeiten so gute Anwendung, als wie es zuerst niedergeschrieben wurde.

Was immer die Arbeit erringt oder errungen hat in der Vergangenheit, muß der Bethätigung des Arbeiter selbst in deren eigenen Organisationen zugeschrieben werden — den Gewerkschaften nach gewerkschaftlichen Methoden handelnd. In früheren Jahren, als die Arbeiter entweder gar nicht oder schlecht organisiert waren, wurde von den politischen Drahtziehern der liebe Arbeiter mit seinen Interessen kaum eines zweiten Gedankens gewürdigt. In Perioden starker oder blühender Organisation versuchten die politischen Wahrsager durch Schmeicheleien und Fallstellen ihren Einfluß in den Arbeiterorganisationen geltend zu machen, um dieselben an die eine oder andere Partei zu binden.

Manche Organisationen mögen behaupten, daß ihre Unions gegen solche Einflüsse gesichert seien und, eingewiegt in eine eingebildete Sicherheit, lassen sie es geschehen, daß das Gift der politischen Parteiherrschaft ihrem Wesen eingepflanzt wird, und dadurch öffnen sie die Thore ihrer Unions den Uebeln der Uneinigkeit, des Zankes und der Auflösung. Präge es Deinem Verstande ein, daß der moderne politische Freibeuter sein Urbild in Demjenigen findet, der im Liebe besungen wird als der „politische Chineser, dessen Wege dunkel und dessen Kunststücke Luft sind.“

Die Arbeiterbewegung wird von Tag zu Tag stärker. Sie wird umfangreichere Dimensionen annehmen, denn niemals in der Geschichte dieses Landes. Jede Stadt, jedes Dorf hat heute Unions von Arbeitern aufzuweisen. Die Zeit ist im Anbruch, da wir nur noch Eindringlingen an den Thoren der Unions entgegen zu treten brauchen und sie zu zwingen, abzugiehen, da es wenige, wenn es überhaupt noch welche Arbeiter geben wird, die außer des wohlthätigen Einflusses der organisierten Arbeiterschaft stehen.

Das industrielle Gebiet ist bestreut mit mehr Zeichen von Organisationen, die zerstört wurden durch die fluchwürdigen Einflüsse parteipolitischen Thätigkeit, als durch alle anderen Ursachen zusammengekommen. Auch darf nicht außer Acht gelassen werden, daß dies nicht allein auf lokale oder nationale Gewerkschaften Bezug hat, sondern auch auf frühere Anstrengungen der Arbeiter, um nationale Vereinigungen herbeizuführen. Die „National Labor Union,“ zu ihrer Zeit

eine große Vereinigung, reichte sich der Bewegung an, die sich nicht mehr bewegt, nachdem sie sich auf das Gebiet der politischen Parteibethätigung begeben hatte. Nach dieser Bethätigung war das Ende ihrer Thätigkeit gekommen. Keine Convention dieser Organisation wurde hernach mehr abgehalten.

Im Lichte dieser Erklärung hat die American Federation of Labor immer erklärt und daran festgehalten, daß die Unions der Arbeiter über und außerhalb der Macht und des Einflusses politischer Parteien stehen sollten.

Dieser große Anschauungsunterricht war es, der uns seither immer vor schwebte, wie die bezeichnende Schrift an der Wand oder wie das Damoklesschwert, das an einem schwachen Faden über unseren Häuptern schwebt, der, zerreißen durch Außerachtlassung vergangener Erfahrungen, uns kopflos machen und den ganzen Körper der organisierten Arbeiter verbluten lassen könnte, ein klägliches Opfer unseres Wahnes. Deshalb sah sich die A. F. of L. veranlaßt, in ihrer letzten Convention zu beschließen:

„Daß Parteipolitik, ob demokratische, republikanische, sozialistische, populistische, prohibitionistische oder irgendeiner anderen Gattung, keinen Platz haben soll in den Conventionen der American Federation of Labor.“

Während diese Stellungnahme den Conventionen der A. F. of L. ihr Verhalten vorschreibt, ist sie zugleich eine Erklärung ihrer Taktik und Prinzipien und in Folge dessen hat sie Anwendung auf alle Zweigorganisationen.

Die Macht der Gewerkschaften dehnt sich aus auf alle Klassen und wirkt ein auf die öffentliche Meinung und das öffentliche Urtheil. Laßt uns unsere Organisationen auf einer Basis aufbauen, wie ein Granitfels, so daß sie alle Zeiten überdauern mögen; daß sie unseren Schutz und Schirm abgeben in unserem Kampfe für Recht und Gerechtigkeit; daß wir in Stunden des Mißgeschicks zu ihnen hinaufschauen können, mit der Versicherung, unsere Mannesehre unbesiegt erhalten zu haben und in Zeiten des Triumphes ihnen unser Lob spenden für errungene Siege, für die Rettung von Männern, Frauen und Kindern, unserer Civilisation und sicherer Befreiung.

Laßt das Bistwort sein: Keine politische Parteiherrschaft über die Gewerkschaften; kein Einfluß einer politischen Partei über die Bethätigung der Gewerkschaften.

Hoch die Gewerkschaft! Hoch die American Federation of Labor!

### Nothwendige Vorschläge.

New York, den 2. August 1896.

An die Redaktion!

Die Frage: „Soll die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung eingeführt werden?“ erregt ein reges Interesse überall.

Ein Befürworter dieser Frage seit einigen Jahren, muß ich doch gestehen, daß die Vorarbeiten zu diesem höchst wichtigen „Gegenstande“ noch nicht genug fortgeschritten sind, besonders hier in New York. Ich habe mich schon viel bemüht, um diese Frage in Gang zu bringen, scheiterte aber immer an der immer gleichlautenden Antwort, so lange nicht alle Mitglieder der U. B. of C. A. of A. oder vielmehr des D. C. keine \$3.50 bekommen, kann keine Rede davon sein.

Ich will nun versuchen, Ihnen ein den Umständen angemessenen Bericht vorzulegen.

Die General-Office war bemüht, alle Holzarbeiter in eine Organisation zu bringen, und wurden zu diesem Zwecke Massen-Versammlungen abgehalten z. B. in Webster Hall, Männerchor-Halle etc., und war die Agitation auch theilweise erfolgreich was das deutsche Element betrifft und wurden die U. B. No. 375, 309, 476 und 707 installiert.

Nun ist es eine bekannte Thatsache, daß alle diese Leute nicht den vollen Union-Lohn erhalten, vielmehr den Argumenten, die man ihnen vorbrachte, gehorchend, daß man in

größerer Gemeinschaft auch bessere Erfolge erzielen könnte, aber gerade das wird den Leuten hier nicht gewährt, indem ihnen die Strike-Unterstützung verweigert wird, laut Constitution und By-Laws, wonach Niemand zu Strikebenefit berechtigt ist, der nicht \$3.50 Lohn bekommt.

Das nun gerade ist der Punkt, woran auch die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung scheitern wird.

Der Arbeitsmarkt ist überfüllt, was man beabsichtigte — eine starke Organisation — ist zum Gegentheil ungeschlagen, eine starke Opposition gegen die U. B. wurde inaugurirt. United Order und Progressive Carpenter's Unions haben sich vereinigt und gehen die Bemühungen obengenannter Unions ausschließlich dahin, die gewaltigen Anstrengungen des D. C. zu hintertreiben, indem sie die Plätze der U. B. sofort füllen, als Beweis kann ich sagen Stating Aink, Metropolitan Life Insurance Comp., 3. Avenue Theater etc., wo die Munition des D. C. unnütz verfaulen wird, um dann nach einigen Wochen klein beizugeben.

Ferner ist die geringe Nachfrage nach Arbeitern ein gewichtiger Factor.

Leute, die 4—6—8, ja 10 Wochen außer Arbeit sind, giebt es viele.

Man wird mir zur Antwort geben, das ist es ja gerade, was wir wollen, diesen unseren Brüdern unter die Arme greifen, sie zu unterstützen, ich aber sage nein, diese, ja gerade diese Brüder würden von dieser Vergünstigung ausgeschlossen sein, weil der Union-Lohn leicht bekommen hat, und besteht er darauf, so kann er das ganze Jahr der „Out of Work Benefit-Kasse“ zur Last liegen.

Ich könnte Ihnen noch viele Gründe angeben, doch will ich es für heute genug sein lassen.

Was für New York gut ist:

Zuerst unsere Brüder in Arbeit zu bringen und die anderen Organisationen mit ihrer eigenen Medizin zu behandeln und dann auch erst nach erfolgreichem Kampfe ist die Zeit gekommen, um nachzusehen, ob es angebracht ist, höhere Löhne zu fordern.

Dabei ist nicht gesagt, daß nicht ein Jeder den bestmöglichen hohen Lohn bekommen soll.

Aber durch die Hartnäckigkeit des D. C. werden die Leute noch von der U. B. entfernt. So lange das existirt, ist auch die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung wenigstens in New York nicht durchführbar.

Es würde bloß denen zu gute kommen, die immer in einer großen Building arbeiten und ist eine solche fertig, warten sie ruhig auf die nächste und davor bekommen sie ja Out of Work Benefit, denn we got \$3.50 all the time.

Mit ausgezeichnetster Hochachtung verbleibe ich mit Brudergruß

Frank Hollerietz,  
695 E. 145. Str.

von Local Union 464, New York City.

### Milwaukee's Strike.

Zu dem verlorenen Strike der Milwaukee's Straßenbahn-Angestellten bemerkt der „Wisconsin Vorwärts“: „Dieser Strike und Boycott ist eine der phänomenalen Erscheinungen in der Arbeiterbewegung der civilisierten Welt, und macht gewissermaßen Epoche. Ueber einen Monat lang liefen 160 große, schöne, bequeme, mit allen modernen Einrichtungen versehene Cars vom frühen Morgen bis spät nach Mitternacht ohne andere Passagiere als die Polizisten, welche als Bedeckung mitfuhren; — und das in einer Großstadt, welche wegen des westlichen Cottage-Systems einen viel größeren Flächenraum bedeckt als eine östliche oder eine europäische Stadt von derselben Einwohnerzahl. Ueber vier Wochen lang gingen die Arbeiter-Bataillone alltägig meilenweit zu Fuß von und zu der Arbeit, obwohl die Districte oftmals so groß waren, daß man Schaafe von Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen auf dem Seitenwege sitzen und rasten sah.“

Allen Respekt vor diesem Solidaritätsgefühl der Milwaukee's Arbeiter!





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

## ALABAMA

556. BIRMINGHAM—J. A. Vaughan, 718 25th st. N.  
89. MOBILE—J. McKnight, 261 N. Jefferson st.  
92. (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 761 St. Louis st.

## ARIZONA

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 58.

## ARKANSAS

533. TEXARKANA—J. L. Barrow, 721 Hazel st.

## CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston.  
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.  
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.  
46. SACRAMENTO—J. M. Hooper, 1011 Q st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
R. B. Ingle, 114 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.  
804. (Ger.) A. Volkwinkler, 1328 Natoma st.  
483. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 64 George st.  
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 678.  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Ialey st.

## CANADA

544. BROCKVILLE—Thos. M. Kelly.  
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.  
376. " H. T. Holland, 36 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louis st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Dudge.  
843. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Riley, 229 King st.

## COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRING—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.  
517. CRIPPLE CREEK—A. F. Brickell, Box 1839.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.  
91. GILLETTE—A. D. Coffill, Box 2018, Cripple Creek.  
633. LEADVILLE—L. C. Scott, 419 W. 4th st.  
584. VICTOR—B. L. Mack, Box 194.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. M. Griffin, 576 Ironston av.  
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, 42 Hungerford st.  
49. MERIDEN—S. Dolan, 90 Hillside ave.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.  
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
746. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391.  
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, 19 Ridge st.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

221. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PANAMA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

## GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philp st.  
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

## ILLINOIS

697. AURORA—G. W. Green, 106 Spruce st.  
433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.  
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 34th Place.  
663. CANTON—J. W. Poper, 38 W. Vine st.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Asa Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.  
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st. Room 2.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.  
21. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
64. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 975 W. 19th st.  
58. Wm. Bennette, 1744 N. Clark st.  
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.  
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.  
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 208 Austin ave.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, Box 159.  
62. ENGLEWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 60th st.  
317. EVANSTON—W. K. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
360. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.  
141. GRD CROSBY—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
105. HARVEY—O. T. Palmer.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers.  
434. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th St. A, Chicago.  
250. LAKE FOREST—Jas. Dickinson, Box 278.  
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
568. LINCOLN—H. J. Stockford, 831 Broadway.  
752. MONMOUTH—Geo. Nealy, 207 No. B. st.  
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, Kinzie & W. 50th st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—F. W. Escher, 720 Jefferson st.  
503. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 221 Montague st.  
196. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenekenschuh, 732 18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S Grand ave.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
352. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 223 E 28th st.  
652. ELWOOD—W. M. Rich.  
90. EVANSVILLE—J. P. Wurth, 1406 E. Oregon st.  
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.  
728. FRANKFORT—Frank Strothman, 1st & South INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council  
G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block.  
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 60 Barth av.  
281. " (Ger.) H. Travis, 272 Brookside av.  
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.  
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.  
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
744. LOGANSPORT—H. Hocker, 314 1/2 Market st.  
305. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.

127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker.  
629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 Colfax av.  
48. TERRE HAUTE—R. C. Watson, 224 S. 2d st.  
658. VINUENNES—A. U. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

## IOWA

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.  
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.  
68. DES MOINES—A. Y. Swayne, 753 Oak st.  
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

## KANSAS

107. KANSAS CITY—W. F. Jones, S. S. Station.  
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av.  
158. TOPEKA—A. M. Chaudy, Box 137.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. " (Ger.) Joe Kampen, 216 W. 12th st.  
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Ghomley, 48 Aloasia st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 Jacob av.  
405. LUDLOW—Wm. Landen.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.  
701. WINCHESTER—J. W. Crone, Box 515.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. C. Kessler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Kelly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.  
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.  
45. SHREVEPORT—W. F. Thoman, 109 Douglas st.

## MAINE

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.  
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.  
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, Box 80, S. Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1187 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary W. C. Beagle, 617 Hyde Park ave., Hyde Park.  
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 12 Corring st.  
56. " (Jewish), N. Dooker, 16 Morton st.  
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 Montello st.  
338. CAMBRIDGE—D. Maloney, 396 Huron ave.  
150. FITCHBURG—V. Weatherbee, 16 Holt st.  
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
196. HYDE PARK—B. Daly, 41 Gardfield st.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 180 Park st.  
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey.  
108. LYNN—M. L. Deiano, 103 Lewis st.  
221. MARBLEHEAD—J. W. Cate.  
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.  
192. NATICK—S. P. Annis, 18 Oakland st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolner, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Dary, 57 Cady st.  
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.  
67. ROCKBURY—Jas. McGrover, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forester st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mittineague.  
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.  
93. WORCESTER—O. D. Flake, 720 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

421. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.  
213. LANSING—D. Cory, 408 Saginaw st.  
502. LUDINGTON—A. Barnes.  
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Oragan, 1420 Germania ave.  
59. P. Frisch, 1502 S. Warren ave. E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Malar, 131 Harnard st., W. S.  
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

## MINNESOTA

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E 2d st.  
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 438 Rondo st.

## MISSOURI

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.  
160. " J. B. Gerard, 2722 Perry ave.  
85. ST. JOSEPH—A. L. Curless, 2307 James st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
Arthur Leslie, 3852 Lucky st.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) R. Bellair, 1442 Warren st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.  
113. James Shine, 4347 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1808 Hogan st.  
267. P. Button, 3009th Newstead ave.  
270. John Duncan, 2606 Clara av.  
578. (Stair Bldg.) J. Wenz, 3507 N. 23d st.  
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.  
699. W. W. Houser, Box 14, Wellston.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 238.  
256. BELT—W. E. Riley.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
34. HAMILTON—H. O. Harmon.  
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.  
128. QUIGLEY—J. S. Dougherty.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2118 Grant st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 85 Douglass st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—Wm. Biddle, rear 29 N. Florida ave.  
486. BAYONNE—H. Rehbein, 440 Avenue D.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dumphrey, 1022 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Pay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
891. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Stevens, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.  
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.  
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.

151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
G. E. Ward, 32 High st.

119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.  
120. H. Kachelriess, 21 Jabez st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
173. PATERSON—J. Baker, 158 E. Main st.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 366 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 529 Fayette street.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worlacheck, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.  
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 460 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburg, 890 Gates ave.  
109. H. L. Lath, 139 Ashland Pl.  
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1125 Halsey st.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
639. Chas. Sutherlandgreen, 308 47th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
129. Geo. K. Kerlin, 51 Imson st.  
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heineman, 806 S. Division st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 Georgis st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
315. ELmira—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. J. John Martin.  
229. GLENS FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERSVILLE—J. A. Ellithorp, 38 James st.  
149. IYINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 181.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 10 Liberty st.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangun, 529 Garden st.  
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 45 Drake av.  
507. NEWYORK—L. T. Thos. Hill, Corona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.  
51. J. J. Hewitt, 571 Southern Boulevard.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 33d st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.  
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 106 W. 105th st.  
375. (Ger) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.  
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 50 E. 133d st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 164th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 252 W. 54th st.  
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.  
478. F. Doherty, 1839 Franklin ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 88 1st av.  
599. J. McGrill, 638 E. 141st st.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehn, 213 E. 6th st. care Jacobi.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 75th st.  
715. Owen Cahill, 361 W. 126th st.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.

575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
104. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.  
471. ONYONIA—O. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.  
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 526 Craig st.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 288 Jersey st. New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Warner, 1410 W. Onondago st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council,  
D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. 6th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st. bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YORKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.  
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrel, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 213 Davis st.  
545. " J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Ourlis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
501. BUCYRUS—J. A. Pink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.  
386. CLEVELAND—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
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2. E. Overbeck, Observatory ave., Sta. C.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhous, 1924 Western ave.  
628. A. Herger, 4229 Ferguson st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 636 Delta ave., Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.  
681. Wm. Reinko, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwars, 674 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
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11. J. M. Bowers, 75 Woolsey st.  
59. (Bohem.) V. Hlaviv, 121 Carran st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Walz, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Geo. Klachn, 160 Merchant ave.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 763 W. Broad st.  
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.

328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.  
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
636. IRONTON—W. I. Shore, 212 S. 6th st.  
267. LIMA—W. H. Chandler, 785 St. John's ave.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
736. NELSONVILLE—R. J. Cotton.  
706. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—E. L. Kendall, 360 W. South-ern ave.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Roehler, 203 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and Harrison ave.  
618. PENDLETON—Chas. Cole.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.  
136. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. 12th st.  
487. ALTOONA—T. H. McCloskey, 2922 Pine ave.  
561. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 160.  
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406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
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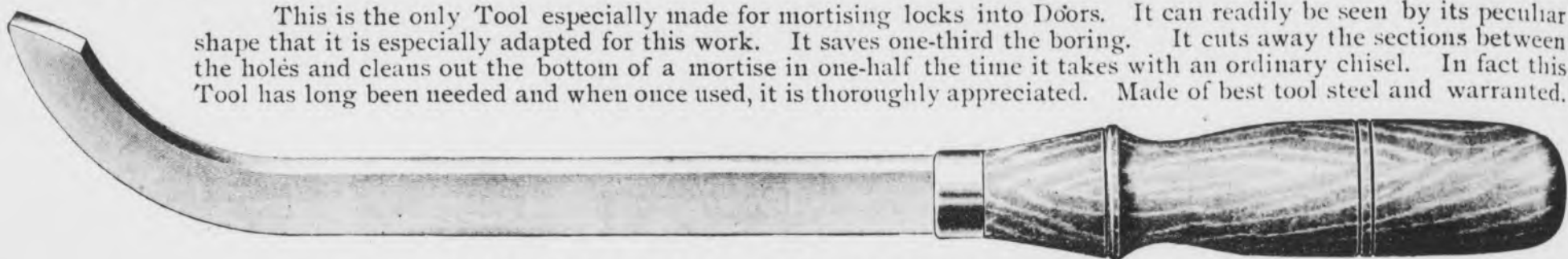
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## Roof Trusses and Their Details.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



LL the timber used in roof trusses, should have been felled at least two years and should have been at least six months out of water. Modern builders, but too often employ timber soaked with water, and the result after a few months is considerable shrinkage and consequent splitting from abutting joints. This very often happens with struts and principal rafters, the first at the head and the second at the feet. A good preventive against this evil may be made by leaving the abutting joints open at the internal angle nearest the post.

All spikes used in building construction should be flat-edged and not twisted as some are, and they should be driven with the edge across the fibre of the wood and not longitudinally with the timber which would tend to split it.

With regard to bolts when they are round, the hole made to receive them should be exactly of the same diameter as that of the bolt, and it should be driven exactly parallel to the sides of the wood that are to be parallel to the bolt. For square bolts the bolt-hole should be somewhat less than the diagonal of the bolt.

Bolts and nuts should be well greased or dipped in oil before they are used. Bolts of great length should be of sufficient diameter to resist torsion, and they should never be placed too near the end of a timber. Care should be taken that screw bolts and screws be never hammered, as the fibres of the wood are thereby torn. It is a great error to fancy that elasticity of wood will prevent this laceration.

Whenever it is feared that a nut may slacken by a retrograde motion, a washer may be superadded, which will effectually prevent any loosening.

Iron straps and stirrups should always, before use, be heated to a blue heat and then struck over with raw linseed oil as a preventive of rust. Our modern rolled and stamped straps and stirrup, iron have obviated the use of the foregoing, but the writer is glad to see that some of the older and more experienced architects insist on its being done even on the rolled straps.

A strap 1 inch wide may be 3-16 thick, 1 1/2 inch wide may be 5-16 thick and 2 inches wide, 3/8 thick.

Straps should be secured by lag bolts, and if the timber be not too thick, the bolts should pass through it and have good large washers. Cast iron plates and shoes are very useful to receive and to equalize the thrust from the ends of butting timbers, the first particularly where they are employed as a connecting surface between the butting ends of timbers, which from shrinkage, defect of workmanship, or otherwise may come to bear

upon opposite angles, instead of the whole area of their intended connecting surfaces.

It is a very dangerous practice to hammer rolled or wrought iron straps when cold.

The duties of king-posts and queen-posts are now efficiently performed by wrought-iron suspension rods and they may be of from 3 inches to 2 inches in diameter. They will pass through timbers and be secured by nuts, outwardly of three times the diameter of the bolt, when in connection with struts they may pass through the cast-iron shoe receiving the strut. We may by these means suspend the tie beam from any number of points and construct a truss of great space with little weight.

It must be remembered by all carpenters that it is always wise to give careful consideration to bearing joints so as to ensure the stability of the structure. The methods of joining timbers are various and they should be always constructed according to the position and strain on the connected timbers at the joints; tenon and mortice joggle, notching butting joints, scarfing and building, or modifications of these are the principal combinations of timbers in trusses.

In tenon and mortice, the tenon is cut on the end of one timber and the mortice is cut in the face of another to receive the tenon. In the square tenon and mortice, the thickness of a tenon is made one-third of that of the timber in which it is cut; the shoulders should be in exactly one plane and perfectly perpendicular to the axis of the timber on which the tenon is cut; by these means after shrinkage there will be obtained an equal bearing which is most desirable in case of weight on the shoulders one of which would otherwise have a tendency to split from the main timber; the size or sectional area of the mortice must be quite parallel to the axis of the timber in which it is cut; when acting by suspension by little depth is required if secured by a strap. An oak pin or bolt should be driven through mortice and tenon, the whole being bored after the joint is adjusted and this hole must be quite square with the timbers. The diameter of a pin should be one-third of the depth of the tenon from the shoulders. It is not wise to depend on pins for the strength of joints as this should result from the combinations of one timber with another and it is only for the setting up that their assistance should be required.

The tenon and mortice mentioned above applied to those joined at right angles or square; but the oblique or beveled joint at the feet of principal rafters demands fully as much if not more care and treatment than that described.



## Some Sons of Carpenters.

**J**OHAN HUNTER, the great anatomist, was the son of a carpenter and himself learned the trade in his boyhood.

Marshall Lannes, of the French army, was the son of a carpenter and was himself an apprentice.

Thorwaldsen, the renowned sculptor, was the son of a ship carpenter.

Mezzofanti, known to history as the "prince of the church," was the son of a carpenter.

John Calvin, the learned divine and the founder of the Presbyterian Church, was, according to some authorities, the son of a cooper and to others he was the son of a carpenter, and aided his father in his work in his early life.

Whewell, the famous philosopher and mathematician, was the son of a cabinet maker.

Northcote, the celebrated portrait painter, was a mechanic's son.

Theirs, the President of France and author of the "French Revolution," was the son of a joiner and lock-smith, and always said: "A good mechanic was spoiled when I became a college student." And all through his life he had a love for mechanics and mechanism.

Hayden, the immortal musical composer, was the son of a wheelwright and carpenter: the author of the "Creation" was frequently threatened with the spoke of a wheel for neglecting his carpenter's tools to play the violin.

Prior, the English poet, famous in the seventeenth century, was another famous man the son of a carpenter.

And Christ was the son of a carpenter, by adoption.

## General Laws.

**WEEKLY PAY.**—Weekly payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

**CONVICT LABOR.**—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

**LABOR'S HOLIDAY.**—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

**EIGHT HOURS.**—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

**AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.**—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes, and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

**LIEN LAWS.**—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long delays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

**BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.**—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

**GRADING WAGES.**—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first-class men to offer their labor at third-class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best, and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

## We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms. Labor papers please copy:

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## Coming Disaster.



HE "silver" question, like all other questions, has two sides, says the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, and if one is given to investigating without prejudice he will probably know less about the subject, after listening to both sides, than he did in the beginning. He will discover that each side predicts dire disaster if their particular ideas do not control future financial legislation.

The silver people attribute the "hard times" that have been recently experienced to the demonetization of silver, and they promise that a restoration of silver to its former standing will bring prosperity.

For argument's sake let us accept the silver people's statement as a fact, so far as the natural effect on the industries of the country are concerned; but there is something to be taken into consideration that has apparently been overlooked. It must not be forgotten that within a radius of a few miles from the city hall in New York will be found men who can make a panic or "unmake" one at their pleasure.

If the next Congress is controlled by the silver people there is no doubt that the National banks and their Eastern moneyed allies will boycott the country at large. An "object lesson" will be given the people that they will never forget. The business of the country is conducted on a credit basis; this credit will be refused. The capitalists of London will come to the assistance of Wall street and the people will probably plead for peace. Of course this all wrong, but what are you going to do about it?

Henry Clews & Co. in a recent circular frankly expose the programme and their opinion of a "government of the people." They say:

"The mere fact that a large portion of the people should be intent upon forcing the acceptance of a debased and fluctuating metal as standard money is a discouraging symptom; for it shows to what dangerous ends an ignorant free suffrage may be prostituted. Wall street has learned to believe that there are greater pretenses than party platforms, than legislative subservience to popular ignorance, than the madness of a partisan infatuation. They know that there are situations and events which can instantly coerce and convert the most reckless legislators into willing servants. The near prospect of the authorization of free coinage—a counting of heads showing a certainty of a two-third vote in the House and Senate for 16 to 1—would evoke in Wall street the kind of conditions that no Congress has ever yet dared to disregard, and the cause of free coinage would be overthrown at the moment when its success seemed most certain. It is this reserved power on which Wall street is reposing."

This will be worse than a labor riot; the Pullman strike will be forgotten. A labor riot can be quelled by sending the troops and shooting a few strikers, but who would think of shooting "Wall street?" When the Southern States became tired of the combination and desired to set up a little republic of their own, at the expense of a few billion dollars and a half million lives, the little republic was knocked into a cocked hat; but who would dare to knock "Wall street" into a cocked hat?

Wall street does not control the American navy and army, but Wall street does control people who control the American navy and army, which is the next best thing. When Wall street puts the screws to the people, when Wall street brings into action "this reserved power" that Messrs. Clews & Co. say they have, already cocked and primed, we will probably see a dozen "Black Fridays."

## Organization Means High Wages.

IT is often said that agitation among the working classes in industrial centres is the primary cause of strikes, lockouts, etc., which are only disturbing elements at best, and can only mean lower wages to those who engage in them. If this be true, then low wages will be obtained wherever labor is organized and the strike and lockout are popular. As a matter of fact the contrary is true.

It is in those trades that maintain an organization of some sort and indulge occasionally in strikes, that wages are comparatively high. And, on the other hand, it is in those places where the voice of agitation is silenced, that wages fall to the minimum, gives only a bare living. Compare such cities as Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence, with Lynn, Brockton or Haverhill. There is no organization of labor to speak of in the first named cities, but in our shoe cities there is always more or less contest going on between employer and employed.

In some of the Rhode Island towns and cities, the miserable pittance paid to labor can be called wages only by courtesy. Seventy-five cents per week, or twelve and one-half cents per day, is the wages paid to pinched and puny children, who are robbed of the joy and sunshine of life's morning; while strong, able and willing men are forced to tramp, beg or steal. There are no organizations of labor there to interfere. It is hardly possible for wages to go lower, for the next lowest step will be out of existence.

In such cities as Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester, wages of common labor is ninety cents to one dollar per day; and this low rate of wages is chiefly due to the lack of organization.

Some of our members can remember when wages were as low for lasting. Does any one doubt that the raise of wages is due to the organizations? The time has gone by when the worker standing alone can have any voice in fixing wages. Under existing conditions he cannot apply his labor to the satisfaction of his needs. He does not even own the tools with which he works. He is only one link in the chain of producers and consumers. And he can only move as the whole chain moves. Only in combination with his fellows will he have voice. Combination which will subordinate the individual interests of each to the common interests of all will always compel better terms from employers.

—Exchange.

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Union Cut Nails are made by Junction Nail Co., at Mingo Junction, Ohio; Laughlin Nail Co., at Martin's Ferry, Ohio; Labelle Nail Co., at Wheeling, W. Va.; Lakeside Nail Co., at Hammond, Ind.; LeClair Nail Co., Belleville Nail Co., Belleville Steel and Nail Co., all located at Belleville, Ill.

## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

The above list of nail mills is recognized by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers where Union men are employed.

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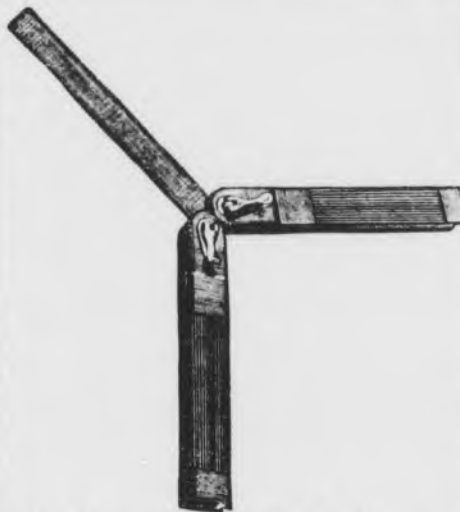
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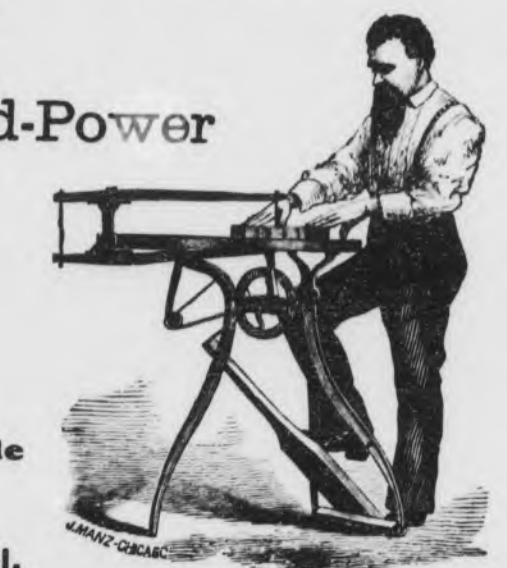


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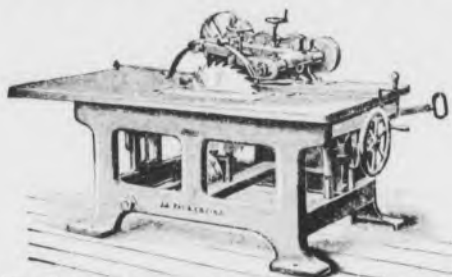


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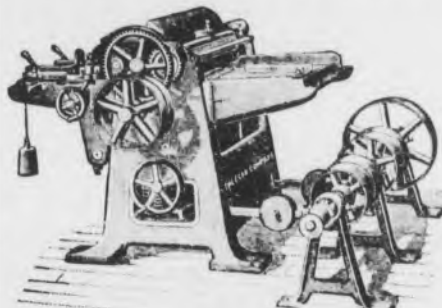
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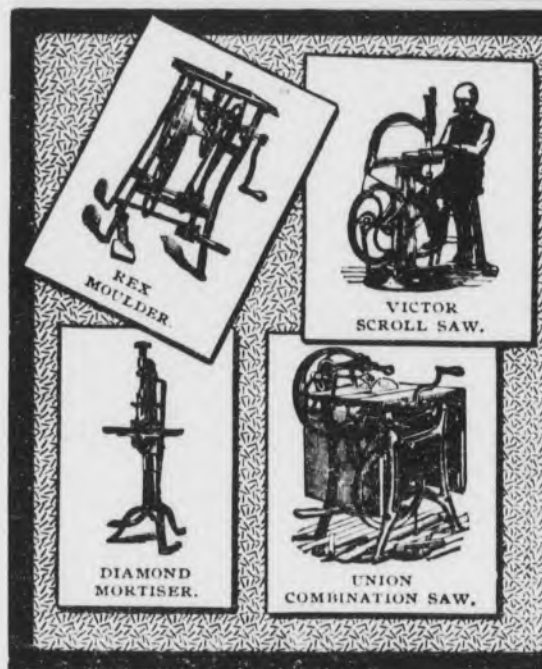


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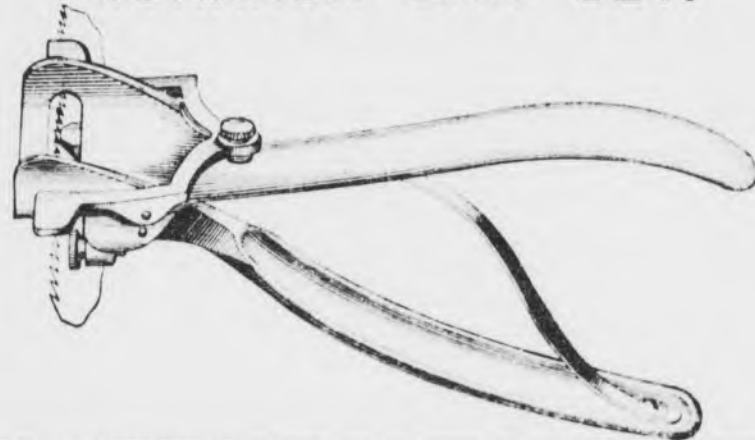


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And kept up wages during hard times wherever we had a live Union.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests

VOL. XVI.—No. 9.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1896

{ Fifty Cents per Year.  
{ Single Copies, 5 Cts.

## Help the Brewery Workmen's Fight Against the English Syndicate.

For three years past, the National Union of United Brewery Workmen has made a courageous and stubbornly hard fight against the English syndicate breweries of St. Louis. The managers of said breweries are notoriously hostile to Organized Labor and locked out all their employees for the only reason that they refused to sever their connection with a Trade Union. Hence the boycott against these breweries and it has been pushed vigorously in the last three years by the National Union of Brewers, manfully sustained by the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated societies.

The Carpenters' Local Unions can be of great service in this struggle, and with the help of the entire Trade Union movement of America, the Journeymen Brewers Union can achieve a glorious victory against this tyrannical syndicate. It is, consequently, the duty of each and every member and every Local in the places here mentioned to push ahead the fight by hard, vigorous measures.

THE AMERICAN BREWING COMPANY is one of these objectionable breweries, and sends beer to San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal.; to Springfield, Galesburg and Collinsville, Ill.; Des Moines, Davenport and Burlington, Iowa; Kansas City, Mo.; New York City; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala.; Colorado Springs, Leadville, Col.; Paducah, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.

ANTHONY KUHN & COMPANY'S beer is on sale in Paducah, Ky.; Kansas City, Mo.; Springfield, Ill., and Lincoln, Ill.

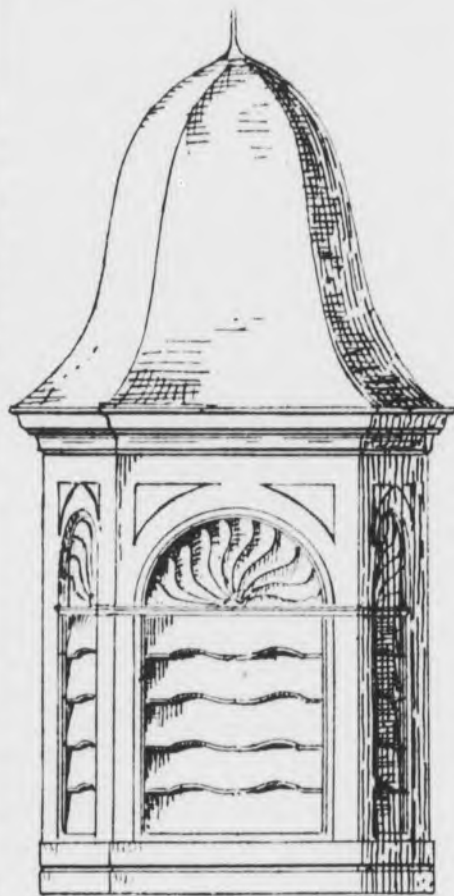
OBERT ARSENAL BREWING COMPANY sells in Paducah, Ky., and the GREEN TREE BREWERY COMPANY also sells in Kansas City, Mo.

The Unions in the places mentioned should drive out this scabby beer.

## From the Forest City.

CLEVELAND, OHIO. We have been working to bar out cheap millwork from this city and have had several very encouraging conferences with the mill owners of this city. The strike here on the Brown Hoisting Works has been a great eye-opener in favor of labor organization. Union 11 has grown wonderfully in membership since April 1st, and the eight-hour day is quite general on carpenter work. We are making excellent preparations for the U. B. Convention, Sept. 21st, and will give a hearty welcome to the delegates.

WACO, TEX.—Union 622 has its own hall, nicely fitted with library and reading room. We have frequent public meetings and social entertainments to arouse public interest in our work. We give three-quarters of an hour every meeting to the discussion of public questions or to some problem in framing.



Prize Offer.

To the reader of THE CARPENTER who sends in the best lines and layout for the rafters of the above tower roof, with the bevels, etc., I will send a complete set of my books, bound in cloth. Address all matter to the Editor of THE CARPENTER. This offer will hold good to the 1st of January, 1897, when the prize will be awarded.

The different solutions will be published in THE CARPENTER so that each competitor may compare his method with the others submitted. The roof has an octagonal plan.

OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

SPOKANE, WASH.—We have seen five years of the dullest times in this city of our day and generation. Business flattened down in 1891—two years before the general panic.

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS' UNION No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., a body of several hundred members, has consolidated with Union 421, of Detroit, and taken a charter from the U. B. The new union is now known as Union No. 19, and unites the carpenters of Detroit in one effective organization. Well done!

THE BUILDING operatives in Vienna, Austria, have been contemplating a strike for higher wages and for a working day of about 8½ hours per day. This will affect some 30,000 workers, about 5,000 of whom are women. In Vienna and many cities of Continental Europe, women and youths serve as laborers and hod carriers.

## Trade Movements.

HITCHCOCK, TEX.—Carpenters have established the eight hour work day, and a scale of thirty-five cents per hour.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Carpenters went on strike against Mr. J. Hopeman, who would not pay the Union scale; 18 men went out and brought the contractor to terms.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 has held several successful public meetings lately with stirring speeches from members of the U. B.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Union 96 has placed a walking delegate in the field and we have made great headway in membership; trade, however, is very dull and many members out of work.

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Union 86 has already proved beneficial in holding wages to the standard. A Chicago man, building a large hotel here, wanted to cut the wages to \$2.70 per day, but through the efforts of the Union he was balked.

At the Miners Congress in Aix La Chapelle this year the eight-hour day was favored by a vote of 960,395, against 126,000 votes, 57 delegates were present representing 1,087,000 miners in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Austria.

THE CIGARS made by Kerbs, Wertheim & Shiffer, New York City, are an unfair product and are under the ban of the A. F. of L. The work is done in a filthy tenement house factory and the firm has reduced wages repeatedly and discharged some of the employees who joined the Union.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Union 36 is attempting to establish co-operation between the merchants and themselves to wipe out irresponsible contractors. The large number of lien suits and other complications caused by jack-leg bosses has brought the Merchants Exchange into action with Union 36.

AMALGAMATED Association of Iron and Steel Workers has gained its strike at Elwood, Ind., against a reduction of wages in the tin plate industry. This year the Amalgamated were very successful in staving off reductions in wages and in securing advances in a number of cases. The employers quite generally have come to Union terms and fully 3,000 non-union men have been brought into the society.

## Coming Trade Union Conventions.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen in Harmony Hall, Galveston, Tex., on Sept. 14th;—Journeymen Brewers National Union, in Workmen's Hall, Cincinnati, O., on Sept. 20th;—Amalgamated Wood Workers Int. Union in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 5th.—Twelfth annual session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at Quebec, Sept. 15th;—Cigar Makers Convention in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21st, 1896;—Plasterers International Union, at Cleveland, O., Sept. 14th.



HARRY LLOYD, Union 33, Boston, Mass., acted as chosen Chief Marshal Labor Day, of the Boston Central Labor Union, and has been recently elected President of that body.

CHAS. H. MATCHETT, Presidential candidate of the Socialistic Labor Party is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a carpenter. What Carpenters' Union does he belong to?

JOHN WILLIAMS, President Union 125, Utica, N. Y., and member of our G. E. B., has been nominated for the State Legislature of New York, by the Utica Trades Assembly.

WM. H. CAMPBELL, formerly Rec. Sec. Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., and delegate from that union to the Indianapolis Convention in 1894, is now mechanical superintendent for Frederick Loeser & Co., importing retailers.

The death of HENRY MILLER, Ex-Grand President of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is a source of sincere regret to the many friends he had in labor circles. His death was caused by an electric shock, while working in Washington, D. C.

## Items of Interest.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Trade at a standstill; still we are getting ready to try for the eight hours next year.

THE COMBINED efforts of organized labor have been helpful to the United Hatters in unionizing the Sigler Hat Company, Philadelphia, last month.

DULUTH, Minn.—Union 361 had a fine new silk banner Labor Day and made a grand turn out. We have had a cheering increase in membership for several months back.

THE JEWEL stoves and ranges made by the Detroit Stove Works, should not be purchased. The firm locked out its Union stove mounters and hired unskilled hands. It refuses to arbitrate, and defies the public.

AMALGAMATED Carpenters have only 40 branches in the United States, and eight in Canada, and a total of 1,786 members in the 48 branches. They have 393 members in New York City, 179 in Chicago, and 167 in Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, Conn.—We are in hopes of getting the eight-hour day November 2 next, by agreement with the contractors, through the perfection of our organization and without a strike. At least we are bending our energies in that direction. Business Agent Walz has been making an effective canvass of the jobs, and has unionized one after another. It is now quite generally the rule to specify in the contracts that none but Union carpenters shall be employed. Agent Walz is a hustler.



## Gold and the Poets.

Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks.  
—Shakespeare.

Gold is the strength, the sinews of the world;  
The health, the soul, the beauty most divine;  
A mark of gold hides all deformities;  
Gold is heaven's physis, life's restorative.  
—Decker.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,  
Molten, graven, hammer'd and rolled;  
Heavy to get, and light to hold;  
Hoarded, bartered, bought, and sold,  
Stolen, borrowed, squander'd, doled;  
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old,  
To the very verge of the church-yard mould;  
Price of many a crime untold;  
Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
Good or bad, a thousand fold!—Hood.

What female heart can gold despise?—Gray.

The plague of gold strikes far and near.  
—Mrs. Browning.

There is thy gold whose poison to men's souls  
Doing more murders in this loathsome world,  
Than these poor compounds thou may'st not sell:  
I sell thee poison, thou hast sold me none.  
—Shakespeare.

There is no place invincible, wherein an ass  
loaden with gold may not enter.—Colclitt.

Because its blessings are abused  
Must gold be censured, cursed, accused?—Gay.

Gold! gold! in all ages the curse of mankind,  
Thy fetters are forged for the soul and the mind.

To gain thee men barter eternity's crown,  
Yield honor, affection and lasting renown.  
—Benjamin.

The lust of gold succeeds the lust of conquests.  
—Johnson.

Sain't-seducing gold.—Shakespeare.

O, cursed lust of gold! When for thy sake  
The fool throws up his interest in both worlds,  
First starved in this, then damn'd in that to come.  
—Blair.

Stronger than thunder's winged force  
All-powerful gold can speed its course.  
—Francis.

The thirst for gold hath made men demons.  
—Burleigh.

## The Same Kind of Lesson Should be Taught More of Them.

To show how some of the non-Unionists are sometimes badly mistaken, one of the chips who was in the employ of Moore Bros., of Kansas City, for a long time, was laid off some time ago. He started out looking for a job and the first place he struck was a Union job on the corner of Seventeenth and Jefferson streets. The foreman asked him if he had a Union card and he responded as follows: He said he upheld the eight-hour work day and the Union scale of wages, but did not belong to the Union; in fact, he said that it was unnecessary for him to belong to one, as he abided by the Union rules. But the foreman told him different, and the result is just one more idle non-Union carpenter.

## The Workingman Suffers.

One by one modern inventions are knocking out our workingmen. The typesetting machine is a success and the human compositor will soon be a thing of the past. The electric motor will shortly displace the engineer, and another large body of men will go to the wall. The question as to where this is to end can only be answered when we know who is to own the coming machine.—Ex.



In July CARPENTER, we published W. C. REAGAN, who broke the blackball record in Union 55, Denver, Col. He was blackballed for his unsavory and chronic character as a scab. Lately he was heard of in Cripple Creek, Col., from where he vamoosed leaving lumber bills and men unpaid. He drew the first payment of \$1,300 on a contract and then skipped. This foul scoundrel should be brought up with a round turn next place he comes.

JULIUS MANGER, formerly of Texas, is now operating as a contractor in New Orleans. He is a notorious piece-worker and makes a practice of advertising in the newspapers of other cities to bring men here under false promises. He recently could not pay the wages due his men. He is a thorough injury to the trade, in every respect.

## The Approaching Convention of Employing Builders.

In the call for the Tenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Builders, to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., September 15th, Secretary Wm. H. Saywood says:

Taking the relations between employers and their workmen, for example, we should be able to show through our discussions that, by and through organization, builders may be enabled to prevent the occurrence of labor disturbances of all kinds, thus avoiding the disastrous results which follow enforced settlement when both sides are unfit for dispassionate judgment, owing to the antagonisms resulting from open warfare. The steady extension of organization on the part of the workmen implies a duty on the part of employers to combine in order that they may not be subjected individually to attack from united bodies of employees.

It must be conceded that, however improper the action of workmen's organizations at times may be, the object of the average Trade Union is the betterment of the conditions by which the workmen are surrounded; and it is often because of the failure by the employers to fulfill their share of the duty involved in the relationship, that the workmen arrive at unjust and one-sided conclusions; but so long as employers fail to present their side, and do their share toward establishing permanently harmonious relations, so long will the conclusions of the workmen continue to be one-sided.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which strikes continue to occur, there is a manifest desire on the part of the workmen to avoid open breach; and in order to obtain the ends they have failed to secure through strike, they are seeking control through legislation. Employers in their present disorganized state are incapable of influencing legislation, and are virtually at the mercy of the persistent, unrelenting efforts on the part of the workmen.

This one function of organization, the value of which is beyond computation, is the means whereby employers and workmen in every branch of the building trades can reach an amicable agreement, under the existence of which strikes or lockouts or other complications arising out of the relationship will be impossible.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the late strike in the building trades in London cost the carpenters \$125,000 for strike benefits; bricklayers, \$60,000; plasterers, \$50,000; general builders' laborers, \$75,000, which taken into account with the heavy losses sustained by the master builders, aggregates probably \$450,000.

## British Trades Union Congress.

A United Press dispatch announces that the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress has decided to appoint a sub-committee of three members to receive the American delegates on their arrival in England and to see to their entertainment during their sojourn there. Whatever may be the views of the American delegates, they will find that their British conferees do not intend to waste the time of the Congress on general or idealist proposals. Socialism or quasi-Socialistic resolutions hardly get a mention in the agenda. Of State Socialism, however, there is enough. British Trades Unions are not free from the belief that the State can do much that individual effort fails to accomplish, and every year these Congresses enlarge their borders by asking the State to interfere on behalf of their class. Still, this year's agenda, amended, it is understood, by the light of the ridiculous International Socialist Congress, contains less of the Collectivist platform than has been seen in the programmes of the last two or three years. Distinctively there is only one resolution of a purely Socialist type, that from the Scottish typos, in favor of the Nationalization of land, means of production, distribution and exchange. The Scottish typos ask the Parliamentary Committee to draft a bill on these lines to be introduced at an early day.

Mr. Cowey, who presided at the opening of the Socialist Congress to his own discomfiture, will, in all likelihood, open the Trades Union Congress. He will have around him Thomas Connolly, of the Amalgamated Engineers, head of the most potent Anglo-American Union; R. Knight, of the Boiler-makers and Shipbuilders, and other responsible leaders of the British Trade Unions. To show the practical character of the Congress there may be mentioned some of the resolutions. These are: "Factory Legislation," "Co-operation and Trades Unionism," "Hours in Bakehouses," "Employment of Children in Factories," "Education and Public Money," "Boiler Inspection," "Government Contracts," "Hours for Working Women," and "Law of Master and Servant." In brief, little or nothing is here of a fantastic, ideologist nature. The Congress will sit from September 7 to 12.

## Trade Union Wreckers.

The "Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance" has been formally launched in New York City. The delegates were composed chiefly of seceding and expelled Knights of Labor Assemblies, a few expelled Bakers' Unions, one or two expelled Waiters' Unions, a few musical clubs, a few pants and infant cloak makers' Unions, Socialists' section, etc., nearly all of whom come from New York City and its immediate surroundings. Thus was formed a national alliance with local delegates. The chief work of this alleged convention was the denunciation of Trades Unions and Trade-Unionists generally. This was done with neatness and dispatch, and in a style and language that would make the most vicious capitalist turn green with envy, all of which was sweet music for Carnegie, Pullman, et al. One of the most conspicuous banners in the hall read as follows:

"Leave the poor old stranded wreck  
(Trades Union pure and simple)  
And pull for the shore."

A few days later the same delegates or nearly the same, met at the National Convention of the Socialistic Labor party and indorsed the Alliance.—Cigar Makers' Journal.

## Mills of the Orient.

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST TO AMERICANS.



HARTON BARKER, of Philadelphia, prominent in business and financial circles some time ago returned from an extended visit to China and Japan. These are his words:

"It was a great sight, to witness the immense cotton mills of Osaka, a city of 400,000 inhabitants, near Kobe, the seat of the cotton manufacturing industry of Japan, as well as the woolen mills, spindles and looms, running day and night, to supply not only the wants of Japan but of Europe and other countries as well. Their chief product at present consists of a kind of cotton fabric which is used by us in rough shirtings and dresses for women. They expect not only to increase their export to Europe, but also to America, and the manufacturers, foreign and domestic, are elated over the prospects of great profits, which they fully hope to realize within the next few years.

"They also manufacture a specialty of rugs after the order of those manufactured in this city, which they originally took for a pattern. Surgical instruments are being made there at about one-tenth of the cost of similar instruments in Europe. They have arrived at such a degree of perfection in the manufacture of these that it is impossible to distinguish the Japanese product from the European.

"As an illustration of their low standard of wages in China, a first-class farm laborer receives but \$1 a month, which keeps him in a way satisfactory to himself, although in abject filth. With this ridiculous sum he even clothes himself decently. Very few people are to be seen in rags, and these only among a class such as the opium fiend, who is utterly worthless and very much like our American drunkard.

"The filth of all their cities, Peking especially, outside of the range of foreign influence, is frightful to behold. Yet with all this filth it is easy to find beautiful and costly fabrics and surroundings such as one would expect to see in the homes of the rich. One passes frequently from a street foul with refuse into a residence of immaculate cleanliness.

"China, as well as Japan, is awakening to the position her cheap labor, her productive soil, her mineral wealth, give her. And the Chinese have also erected a number of cotton mills for the purpose of supplying their own people with the cotton clothes which heretofore were brought from America and Europe. They are contemplating the erection of woolen mills in which to manufacture carpets and rugs for American and European markets. They now know that about eighty per cent. of the carpet wools used in those countries are obtained from China, and they expect soon to ship that wool manufactured into carpets instead of the raw material. They must, though, in the beginning, have superintendents familiar with such machinery as is used in America and Europe. They will have great difficulty in finding men whom they are willing to trust, as they are of an exceedingly suspicious nature.

"The government of China is, of course, very weak. But whether the present dynasty continues or whether some Chinese revolution succeeds in changing the personnel of the government, or whether the European powers agree upon the partition of China, industrially and commercially, China will remain one great compact mass. The European and American parts of the world must accept the conditions that exist and protect themselves from Asiatic competition or sink in time, and not a long time at that, to the Asiatic level."



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### Laying Out—From Rod.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



**C**ARPENTERS and mechanics in sash and blind shops are frequently required to make a large number of pieces of joinery of different sizes and

forms, as doors, sash, blinds, panel-work, etc. As it would be obviously impossible to work directly from the architect's drawings for the reason that they would be mused, and their difficulty to understand, a system has been adopted whereby men can readily comprehend what is wanted and proceed without delay. Working plans is one way and rods another. We will proceed with the latter and more comprehensive method.

and muntins 4 inches; bottom panel 1 foot 6 inches; upper panels 1½ inches.

The second margin shows that three 6-foot-8-inch doors are to be made and divided up into 3 panels, as the scale here shows, and the third margin calls for 8 doors, 8 feet 6 inches high, with inside spacing to scale. The fourth margin indicates the lay out for a number of sash doors with one light of glass, one-half in the depth of the rebate for same; these doors are to have panels raised on one side and flush on the other, and are to be 2 inches thick, ovolo molded and of pine

for the doors, both in the height and width, with the dimensions so figured that they will come out exact. The usefulness of the rod will be seen here, where the measurements are figured, and should there be a number of different doors or transoms and a variety of doors, windows or any description of paneled or framed joinery, it can and in fact must be laid out full-sized on a detail drawing or on a rod. Perhaps the greatest value of the laying out rod is found in its accuracy and it will be of great utility to those carpenters who are obliged to lay out and

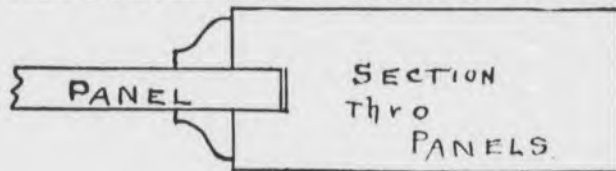


FIG. 3.

stuff to be dimensioned as the scale shows. The scale measurements can be taken directly from these sketches with a common 2-foot rule. These laying outs give all the lights and vertical measurements for all the doors.

On turning the rod over we find that the widths are all laid out on that side, which is done as follows:

Width of 16 doors 2 feet 10 inches wide by 7 feet 6 inches high. This means that there are 16 of 7-foot-6-inch doors which must be 2 feet 10 inches wide.

The mechanic then with his rule, try

work by hand their own detail. It is true that sash, and blind, and wood-working factories generally manufacture this class of work and most of the frame joinery used in our modern joinery is made therein, but in spite of all this it is essential that a modern carpenter should be able, if he obtain employment in these places, to be able to read a rod as laid out by shop foreman so that he himself may select or figure up the quantities of stuff necessary to construct the details and mark them off for correct working by the various machines.

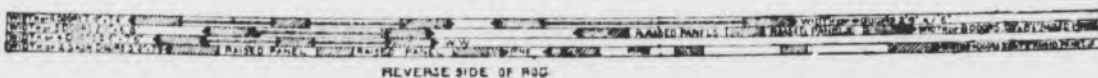
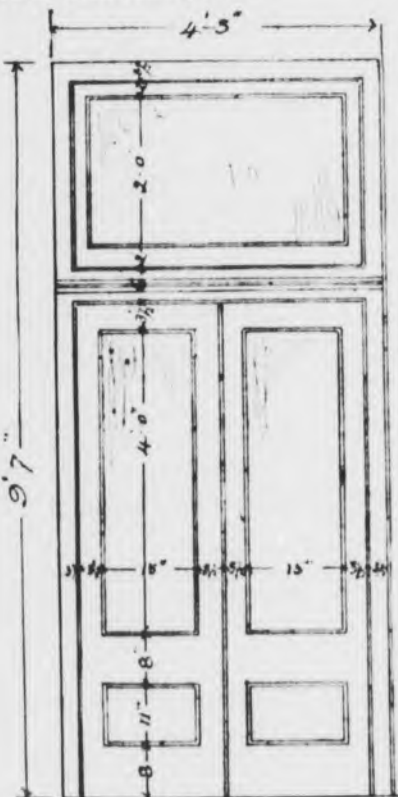


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 of the sketches will give the reader a good idea of how a dimension rod for laying out ought to be made. It is a piece of ¾-inch clear pine, 4 inches wide and 10 feet long, divided on both sides into 4 parallel margins 1 inch wide, marked with lead pencil.



ELEVATION

FIG. 2.

Now, commencing with the first margin, and taking off the list, we find by counting that the drawings call for 24 white wood doors, 7 feet 6 inches high, of different widths; we take a 2 foot rule and mark out this height and place a stop-mark as shown. When this is done, a scale rule must be used to measure the drawings for the sizes of the panels, rails and muntins or muntins as they are sometimes called, and these are laid out full and actual size on the rod; for instance, we find that the bottom rail called for here is 9 inches; lock rail 8 inches, top rail 5½ inches; inside rails

square and pencil, marks off a space 2 feet 10 inches long, and places the stop marks next, sets out the width of the door stiles 5½ inches and finally determines the central point and marks in the upright muntin. He now wants four 7 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 8 inches wide, with no muntins, or only one panel between the stiles. These he lays out as on the second margin; working from the face

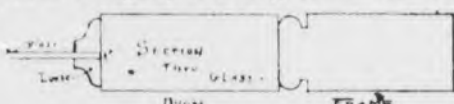


FIG. 4.

of the rod, he lays out the width of five doors, which are to be 6-8 high by 12 feet 2 inches and makes the stiles 5 inches wide; also the 8-foot-6-inch doors, which all measure 3 feet and have a muntin and raised panels, being better doors. Finally, the sash-door widths are laid out on the fourth margin and the rod is complete. For the accuracy of the result, it is

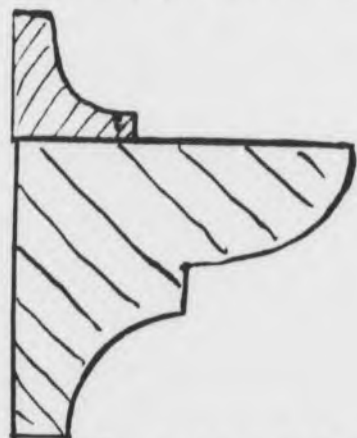


FIG. 5.

essential in making an instrument of this kind that all requirements be written on it as to kinds of wood; panels, etc., and also molding for panels.

Fig. 2 of the illustrations is the front elevation of a pair of store doors with a transom sash, showing the measurements

In concluding this article I would impress upon our modern carpenters the necessity to become educated and familiar with our magnificent wood-working machinery, as it has come to stay and in order to make it profitable one must understand it.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 are details of the store door and transom seen at Fig. 2 and will convey to the reader the proper construction of the door, etc.

#### Combine to Meet Combinations.

It is remarkable—perhaps you have observed it—that those who are forever denouncing railroad corporations and combines and trusts are seldom found in the ranks of those who work and organize for less hours of labor and higher wages. For our part, we say, let the combines go on. They will go on anyhow, whether we like it or not. Combinations of trade must be met by power. Labor must organize.—*Paterson Labor Standard*.

#### Illogical Certainly.

An employer who says he will pay his help only what he pleases, because he "won't be dictated to by a labor union," is illogical, to say the least. Why don't he refuse to insure his property because he "won't be dictated to" by fire insurance companies? Why don't he carry his products to customers on a wheel-borrow, because he "won't be dictated to" by railroad corporations—or go to Hades because he "won't be dictated to" by a church organization as to the price of a pew? The truth is that a man who uses the "won't-be-dictated-to" excuse to pay low wages is a craven coward when imposed on by men wealthier than himself, and he proves his cowardice by trying to get even by abusing those who are poorer than he.—*Seattle Labor Gazette*.

#### All Talk and No Cider.

We often meet the man who is just as good a Union man as ever lived. He repeats the numberless battles he has fought for the Union and the heroic sacrifices he has made. He deplores the many changes that have been made and tells us what he would do to rectify them. When asked to show his card: Oh, he has left that in some branch two or three years ago, and as it is so long ago he has forgotten where. Such men make us tired. The Union cannot be run on wind.—(*Quarrymen's Journal*).

#### A Grand Victory For the Carpenters of Milwaukee.

The boycott against the Schlitz Brewing Company, has been successful after only a month's effort. Not long ago we published this firm for giving out its carpenter work and building to unfair contractors. The Building Trades Council of Milwaukee exhausted every honorable effort to bring the firm to terms and finally had to levy a boycott. From 100 to 150 scab carpenters were employed on work for this brewery. The Schlitz Company has now signed an agreement with the Building Trades Council to have none but Union men. The Miller brewery and the Oberman Company had to do the same, and so have all the brewers. This has given our carpenter Unions quite a boost.

#### John Burns' Proposed New Law.

John Burns proposes to have a law passed by Parliament making it compulsory for employers to give domestic servants "a character" on dismissal. Laws to that effect have long been in force in France and Germany, and against such laws the workers of both countries are contending. In France the practice is known as "the livret," and under it if an employee or servant shows any independence, or enters into any labor organization, the employer can withhold the certificate, which practically acts as a blacklist, and keeps the employee from getting employment elsewhere. John Burns is seriously in error in proposing any such measure. It is against the trend and spirit of the labor movement.

#### The German American Typographia

This old-time society of German journeymen printers engaged on German newspapers and in German job offices is part of the International Typographical Union. It is modeled after the plan of the English Trade Unions and has out-of-work benefits and other very advanced features of value to its members.

Though only a small organization, the financial standing of the German-American Typographia is excellent. The total income during the last fiscal year was \$27,641.68, and the total expenses \$25,004.80, leaving a surplus of \$2,636.88. Amount on hand July 1, 1895, \$5,959.20; amount on hand June 30, 1896, \$8,596.08, or \$7.70 per capita. The dues and death assessments during the year amounted to \$20.80 per member; this does not include the local assessments. The following benefits were paid during the year: Out-of-work, \$7,812; sick, \$5,426.65; burial, \$2,637.41; strike, \$639.93; traveling, \$339.86. Total amount of benefits paid, \$17,855.85.

#### CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



LOCAL  
STAMP.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1896.



## Propositions for Convention.

## UNIFORM DUES, ETC.

Union 483, San Francisco, Cal., favors uniform dues at \$1 per month, a uniform initiation fee of \$5; uniform sick and accident benefits, equalization of funds annually, and where there are more than ten Unions in a State, they shall have a State convention to meet once a year.

Union 22, San Francisco, favors the second and fifth of above propositions and opposed the other three. This union favors payment of mileage to convention by General Office.

Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., indorses the idea of uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefit, and out-of-work benefit, etc. Also wants Sec. 58 amended so a Union will not have to pay cap. tax on a new member until three months after his admission.

Union 256, Belt, Mont., favors uniform dues and sick benefits.

Union 352, Anderson, Ind., supports the plan of uniform dues, fees, sick benefits and equalization of funds, but opposes an out-of-work benefit. This Union favors a tool insurance.

Union 476, New York City, is opposed to the equalization of funds, but favors of the proposition that all dues, initiation fees and benefits be made uniform.

Sec. 10. The words "no proxy representation," be stricken out.

Sec. 64. The words "engaged at carpenter work," be stricken out.

We recommend the adoption of a clause as general law, "That wherever a District Council exists, said D. C. shall consist of one elected delegate from each Local Union in the district for the first 100 members in good standing, or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for each 100 members in good standing, or majority fraction thereof. Providing, however, that it shall be lawful for all the L. U. in one district, if they so decide by a two-thirds majority in general vote, to constitute their D. C. with only one delegate from each L. U.; said delegate, however, to cast as many votes in the district as the Local he represents would be entitled to delegates under the first section of this act."

Resolved, That this Local condemns the action of the Brooklyn D. C. appealing to the courts of law against the legally constituted authorities and constitution of our Brotherhood, and we demand that the General Convention take cognizance of this case and administer such punishment as the circumstances call for.

We further recommend the adoption of a law to expel from this Brotherhood any party or parties refusing to abide by the legally constituted authorities of the Brotherhood or their decisions, and who appeal therefrom to a court of law.

We favor the adoption of a law prohibiting a D. C. from selling working cards to members of our Brotherhood from another District.

Union 547, Cripple Creek, Colo., sends these resolutions:

WHEREAS, The time has arrived in the history of the U. B. of Carpenters when it is necessary to have uniform laws, initiation fees and dues, for the better maintenance of the Unions throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, The organ of the Brotherhood has for the past five months advocated a change in this direction, therefore be it suggested to the head office for publication in a future number of THE CARPENTER, the following changes in the Constitution, to wit:

1st. That we have a uniform initiation fee of \$5.00.

2d. That we have uniform dues of 75 cents per month.

3d. That we have a uniform sick benefit of \$5.00 per week for twelve weeks, and \$3.00 per week for remainder of sickness, provided that such sickness is not brought on by any misconduct of the member.

4 and 5 discarded.

6th. That we have a uniform system of equalization of funds, so as to prevent the lapsing of small or weak lodges.

## REGULATION OF APPRENTICES.

7th. That we have a uniform law regulating the number of apprentices, to wit: in mills and carpenter's shops, where a large number of men are employed, the limit shall be one boy to every ten men, and that such boy shall not be over the age of eighteen when he goes as an apprentice, and when he is twenty-one years old he shall be considered free, and said apprentice shall receive from his employer a certificate of ability, which he shall show when he wishes to join the Union.

## COMMITTEES.

8th. That we have a uniform system of appointing committees. The president shall, on the first meeting night of each month, appoint seven members as a sick committee, whose duty it shall be to visit any and all sick members at least once a day from the 1st of May to the end of October, between the hours of 7 A. M. to 8 P. M., and from the 1st of November to the last of April, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 7 P. M., and that a visitor's book be supplied and kept at the house of each sick member, so that visitor shall sign his name and the hour he made the visit, and the last visitor to bring the book to the Union meeting for inspection by the President and Financial Secretary. Any visitor neglecting to visit shall be fined 50 cents for each neglect, except through sickness or some other unavoidable accident, such fines to be placed as dues against such member.

## GOOD OF THE ORDER.

9th. That it shall be lawful at all times, under the above head of business, to discuss political economy and whatever may be to the best interest of the working masses, but to abstain at all times from introducing partisan politics.

## 10th. State Federation of Labor.

That we recommend to the A. F. of L. the advisability of deputizing an organizer in every State of the Union to organize a federation in each State for the purpose of uniting our forces more strongly against monopolistic tyranny.

## AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

Sec. 51. Erase the word lapse on second line.

Sec. 54. Erase the word lapsed on first line.

Sec. 55. Erase the words two dollars on second line, and insert five dollars as per suggestion. Also on same line erase the figures 50c. and insert 75c.

Sec. 58. On first line erase the word twenty and insert the word ten.

Sec. 97. Erase the whole section and insert suggestion No. 3.

Sec. 150. Insert suggestion No. 8.

## CAPITA TAX ON MEMBERS.

Union 349, Orange, N. J., desires amendment so to not pay capita tax on members three months in arrears.

## QUORUM.

Union 31, Trenton, N. J., suggests that

in Unions of twenty-five members or less, five members shall constitute a quorum.

## VARIOUS AMENDMENTS.

Union 715, New York, submits amendment to Sec. 115, so that in entering a local, a member with clearance shall be examined by a committee of three and be balloted on by the local he desires to enter same as Local 88 wants. The position of Union 61 as to amendment of Sec. 75 is also endorsed, and an out-of-work benefit is opposed. No other organization of carpenters be recognized and the treaty with the Amalgamation be repealed.

Union 457, New York City, desires to have the right to initiate any member within the jurisdiction of Greater New York who speaks the Scandinavian language.

## DONATIONS TO MEMBERS.

Union 360, Galesburg, Ill., wants Sec. 179 amended to strike out last words "nor for donations to members," and insert "except for members unable to pay their dues."

## PARTISAN POLITICS.

Local 309, New York City, instructed its delegates to amend Sec. 4, of parliamentary rules, which refers to partisan politics, etc., is to be stricken. Amendment: At the opening of the convention of the U. B., no person who is in any way affiliated with any of the old political parties shall be allowed to address the convention.

When the New York District Council deems it opportune to demand eight hours and the abolishment of large tools in behalf of the Cabinetmakers (309) such move shall be aided financially out of the Protective Fund.

Union 375, New York City, offers the following:

Sec. 99. Shall be amended to read as follows: Should the wife be sick at the time her husband joins the Union, then said wife shall, after she becomes well, be examined by a physician.

Sec. 122. Shall be amended to read: He shall be expelled and not admitted again for less than \$25.00.

Furthermore: Every Local having a membership of over 500, shall have the right to elect its own Business Agent from among its members, the same to be paid out of the treasury of the Local which elects him, and said Local shall be exempt from paying any tax to the D. C. to pay the business agents.

Each Local shall have the right to make its own laws in regard to sick members and sick funds.

Lastly, the Union desires that no stranger—that is, a person who does not belong to the Brotherhood—shall have the right to address the convention in regard to politics.

Local Union 526, Galveston, Texas, proposes amendment to Sec. 11. "The expenses for the attendance of said delegates shall be defrayed by the Union they represent with the exception of mileage, which shall be paid out of the Protective Fund."

Amendment to Sec. 70, Part I. No member of the United Brotherhood shall lump, sub-contract or work at piece work for any builder or contractor. For a violation of this Section or any part of it, he shall be fined not less than \$10.00 or not more than \$50.00, or be expelled from the U. B. by majority vote of the Union in regular or special session. Part II. Should a member go to contracting, he shall take a withdrawal from the U. B. by serving notice on the Union of which he is a member. The same to be in writing over his own signature.

No general officer shall under any cir-

cumstances serve more than two consecutive terms.

Union 122, Germantown, Pa., desires amendment to Sec. 15. Any member of the G. E. B., removing from the district from which he was elected, shall forfeit his right of office in the G. E. B., and shall no longer be a member thereof, and his office shall be filled as prescribed in Sec. 21.

Secs. 35 and 38, strike out the word "quarterly," and insert "semi-annually." Add to Sec. 40 and Sec. 143, "and in the election of Local Officers, the R. S. of the L. U. shall, one week previous to the said election, notify all members in good standing to attend the meeting."

Secs. 45, 50 and 181, strike out words "seven" and "ten," and insert therein "fifteen."

Add to Sec. 54, "and by complying strictly with Sec. 113."

Change Sec. 89 to read, "each member shall keep his dues promptly paid up without any notification from his L. U. Any member owing a sum equal to three months' dues is not in good standing, and is debarred from all benefits from the U. B. or L. U. until three months after all of said arrearages are paid in full, and the U. B. or L. U. shall not be held responsible if any member becomes in arrears and thereby forfeits his claim or right to any benefits provided by the Constitution or By-Laws." This section to be printed on the back of all membership cards.

Change Sec. 100 to read, "a person if married, whose wife is suffering from any chronic disease, may be admitted to membership, but in case of the death of said member's wife he shall not be entitled to wife funeral benefit."

Change latter clause of Sec. 103 to read, "the U. B. shall pay his funeral expenses and other expenses incurred during said sickness, or a pro rata share thereof, but in no case shall said expenses exceed the amount of benefit prescribed by the Constitution."

In regard to clearance cards. Do away with coupon No. 2, and cause the clearance card to read in conformity with the Constitution.

Secs. 139, 143 and 144, strike out word "six" and insert "twelve," so as to read "said election shall take place on the second meeting night of December, and installation on the first meeting night in January."

Sec. 153, strike out the last line of Sec. a.

Sec. 181, said section to be stricken, out and new section made, to conform with new section governing equalization of all finances.

Local Union No. 122 advocates equalization of funds, uniform sick benefits and dues, but is not in favor of out-of-work benefits.

Union 10, Chicago, Ill., proposes amendments: Sec. 8, fourth line, after the word "Carpenter," insert "working at the trade or employed by the organization."

Sec. 15, fourth line, after the word "body," insert "shall include the G. P. and."

Sec. 17, second line, after the word "Carpenter," insert "working at the trade or employed by the organization."

Strike out Sec. 32, and prefix to Sec. 21 the following: "The G. P. shall, by virtue of his office, be a member of the G. E. B., shall preside at all its meetings, and shall represent the District in which he resides. He shall have charge of organizing and shall also appoint General and District Organizers in conjunction with the G. E. B."

Strike out Sec. 30 and Sec. 36 and substitute the following: "The G. E. B. shall examine all Local Rules and By-



Laws, and shall approve of the same if not in conflict with the Constitution, and shall decide all points of law under the jurisdiction of the U. B. Also all grievances and appeals submitted to them in legal form; and their decision shall be binding as law until reversed by the Convention."

Sec. 35, first line, strike out the words "Chairman and."

Sec. 39, after the last word of the section affix the following: "The G. E. B. shall canvass the returns and announce the result of general vote on all matters submitted to the L. U.'s."

Sec. 41, after the last word of section, affix the following: "Each candidate, may, if he choose, appoint a watcher."

Sec. 49, fifth line, strike out "G. S. T." and insert "G. E. B."

Strike out Sec. 57; see Sec. 153.

Sec. 64, third line, after the word "stair-builder," insert the word "or." Same section, after the word "millwright," third line, strike out all up to and including the word "machinery," fifth line.

Sec. 65, after the last word of section affix the following: "By producing his first papers."

New section:

A suspended or expelled member cannot be reinitiated in any L. U. until he pays all fines, dues, assessments, or any other indebtedness that may stand against him on the books of the L. U. of which he was formerly a member, and in addition he must pay the regular initiation fee of the L. U. in which he is initiated.

Sec. 73, second line, after the word "resides," strike out balance of section

Sec. 79, third line, strike out the abbreviation "G. S. T." and substitute in its stead "G. E. B."

Sec. 86, second line, strike out "\$5" and insert "\$10," and affix to end of section the words "or both."

Sec. 89, second line, after the word "to," strike out all up to and including the words "equal to" in third line; last line of section strike out the word "three" and insert the word "six"; also at end of section affix the following: "No notice, other than these laws, shall be necessary."

Sec. 90, second line, strike out the word "six" and insert the word "nine." Same section, fourth line, after the word "dues," insert the following: "or owing any sum equal to one year's dues."

Sec. 91, first line, after the word "arrears," insert the following: "or owing any sum equal to three months' dues."

Sec. 93, fifth line, strike out the word "three" and insert the word "six."

Sec. 94, first line, strike out the words "six months'" and insert the words "one year's." Same section, second line, strike out the word "one" and insert the word "two."

Sec. 95, change, read as follows: The member's funeral benefit shall be \$100 on one year's membership; \$200 on two years' membership.

Sec. 97, at the end of section affix the following: "but in no case hereafter shall sick benefit be paid to a member who is fifty or more years of age at the date of his last initiation."

Sec. 98, fifth line, strike out the word "three" and insert the word "six."

Sec. 101, at the end of section, affix the following: "For one wife only."

Strike out Sec. 118 and substitute the following:

#### WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

SEC. 1. Any member who retires from the trade of Carpenter and Joiner, should apply to the F. S. for a Withdrawal Card and under no other circumstances shall such card be granted, but a member can sever connection with the U. B. by resignation. No person who engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks can be retained as a member.

SEC. 2. It shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting, to accept a resignation or grant a Withdrawal Card. Said card shall be valid during the good conduct of the person receiving it; but may be annulled for any gross violation of the interests of the trade. A member holding a Withdrawal Card shall not be entitled to any benefits of the U. B.

SEC. 3. A member taking out a Withdrawal Card must pay up all dues to date of issuing the card, and 10 cents for the card.

SEC. 4. Upon his return to the trade the member holding a Withdrawal Card shall be entitled to re-admission free of charge to any L. U. under the jurisdiction of the U. B., and said member, provided he is in sound health, shall be placed in the same position for benefits as when he received said card, provided he returns within one year after date of receiving said card. The L. U., at its option may renew said card yearly.

SEC. 5. It shall require a two-third vote to renew or re-admit a member on a Withdrawal Card.

Strike out Sec. 140.

Sec. 155, after the last word of section affix the following: "The President shall turn said bond over to the custody of the Trustees."

#### Some More Violations of the Eight Hour Law.

THE UNION IRON WORKS, of San Francisco, is a very flagrant transgressor of this law. This concern built the men-of-war Charleston, San Francisco, Monterey and Olympia. The employees are worked ten hours a day, while the eight-hour day is the general rule among ship joiners. This firm pays less than the standard wages.

THE CRESCENT ship yards, Elizabeth, N. J., built the government vessel "The Brancroft," on the ten-hour system, and has another government boat under way, and the ten-hour day is the rule.

THE MIDVALE Steel Works, Nicetown, Pa., has a large amount of Federal government contracts and runs on the ten-hour plan and forbids the employees to join a labor organization, works on the Sabbath, and runs ten-hour gangs on night work.

LAST SPRING at the Army Post job at Big Rock, Ark., the carpenters and other workmen in the building had wages held back by the contractor for months. The sum due was over \$4,500, ranging in sums of from \$50 to \$180, due to each workman. Correspondence was had with Secretary Lamont, at Washington, D. C., from this office and the facts stated in behalf of the men, with a view to secure payment of the wages due them. But official red tape was impenetrable and the grievances of the men even now are not adjusted.

#### Directory of Carpenters' Business Agents or Walking Delegates.

BOSTON, Mass. - W. J. Shields, 724 Washington street.  
BROOKLYN, N. Y. - Chas. Friedel, 58 Himrod st.  
BUFFALO, N. Y. - Jas. E. Neill, 24 Dupont street.  
CHICAGO, ILL. - J. D. McKinley, 167 Washington street.  
CINCINNATI, O. - Jas. Frazier, 2244 Eastern Ave.  
CLEVELAND, O. - J. E. Connelly, 158 Superior st.  
COLLEGE POINT, N. Y. - Frank Wegner.  
DETROIT, Mich. - J. Boylan, 363 Linden street.  
HARTFORD, CONN. - F. O. Wals, 32 Ashley street.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. - J. W. Pruitt.  
LYNN, Mass. - J. D. Cowper, 324 Union street.  
MILWAUKEE, Wis. - J. Bettendorf, 766 7th ave.  
NEW YORK. - G. D. Gallard, 475 2d Avenue; G. Ernst, 86 East 4th street; Chas. Speyer, 902 Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J.; Henry Maiberger, 622 E. 156th street.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y. - F. J. McFarlin, 93 Litchfield street.  
SAN FRANCISCO. - Henry Meyer.  
SCRANTON, Pa. - S. B. Price.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo. - J. N. Northrop, G. Fuelle.  
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. - Geo. Bullock, 110 N. Terrace ave., Mount Vernon N. Y.

#### Favors an Out-of-Work Benefit.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.

An out-of-work benefit is a crying necessity in our organization. As A. Strasser, in Salt Lake Herald says: "The Unions in Great Britain owe much of their success to it." I am afraid, however, that it will be many years before we will be on an equal footing with them in this respect.

And why? Because the Unions there are composed of one people, all speaking the same language, all having the same manners and customs. A strike there is not a success or failure at the end of three or four weeks. But backed up by the money at their command, and sustained by their confidence in each other, they often stand out for months.

Now we are at a great disadvantage in this country, as we are of different nationalities and lack the confidence in each other necessary to the establishment and successful working of a relief fund. This is a state of affairs that only time will mend.

The three past years of adversity have no doubt done more to create cordial good feeling between those of different nationalities who have stood firmly to their Unions, than would a dozen years of ordinarily prosperous times. Now it behooves us all to look forward to the time when we shall have a benefit system even better planned than those of the Old World.

Just think how much we would gain in members and in manhood, too. Dire necessity would not compel men to do that which their whole nature revolts against. I mean working under wages, piecework, etc.

And here lies a lesson in human nature. A man whom necessity drives a few times, to violate his sense of right, gradually loses his backbone. Of course there are difficulties in the way, but not insurmountable ones. The main one lies in this. The majority of men would sooner work for small wages without a Union than form a Union, and run the risk of some dishonest official getting away with some of the funds. I will state a case in point.

Union No. — was formed largely by the exertions of Bro. —. A year or two of increased wages and shorter hours was the result. Bro. — embezzled some funds, probably about 50 cents per capita. When the exposure was made, about twenty members rose, walked out and never came back. Over a hundred altogether dropped out.

The Union had benefitted them, I figure low when I say \$50 each. And the Union officer had beat them out of about 50 cents each. That Union never has recovered and wages are away down low. This spirit is the main obstacle I believe to the establishment of a benefit feature.

But I believe if this subject is kept before the U. B., through the columns of THE CARPENTER, the idea will gradually become familiar, the crying necessity, so apparent, and the obstacles would assume less proportions. At the next General Convention I hope an out-of-work benefit may be adopted.

H. MARTIN.



CHAS. ULRICH I, Chas. Ulrich II, Michael Frank, Otto Lesten, Fred Pauly, Robert Luense, Henry Schaeffner and George Wellsmiller, from Union 355, Buffalo, N. Y., for secession and for violating the Constitution of the U. B.

L. B. FISSEL, ex treasurer Union 287, Harrisburg, Pa., for embezzlement of Union funds.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Union No. 23 had a very creditable entertainment and dance recently, and previous to that there was a public installation of officers. The programme was varied with refreshments, vocal and instrumental music and short addresses on the principles of Trade Unionism.

#### Another Successful Boycott.

C. M. Warner, malster, of Syracuse, N. Y., has at last agreed to hire none but Union men in the repair and erection of his buildings. Away back last January this firm refused to do so. Carpenters' Union 15, Syracuse, N. Y., backed by the Trades Assembly, failing in persuasive energetic with Mr. Warner, placed an means boycott on Warner's malt, and by circulars and persistent work finally convinced him of his folly.

#### Amalgamated Carpenters.

The latest annual report of this society shows 720 branches and 46,919 members. Receipts, \$597,650; expenditures, \$571,135. Cash on hand in branches, \$407,113. The amount paid for out-of-work benefit was \$193,232, which cost \$4.75 per member for the year or 9 cents per week. For strikes, \$33,039; replacing tools, \$6,884; accidents, \$9,500; sick, \$140,895, which was a cost of \$3.35 per member for the year for sick benefit; death benefit, \$21,005; donations, \$6,148; superannuation, \$54,828. All these benefits cost about \$11.50 per member for the year. F. Chandler has been re-elected General Secretary by a very large majority. Quite a number of cities and towns in Great Britain have gained increases in wages and shortened the hours of labor the past six months.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

CHICAGO.

At a regular meeting of L. U. No. 1, of U. B. of C. and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst, our well-beloved brothers, AD STAMM W. J. LOGSDEN and LOUIS WEINBERG, and has thereby deprived us of the society and companionship of three much honored and respected by us all; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 1, do hereby express our sincere sorrow for the untimely death of our deceased brothers, and do tender to their wives and families our profound sympathy for the loss they have suffered.

Resolved, Further, that as a tribute of our respect for their memory, the charter of this local shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof be engrossed by our secretary and forwarded to the sorrowing widows. And lastly, that a copy of the same be forwarded to THE CARPENTER for publication.

W. J. SCHARDT,  
M. SAVAGE,  
J. MONAHAN. } Committee.

#### UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Foot and Shoe Worker's Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by Union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The Union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.



To BUILD up the United Brotherhood to be a power, we must have uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out of work benefit for our members when unemployed. We must have higher dues and an equalization of funds annually. Then we will prosper.

#### An Over-Production.

There's an over-production of cotton,  
An over-production of corn;  
Too much of everything is grown,  
Too many people are born.  
A surplus yield of wheat and bread  
Of potatoes, oats and rye,  
Hog and hominy, ham and eggs,  
And too many pigs in the sty.

Too much to eat, too much to wear,  
And cattle on too many hills;  
Too many agricultural tools,  
Too many scrapers, plows and drills,  
There's a surplus now of clothing  
Of every grade and kind;  
Too many books and papers,  
Too much thought and mind,  
Too many men to do the work,  
Too many women to weep.

More daylight than the people need,  
Too much night for sleep,  
Of benedicts a surplus,  
An over-supply of wives;  
Too many birds and blossoms,  
More bees than there are hives.  
An over-production of ignorance,  
A sight too many schools;  
Too many poor, too many rich,  
And lots too many fools.

—Anon.

#### Capital and Labor.

Sitting in the Waldorf café, we were discussing some deep problems of the day, trying to photograph them, as it were, on the brain. The question of capital and labor came up.

"Can you tell me, colonel, what is the difference between capital and labor?" was asked of a retired officer of the engineer corps, U. S. A.

"I flatter myself that I can, sir," said the colonel. "One day before my old and very dear friend, William H. Vanderbilt, died, he was run down by an unruly team at Fleetwood Park. His injuries did not amount to a scratch, sir, but they caused a panic in Wall street and the newspapers published from two to four columns about it. At the same instant a brickmason fell from the top of a wall he was building and broke his neck. One-twentieth of a column answered for him. That, sir, is the difference between capital and labor.—*New York Press*.

#### Value of Unions.

If the Labor Unions did nothing else than call attention to the misery that abounds, their existence would be justifiable, but they have done more; they have not only called attention to the effects; they have shown the causes. They have done more still; they have produced remedies, upon the merits and demerits of which professors, editors and ministers now discuss and advocate. Labor Unions have produced thinkers and educators from out of their own ranks, and have drawn students and teachers from the wealthy and professional. And more yet; while doing this, they have bettered the condition of thousands of families, by securing higher wages, shorter hours and greater independence, individually and collectively. The result is something to be proud of. The carpenter, the printer, cigarmaker, clerk, shoemaker, tailor, working long hours on short rations, have stepped boldly to the front and worked a revolution in American thought. It is a fact, beyond cavil.—*Weekly Dispatch*.

#### Reduce the Hours of Labor.

Steps are being taken in Russia to have enacted a law reducing the hours of labor. The "Society for Promoting Industry and Trade in Russia" has addressed questions to employers throughout the empire and in many instances favorable replies have been received. The manager of a large paper mill at Dobrush says: "I have been managing Prince Paskievitch's mill for 20 years. The nature of the business requires that the work be carried on day and night. Up to May, 1894, the length of the shifts was twelve hours. Eighteen months ago I determined to try and reduce the hours of those working by the day to nine, and of those employed on shifts to eight. Instead of increased drinking by the workmen, the result has been that the only drink-shop in the place has had to give up business, its place being taken by a tea-shop, where only moderate quantities of spirits can be obtained. 'Saint Monday' is almost a thing of the past. The older people, as a rule, employ their leisure time in tilling their plot of land, which they formerly let on lease. The younger ones have taken to reading. An orchestral and vocal union has been established, of which thirty-six factory operatives are members. Between 400 and 500 operatives regularly attend lectures got up by the local priest. Such things were impossible under the old twelve-hours system; for there is only one recreation for exhausted workers, and that is spirit-drinking, which quickly stimulates their energies.—*Firemen's Magazine*.

#### Federation Leads to Success.

In all great and successful undertakings some kind of an organized effort is necessary, and the measure of success depends upon the thoroughness of that system of organization. A system of organization that organizes a Union of Unions and thus launches an aggressive movement in behalf of the reforms of labor and in the interest of humanity, certainly deserves the support and co-operation of every organization that claims to be progressive. Speaking of the benefits to be derived from such an affiliation, Grand Secretary-Treasurer Preston, of the International Association of Machinists, says:

"Perhaps the most important move made by the Sixth Annual Convention was the affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. This was the result of the untiring efforts of several of the best workers in the International Association of Machinists. Compact organization has been the dream of labor leaders for years, and is only just about to be realized. Capital learned their lesson long ago and profited by it. Everywhere we find individualism in production giving place to the joint stock company, and this in turn being rooted out by the trust. The chasm dividing the very rich from the very poor is every day growing wider and deeper, and in order to protect ourselves from the encroachments of organized monopoly, much less gain any further advantage, we must present a united front when an injury to one will be the concern of all.

"No sooner had we become full-fledged federationists than we proved ourselves a valuable addition to that organization. The fame achieved by our G. M. M. naturally has been duplicated in a smaller degree by our delegates in the central local bodies. So great has been our progress in this respect, that the little International Association of Machinists, that used to crawl from its hole once or twice a month, only to hide itself again, has risen to the proud position of being one of the most powerful and influential organizations in the labor world.—*Ironworker's Journal*.

## MONEY'S \$\$\$ RECEIVED

#### FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending July 31, 1896.

August receipts will be published next month.  
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$205 00	112—62 00	267—1 60	474—12 00				
2—31 20	114—15 00	268—7 80	476—44 70				
3—7 00	115—6 00	270—66 90	478—17 80				
4—31 00	116—5 00	273—13 70	481—7 00				
5—2 20	117—11 60	274—19 70	482—9 60				
6—27 00	118—5 40	275—6 00	481—10 20				
7—22 40	119—20 80	277—5 20	486—12 45				
8—44 00	120—7 10	281—19 60	487—5 80				
10—201 60	121—12 30	284—5 20	490—50 50				
11—93 50	122—13 40	286—12 80	497—39 40				
12—18 00	123—4 00	287—4 40	498—10 60				
15—28 20	124—3 70	288—8 20	500—2 00				
16—46 80	125—45 80	291—20 40	501—4 80				
17—3 00	127—1 50	294—2 10	506—3 00				
18—3 80	128—7 50	298—4 00	507—6 20				
20—17 80	129—11 55	300—2 80	513—32 40				
21—24 00	130—2 20	301—17 10	515—21 80				
24—4 80	132—2 20	304—15 20	520—4 80				
25—12 60	134—4 00	306—72 20	521—14 30				
27—8 40	136—13 50	309—184 00	522—9 00				
28—9 80	136—5 00	315—7 20	526—42 45				
29—89 60	137—5 60	316—7 80	533—3 20				
30—16 80	139—10 00	319—2 40	534—7 60				
31—2 20	141—34 70	323—1 60	540—6 60				
32—4 75	142—12 80	325—7 00	545—3 40				
33—8 00	143—3 20	327—5 20	547—61 10				
34—7 20	144—7 20	328—6 40	554—14 40				
35—6 00	147—5 20	330—37 55	563—49 60				
37—22 80	149—6 50	332—60 80	564—4 60				
37—3 40	151—4 40	334—3 80	567—28 30				
38—8 20	155—9 00	339—4 20	568—3 60				
39—7 60	158—4 40	343—7 55	575—3 60				
41—2 60	160—21 80	344—4 20	589—6 60				
42—18 00	166—1 80	346—6 20	581—51 30				
43—96 20	166—6 80	349—10 00	588—7 00				
44—9 60	167—31 00	352—7 80	591—5 40				
45—1 40	168—11 00	355—26 40	593—4 00				
46—6 40	169—20 50	356—6 70	599—3 00				
47—33 00	170—3 10	359—18 40	603—3 60				
48—10 70	171—9 40	360—12 60	604—5 20				
49—6 00	173—2 40	361—36 40	606—2 00				
50—2 80	175—12 60	365—4 00	606—6 00				
51—73 40	176—18 60	369—2 80	611—22 80				
53—4 86	181—134 30	370—3 00	612—2 40				
54—25 60	185—3 80	371—4 00	617—2 00				
56—17 20	188—1 40	374—35 45	622—3 60				
57—6 20	189—10 60	375—116 00	626—1 60				
58—78 60	190—11 85	378—3 80	628—13 80				
59—11 30	191—7 80	381—15 60	629—16 40				
60—5 40	193—5 30	382—59 60	633—12 20				
61—29 40	194—2 40	384—11 60	637—13 30				
62—61 00	195—6 70	387—5 40	638—9 20				
63—21 40	198—13 40	390—1 60	639—9 60				
64—27 60	199—14 00	391—7 60	643—7 10				
65—6 00	200—8 70	393—3 20	650—5 80				
66—50 203	199—19 50	394—4 60	658—7 06				
67—12 45	207—12 20	399—4 40	659—11 10				
69—3 00	208—3 00	400—3 80	663—1 80				
70—9 00	209—10 60	402—2 00	664—3 80				
71—6 20	211—10 80	406—8 90	667—6 10				
72—41 10	214—3 20	407—24 60	676—5 80				
73—3 60	215—14 90	409—2 80	678—16 20				
74—7 80	221—9 90	416—60 20	681—6 20				
75—18 10	222—10 16	419—32 40	683—9 40				
76—6 40	224—11 40	421—76 65	687—6 80				
79—11 00	225—5 00	424—5 80	692—7 00				
80—10 00	226—2 60	427—5 50	696—3 80				
81—2 40	227—7 00	438—16 40	698—7 40				
83—1 00	228—8 20	439—8 60	699—40 00				
84—4 80	229—3 40	431—2 00	701—1 60				
87—12 70	230—4 00	433—1 60	703—6 00				
88—32 10	236—2 20	434—4 80	705—6 20				
89—4 60	237—8 40	439—4 40	707—10 20				
90—14 70	238—11 20	440—40 80	712—5 40				
91—13 80	239—12 10	442—2 80	714—14 15				
92—7 40	240—17 20	444—25 20	715—32 95				
93—9 05	242—10 60	446—10 00	716—11 85				
94—23 40	243—6 20	449—15 60	717—3 20				
97—4 20	244—1 80	451—16 70	723—8 80				
98—17 20	246—2 60	453—24 40	726—17 90				
99—2 80	247—24 00	456—1 60	728—1 60				
100—4 80	249—5 40	457—26 60	744—6 20				
101—3 00	250—10 00	459—4 40	746—2 60				
102—6 90	251—8 40	460—7 80	750—12 20				
103—7 00	253—5 80	462—9 00	757—4 86				
104—7 40	256—7 60	464—23 20	765—3 40				
105—3 20	257—79 20	467—4 60	783—6 80				
107—18 80	258—13 00	468—24 90	785—3 40				
108—53 50	260—8 20	470—4 00	799—3 50				
109—51 10	265—1 60	471—25 00	802—30 20				
111—14 40	266—5 60	473—29 60					
Total			\$5,794 67				

#### Sound Always; Unwise Sometimes.

To say that the principle of Trade Unionism is sound is not to say that all Trade Unionists are wise. There is no instrument used to carry out human purpose but which is susceptible of abuse. Combinations of capitalists may expedite production, reduce harmful competition and thus serve a good public purpose. But they may go further, and by creating a monopoly rob the public under the name of trusts and pools—the Trade Unions of capitalists. So also labor organizations may use their great power arbitrarily and to the common detriment. This is not commonly the case, however, and for no other reason than that the action of Trade Unions must be based upon sound principles in order to retain the support of their membership.—*Iron-Molders' Journal*.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

#### DETAILED EXPENSES—JULY, 1896.

Printing 6,000 members' cards . . . . .	\$ 12 50
" 600 password circulars . . . . .	9 75
" 1,500 German constitutions . . . . .	46 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes . . . . .	1 25
" 1,000 cards . . . . .	2 75
" 500 postal receipts . . . . .	1 50
" 100 Treas. cash books . . . . .	36 00
" 18,500 copies July CARPENTER . . . . .	318 50
" 2,000 English constitutions . . . . .	20 00
" 100 Fin. Sec. rec. books . . . . .	25 00
Expressage . . . . .	65
Postage on July CARPENTER . . . . .	22 01
Engravings for . . . . .	3 00
C. A. Taylor, prize article . . . . .	10 00
Special writers for CARPENTER . . . . .	20 00
Stamps for password . . . . .	8 00
500 postals . . . . .	5 00
1,000 stamped envelopes . . . . .	21 56
Postage on supplies, etc. . . . .	23 18
Expressage on supplies, etc. . . . .	10 17
15 telegrams . . . . .	7 55
Office rent for July . . . . .	25 00
Salary and clerk hire . . . . .	305 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (June) . . . . .	50 00
Frank Duffy, org. Norwalk, Conn. . . . .	6 10
M. Courant, org. Bangor, Me. . . . .	6 80
F. C. Walz, org. visits to New Haven and Norwich, Conn. . . . .	15 76
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . . . . .	56 25
Julius Miller, case of ex-Union, No. 4, St. Louis . . . . .	32 27
A. L. Rutledge, ex-Union No. 4 case . . . . .	16 74
Quarterly rent P. O. box . . . . .	3 00
Stationery . . . . .	50
Rubber seals and daters . . . . .	6 28
S. J. Kent, stationery and postage . . . . .	2 50
A. Catermull, " " " " . . . . .	3 25
J. Williams, " " " " . . . . .	5 00
" " meeting of G. E. B. . . . .	69 00
W. J. Shields, " " " " . . . . .	64 75
A. Catermull, " " " " . . . . .	109 00
S. J. Kent, " " " " . . . . .	154 45
Incidentals . . . . .	1 00
Janitor, cleaning office . . . . .	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3576 to 3601 . . . . .	2,825 00
Total . . . . .	\$4,468 71

#### RECEIPTS—JULY, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc. . . . .	\$5,594 67
" Advertisers . . . . .	15 00
" Subscribers . . . . .	2 24
" Clearances, etc. . . . .	4 96
Total . . . . .	\$5,616 87

#### DIVISION OF JULY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund . . . . .	\$4,071 83
Protective Fund . . . . .	1,163 36
Organizing Fund . . . . .	581 68
Total . . . . .	\$5,816 87

#### SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

July percentage . . . . .	\$4,071 83
Organizing Fund . . . . .	581 68
Cash balance, July 1, 1896 . . . . .	264 92
Total . . . . .	\$4,918 43

#### EXPENSES—JULY, 1896.

For Printing . . . . .	\$ 504 40
" Office, etc. . . . .	548 19
" Organizing . . . . .	143 92
" Tax to A. F. of L. (June) . . . . .	50 00
" Meeting of G. E. B. . . . .	397 20
" Benefits Nos. 3576 to 3601 . . . . .	2,825 00
Cash bal. August 1, 1896 . . . . .	449 72
Total . . . . .	\$4,918 43

#### The Helping Hand Extended.

Trade Unions believe in doing good whenever and wherever an opportunity for action presents itself. They have the heart, the brains and the courage to face conditions as they find them, and to manfully battle to overcome all obstacles, none of which are too appalling or too large to cause dismay in the heart of the true Trades Unionist, who realizes the good work that has been done in the past and the possibilities they hold out for the future, while the average reformer (who usually wants to reform everybody but himself) confines his efforts to resolving and talking of the beauties of a rosy future.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### How to Attain Happiness.

“WHOSOEVER will lose his life for my sake, the same shall save it.” These words have generally been understood as a mechanical self-destruction of life on earth for some heroic purpose. Is that the only reasonable application of that sentence? Is there nothing better in life than an occasional act of heroism? Can we all be heroes, or is it necessary that we all should be anything of the kind? Is it reasonable to assume that the gospel was preached for the upheaval of the few alone and not for that of the race at large? Can the few rise except in proportion as the mass rises? Do we crave for a monopolistic God? Sometimes it looks as if we did. Up to our days the tendencies of civilization have been to have a few choice types. Have we got them? Please, where are they? But suppose we have them. Are we not told that “Many that are first shall be last and the last first?” The first! . . . Who can they be? Those who consider themselves a little better than somebody else. And who is that? Almost every one of us. You can hardly talk with anybody who does not give you the impression of his standing on a somewhat higher platform than someone else who has not succeeded quite as well in social position. And “many that are first” (in social position, on earth,) “shall be last,” somewhere else. We cannot understand that sentence in any other logical way. How can we?

Clear perceptions of duty are next to impossible when the spirit of superiority creeps up into the mind. Self becomes then our own idol. God's revelations don't come to us. We are the last, that is, behind the lowest of the low, as soon as we consider ourselves a little better than the one who is down. Don't you notice that life, in its most beautiful manifestations, is a question of molecular expansion, the unfolding of something, from the blade of grass up to the gradual opening of the most gorgeous flower and the evolution of a star? And the object of life is to spread beauty, to impart beauty, to fill up the universe with all that is grand and joyful. Selfishness is just the opposite process. It means the shrinking of the soul, the crumbling into dust of the best faculties that God has given us for the general good of all. Let us prove that.

The majority of people are apt to reason more or less as follows: Although I don't have what I want and what I think I should have, still I have more of the good things of life than many others. Those who are not as well off as I am may have neglected opportunities that I did not neglect, may have been reckless when I was careful, lazy when I was thrifty, bad generally when I was pretty nearly as good as I could be. This is approximately the language of those who don't see the need of any social reform with which to at least mitigate the many evils in our midst. They assume that all our human laws are about perfect, because they themselves have not yet been crushed as far down into poverty as many others. Hence they go through life just like a butterfly over a lot of

weeds, thinking of nothing but themselves. They don't see any reason why they should try to raise their own brethren, since they believe that it is exclusively the brethren's fault, if their life is not as smiling as that of other people. And so on.

Life is no doubt very comfortable, after a fashion, when we think that there is no such a thing as duties of citizenship, or social and collective duties, and that nothing but certain personal duties are binding upon us, in relation to the bulk of the race. The members of labor associations are to-day the only people who have commenced to realize that no one of us is a mere unit of a loose and fantastic brotherhood. And those labor associations are to-day the only hope of humanity. Outside of them all is about blighted with the most dreadful materialism or simply tinged with a sentimentalism that virtually repudiates all ethics as an element in the growth of humanity.

We have said that life is comfortable after a fashion when we don't want to burden ourselves with any more duties than a few personal ones; but oh! Is that all that God means our life should be? Are not God's joys much higher than comforts? The donkey is comfortable if he has only enough to eat and very little work to go through.

Here is where we should remember the verse at the beginning of our article. We can only save our life, we can only have it, and so the joys that life implies, in proportion as we lose our life, in proportion as we use our life for the sake of God's truth applied to the life of nations. Because a rotten nation, resting on wrong laws can generally produce nothing but rotten men and wrong citizens. Is it necessary to prove that? History proves it, when we see fit to read it without any blue spectacles. Even our Washington Irving, that mild philosopher and historian, even he is forced to acknowledge as follows: “I always remarked that your knowing people, who are so much wiser than anybody else, are eternally keeping society in a ferment.” That is, not even our choice fellows have ever taken pains about the building up of healthy nations. They have tried to save their lives through mean purposes of self aggrandizement, through wrong social adjustments, forever producing the poverty that degrades downwards and the wealth that degrades upwards, and, instead of saving their lives, they have lost them; they have lost the joys they could have had on earth, and no doubt the greater ones they could have had in Heaven, because there must be a certain relation between duties performed here below and the joys to be had hereafter. We will find that God is just as logical in Heaven as He is on earth.

The fact is that a foretaste of Heaven can be had on this side of the grave. Only one thing is needed for that. To lose our life for the sake of God's truth and God's righteousness; to preach and stand for the rights of the lowest of the low, to proclaim the actual reality of human brotherhood, and not to stick to a nonsensical brotherhood of saints and sinners, of idiots and wise men, as some would like us to believe should be the case, hereafter, as it has been the case so far. Down with such a miserable fatalism. That would make the human race lower than any animal species on earth.

God is not a God of favoritism. His laws are laws of equal rights; as such they are incompatible with the repulsive inequalities we bring out.

Through a defective education we produce defective laws, and through the latter we evolve defective men from top to bottom. We are on earth to reverse all that. And it is only through such a labor of love that we can have the peace which passeth all understanding, the joys that perish not!

JOSÉ GROS.

### How to Put on Hardware.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



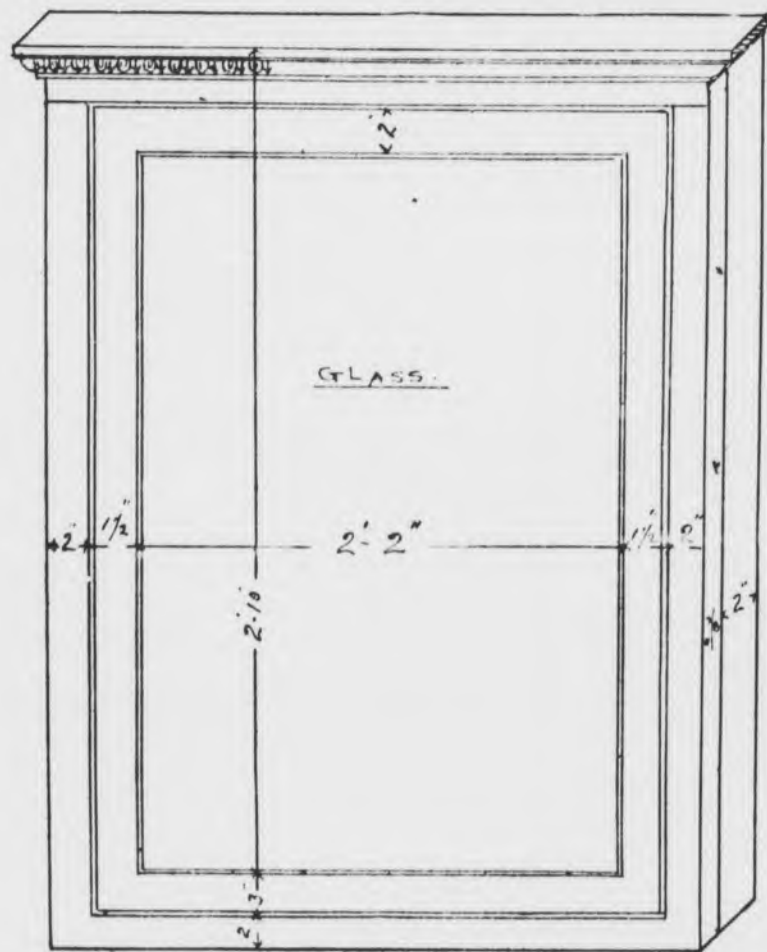
ORDINARY brass-faced mortice locks need nice fitting and require to be set in flush with the door's edge and not to project if the edge be beveled. Brass door knobs and escutcheons ought, in all cases, to be covered with linen to prevent rough, sandy hands from scoring their polished surface. Tie the keys to the knob, or, if this be risky, put a marked and numbered tag on each, in order that its lock may be readily found.

Door springs have also printed directions which must be adhered to to insure satisfactory working. Yale and other special locks need special cutting, and therefore a good mechanic, to put them on right, but the directions and sketch in the box are a wonderful aid to novices. These locks ought never, under any circumstances, to be taken apart, on account

For fitting in the sheaves, the main thing is to get them in the centre of the edge, to bring the two doors fair and to have them project equally. The doors ought, of course, to be fitted till the joint comes close, and when the inside wood stop is mortised in and cut, the two can set on the track, which, by the way, comes in two lengths, and the sheaves regulated till the doors close tightly. Allow enough from floor for carpet saddle. The stop is let flush into the door-head, and the lock put on the usual way. Hardwood sliding doors should never be made without friction strips, to save the arises and faces of the door surfaces.

Fanlight levers, bolts, etc., are comparatively simple in their application, and demand little or no direction, but the great thing to watch in putting on all hardware is to make it fit neatly, so that it may look well. All marking should therefore be exact and done with a knife to insure the piece to fit in its place and work freely, without sticking.

The above sketch will prove of value to those members of the Locals who,



DESIGN FOR CHARTER CASE.

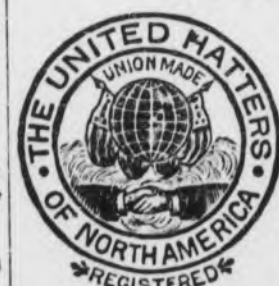
of their intricacy. An error of this kind once cost the writer much expense and delay and a good drenching bringing it to the manufacturer's depot for readjustment.

In regard to sash locks there is little to be said, except that they require to be on so as to really lock the window, namely, bind it close together at the meeting or check-rails, besides preventing the sash from being moved. Fasten on escutcheons perfectly plumb and drawer-pulls level, and try and keep the slots of the screws in a line with the work. For instance, in escutcheons, finger plates, hinges and lock faces, keep all the slots plumb, and on drawer pulls, door pulls, or any brass or iron or silver work, keep them level or horizontal. English ship joiners never put their screws in any way but this, and it really makes the hardware much neater, and is worth following even at the expense of an extra turn of the screw-driver.

The hardware of sliding doors consists of the sheaves or rollers, the track on which they run, the lock and fittings, and the iron door stop above.

taking an interest in its welfare, desire to embellish the lodge room. As will be seen, it represents a charter case or cover for a bulletin board, and it can be very readily made by a carpenter or cabinetmaker. The best wood is, of course, quartered oak, of a rich grain, seven-eighths of an inch thick, with sides, back and top. The molding is of pressed oak of the egg and dart pattern. The corners may be chamfered and the cases beaded, reeded, or panelled out, if desired.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



# THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1896.

## NINTH GENERAL CONVENTION

OF THE

UNITED BROTHERHOOD  
OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

WILL BE HELD IN

MEMORIAL HALL,

(G. A. R.)

170 Superior St.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO,

Beginning Monday, Sept. 21, 1896.

Convention called to order 10 A. M.

### The Onward March of Trade Unionism.

When the panic of 1873 came there was about 140,000 members in Trade Unions, and fourteen National and International Unions in existence. At the close of that monetary crisis in 1878, only eight National and International Unions and 41,000 Trade Unionists remained. It then took years to regain the ground lost, but the Trade Union spirit kept on growing and gaining power.

When the present depression came on us in June, 1893, there were over 650,000 members in Trade Unions, including the Railroad Brotherhoods, the A. F. of L., and those not affiliated with that body. Now there are 452,000 members still in good standing after a severe siege of three years industrial depression. This shows a loss of only one-third in membership, compared with a loss of 65 per cent. in the panic of twenty years ago.

Furthermore, where there were only eight National and International Unions in 1878, at present there are 56 such bodies connected with the A. F. of L., and 16 outside of it, making a total of 72 national trade heads organized.

This is the plainest proof that the Trade Union movement cannot be downed or side-tracked. It is bound to go ahead and gain in membership and power despite moneyed panics, industrial depression, political faddists and blear-eyed economists. Here is the story:

1878, 8 National Unions.

1896, 72 National Unions.

1878, 41,000 Trade Unionists.

1896, 452,000 Trade Unionists.

Where is there another movement can show such steady gains in the number of its adherents, and where is there a movement that has accomplished as much practical good for the working people?

Trade Unionism in America has not been fully tried or tested yet. Its possibilities and capacity have not been developed, much less exhausted. Were the masses of workers to whom it appeals, enlisted in its ranks, there is nothing within reason they could not secure, there is not a wrong they suffer would remain unredressed. With high dues, a practical system of benefits, and the masses of workers, active, zealous Trade Unionists, what could they not accomplish?

### P. J. McGuire's Political Views.

Before the Chicago Convention had nominated Bryan for president and just after the chief points of the Chicago platform had been made known, General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire was interviewed by a Philadelphia Ledger reporter and briefly said:

"There are some things in the platform of the Chicago Convention of which I heartily approve, as, for instance, the clause which refers to the interference of the Federal judiciary in granting injunctions in cases of labor troubles. It was practically that action of the Federal Court which placed Eugene V. Debs in jail and which even ruled out P. M. Arthur in the strike on the Ann Arbor Railroad, when Judges Ricks and Taft were called in to aid the railroad corporations.

The platform does not go as far as I would like on various matters of interest to organized labor. Still, it shows a decided advance over those of previous years.

There is very little to expect, anyhow, from the platforms or at the hands of either the Democratic or Republican parties for the working people.

No matter who holds the reins of government, the working people will have to organize in their Trade Unions to secure better conditions from their employers. The position taken in the platform regarding the income tax, issue of bonds, the silver question and the issue of paper money and in other lines of industrial change suits me.

These are indeed most wondrous times! The scenes in the Chicago Convention, as well as the bolt of the silver Republicans from the St. Louis Convention, to my mind, indicate very plainly that there will be a crystallization of political forces before many years, in a new political party. That new party unquestionably will deal more with questions along the line of industrial and economic reform than the Republican or Democratic parties have.

It will take up the pressing questions of monopoly in land, finance, telegraphs, transportation and kindred subjects.

The old political 'dead rot' fails to enthuse the masses, and each presidential year the independent and discontented vote floats from one party to the other, allured by promises of legislative relief. Tired of this, that vote is on the eve of organizing a new political party in shape to give definite expression and decided force to its views and to execute its will."

### The American Federation of Labor

Does what all Federations of Labor Unions do, attempts to give solidarity to the labor movement by getting the various sections of the labor army into touch with each other. It refuses to admit that occupation can be a barrier to the community of interest running through the wage-earning masses. From its inception it has taken the stand that while Unions of miners, sailors, carpenters, cigarmakers and printers, must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet, that between the members of all these Unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same Union.

The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen that bond, and its method is, by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing

that while many non-unionists may be sympathetic with Unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours, and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.

And there is this that the American Federation of Labor has already done: It has largely swept away the old and foolish jealousy that existed between the skilled and unskilled workmen; it has taught the great lesson that a man is a man, no matter whether he sets type or scales the ladder, whether he sews the garment together or sells it behind the counter, whether he makes the machine that spins the cotton or gathers the cotton in the field. Whatever a man may be, so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man, or to advantage himself at the cost of another, he is a man. The Federation maintains this and seeks to swing all into line regardless of how they may happen to be employed.

The Federation is opposed to strikes, as are all peaceful institutions; but when struck, it will strike back as best it can. Strikes are barbaric in the act, but highly moral and absolutely necessary when forced by aggressive employers who would curtail the liberties of a portion of the community for the advancement of another, who refuse fair and open conference and adopt arrogance and forceful measures.

Though strikes do not always win, even those that are lost at least induce the employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget, that labor is the most important factor in production, entitled to consultation on the wages, hours and conditions under which labor shall be performed.

Strikes pave the way to voluntary arbitration, but that such arbitration shall not be one-sided, labor must be possessed of determination, steadfastness, business methods, and perfected organization, the highest form of which is had in Federation.

ORGANIZING BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

### The Cleveland Convention.

Our next issue will give a synopsis of the work of the Cleveland Convention. A large number of our members are in expectation that this convention will take steps to place the U. B. on a prosperous and safe financial basis. They are in hopes that at least the principle of uniform dues, uniform initiation fees and uniform sick benefits will be adopted, along with the system of annual equalization of funds. Once this is done the U. B. will be foremost in the trade union movement of America.

### Another Prize Offered.

A prize of \$10 is hereby offered to the officer or member who will give us the best practical form for reports of the F. S., and for a new style of membership card that will be an improvement on our present style.

### Great Depression in Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Not for years has such a condition prevailed, and we ask all carpenters to be warned in time not to come here. All the saw mills have shut down. Union 166 is holding firm, but trade is flattened down through the contraction of credits by the banks.

COLORADO is heavily overcrowded with all classes of mechanics and laborers, and still interested speculators and employers are advertising to bring men to that State to only make things worse.

### Editorial Brevities.

THE true measure of Trade Unionism is the sacrifice men will make to uphold it. Cheap John Unions bring shoddy results.

WITH the financial sinews of war on hand in every one of our locals, we can make the eight-hour day universal for carpenters next spring.

STICK to your Unions, boys. Don't let the political flurry and fanfarronade bamboozle you. Campaigns come and campaigns go, but Trade Unionism goes on forever.

WORKINGMEN can never manage the greater affairs of State and Nation, if they do not first show how they can manage their own industrial affairs in Trade Unions.

HIGH dues are the sheet anchor of Trade Unionism. With high dues comes permanency, stability and power. Once organized on this principle the men remain organized.

THE ups and downs in the membership of Trade Unions will never stop until the members have a greater financial interest in them. High dues and a strong chain of benefits is the remedy.

THOUSANDS of eager eyes look to the Cleveland Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to take the advanced step that will place it first and foremost among its sister Trade Unions. High dues and a strong beneficial system is looked for.

THE UNITED Press and the Associated Press both had General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire present at the International Socialist Congress in London, July 27, as representative of the American Federation of Labor. The latter organization was not represented on that occasion and P. J. McGuire was in his office, at Philadelphia, July 27.

THE United Brotherhood of Harnees and Saddle Makers have adopted a constitution similar to the Cigar Makers International Union, with uniform dues and fees, uniform sick benefits, etc. The Iron Molders have followed in the same line. The German Typographers have followed the system with success for years. At our coming convention in Cleveland this month the United Brotherhood must fall into this advanced column. This is the only progressive Trade Unionism—the only "new" Trade Unionism! It is based on cash and fraternal sacrifices, not on sentimental phrases and political wind.



CHARTERS have been granted since our last issue to Union 148, Maden, Mass., and to 150, San Luis Obispo, Cal.

WHEN an F. S. once reports a member three months in arrears that is sufficient. No further report need be made in such a case until the member squares up. Then report of that fact should be made.

ANY MEMBER over 50 years of age at time the age limit was fixed at 50, which was on Nov. 1, 1888, is entitled to all benefits, rights and privileges, just the same as prior to the change, subject, of course, in case of three or more months arrearages, to all the penalties and provisions of the constitution.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and  
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President—Chas E. Owens, Westches-  
ter, Westchester Co., N. Y.

General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President—Henry Gale, 330 W. Ver-  
mont st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—Louis E. Tossey, 601  
Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary.)

W. J. Shields, 10 Cheshire st., Jamaica Plain,  
Mass.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

J. Williams, 125 Steuben st., Utica, N. Y.

A. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Chicago, Ill.

## Eight Hour Echoes.

THE PROVINCIAL legislature of Ontario,  
Canada, has before them an eight hour  
bill which is likely to pass. It affects  
all government work.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Job printers  
went on strike for the eight-hour day  
and won. We are working now to have  
the eight-hour day on all municipal  
and State work.

THE FIRST work on the public building  
at Pueblo, Colo., is in violation of the  
eight-hour day. The Pueblo Unions are  
after the contractors.

At Topeka, Kan., State Labor Com-  
missioner W. G. Bird recently followed  
up the contractors on the State house  
grounds for working their employees ten  
hours a day in violation of the eight-hour  
law. The result is the contractors had to  
come to the eight-hour day.

THE FIRST successful prosecution for  
violation of the eight-hour law passed by  
Congress in 1892, in the interest of the  
workingmen of the country, was last  
month at Washington, D. C., when a  
verdict of guilty was returned against W.  
W. Winfree, a contractor. The jury was  
out three hours.

## Poor Places for Carpenters.

Trade in the carpenter line the past  
four months has been much better than  
at any time since June, 1893. Still quite  
a large number of "chips" are idle and  
a goodly lot of cities and towns are flat.  
The old game of advertising for men is  
being practiced in several places, though  
there are plenty of idle men to be had.  
Here are a few such places, and it is  
worth while for our men to not go near  
them, viz: Detroit, Mich.; Lincoln, Ill.;  
Trenton, N. J.; Austin, Tex.; Winnipeg,  
Manitoba; Evansville, Ind.; Cleveland,  
Ohio; Lafayette, Ind.; Great Falls,  
Mont.; Gillette, Colo.; Victor, Colo.;  
Buffalo, N. Y.; Bellaire, Ohio; Atlanta,  
Ga.; Springfield, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.;  
Waco, Tex.; Anderson, Ind.; Lima,  
Ohio; San Jose, Cal.; Pittsburg, Pa.;  
Houston, Tex.; San Francisco, Galveston;  
Milwaukee; Portland, Oregon; and Har-  
risburg, Pa.

TEXAS CITY, TEX.—Some "hams"  
working here don't make more than one  
dollar a day and call themselves car-  
penters. There is a large mill being  
built and they hire carpenters at \$3 a  
day and board. The men must board  
at the Company's boarding house and  
take all their wages in mill stock, and  
you can't get 5 cents on the dollar for it.  
So the men are duped here on promise  
of high wages and in the end work only  
for their board.

## Pittsburg Moving Ahead.

PITTSBURG, PA.—We are now on the up-  
ward turn in membership and have had  
quite a large number of initiations last  
month. We are at work unionizing a  
number of jobs and the contractors now  
see the value of co-operating with us for  
their own good and ours. The Builders  
Exchange now favors a permanent board  
of conciliation and arbitration to be  
equally composed of contractors and  
journeymen, one from each trade, and  
thus avoid strikes.

## Chips from a Union Work Shop.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

II.

(Continued.)

IT is difficult to divide a subject so  
nebulous, elementary, and in-  
divisible as communism, other-  
wise than by the various works  
of its several exponents. Nor is  
it easy to draw a line between the com-  
munist idea as expounded by Plato  
twenty-two centuries ago, and that ex-  
pounded to-day under the recently as-  
sumed name of "socialism," or the yet  
more recently adopted titles of "mutual-  
ism" and of "collectivism," seeing that  
these are but so many different names for  
the one negative movement, for that re-  
action against social progress which has  
manifested itself, more or less strongly,  
since the clan or tribal system was super-  
seded by civilization.

But in order to arrive at some kind of  
classification, it has been proposed to  
group these various works under the titles  
of "utopian" or philosophic, and "politi-  
cal" or practical; the former to include  
such schemes as those of Plato, More, and  
others, and the latter those of Babeuf,  
Marx, etc. The difficulty of this pro-  
posed classification is two-fold—first, that  
all schemes of social reorganization are  
utopian, and must necessarily remain so,  
until they have been practically demon-  
strated in actual working; secondly, that  
all communist schemes are political, inas-  
much as they propose to control property  
by force of legality, and not by moral  
suasion.

It is asserted, however, that there is a  
real difference between ancient and  
modern communism, the difference lying  
in not making women and children com-  
mon as well as property. That the Social  
Democrats are, at present, inconsistent to  
the communist idea, in that respect, is to  
their credit. But we must not forget that  
this inconsistency has been forced upon  
them by the growth of the moral senti-  
ments, which they perversely maintain  
are not strong enough to control property,  
although they in themselves furnish the  
proof that these sentiments are powerful  
enough to control sexual passion—the  
strongest instinct of man. And, further-  
more, we should not forget that if Social  
Democracy, with its strong antipathy to  
existing institutions, and its principles so  
far below the average morality of its in-  
dividual members, should succeed in  
establishing itself in any country, it is  
more than possible that it would speedily  
carry out the communist idea to its logi-  
cal conclusion.

That the wide extension of Democracy,  
with its machinery of universal suffrage,  
has given the communist idea a practical  
importance it never before possessed is  
obvious, and as that great change began  
to take definite shape at the time when  
Jean Jacques Rousseau wrote the modern  
political gospel known as the "Social Con-  
tract," the middle of the last century may  
be fixed upon as the historic commence-  
ment of the modern development of com-  
munism.

"Code of Nature."—We, of the Trade  
Union persuasion, confess that we have  
some old-fashioned prejudice in favor of  
honesty; but we make no accusation  
against those exponents of the communist  
idea who have taken, without credit, the  
labors and the very phraseology of  
Morelly, he who wrote the "Code of  
Nature," in 1755, because we recognize  
that communism is a law unto itself, and  
that theft cannot logically be considered  
a crime among those who deny the right  
of individual property. Yet we regret  
that those who appropriated his thoughts  
should have so carefully refrained from  
all mention of Morelly's name and  
pedigree. Beside the fact that for  
several years he was occupied as a private  
tutor at Vitry, in the province of Cham-  
pagne, we know absolutely nothing of his  
life. It would seem that his contempo-  
raries and successors conspired to blot  
out his very memory, for some of his  
works were ascribed to another of the  
same name, and his utopian romance  
known as the "Wreck of the Floating  
Islands" was ascribed to Diderot, the  
celebrated encyclopedist. But it is  
creditable to the spirit of modern inquiry  
that it has revealed the source from which  
Fourier, Owen, Blanc and Marx have so  
liberally drawn. After a study of the  
"Code of Nature" it will be evident that  
Morelly's is an epoch-making work,  
because nowhere else, either before or  
since, has the communist idea been so  
boldly and distinctly defined.

Morelly saw nothing bad in man. The  
evil was in social institutions, "the fruit-  
ful source," he said, "of tyranny, usurpa-  
tion, superstition, fraud, avarice, impos-  
ture, etc." The problem was "to make a  
situation in which it would be impossible  
nearly for man to be miserable or  
wicked." To accomplish this it was  
necessary, he contended, to be obedient  
to certain "fundamental and sacred laws  
of nature," which he laid down in the  
first of the twelve divisions of that code,  
as follows: "(1) The establishment of  
the indivisible unity of the bases of life;  
(2) common property in the instruments  
of labor and the products of labor, and  
(3) universal education." The  
second, or distributive, division of the  
code provides that the citizens shall  
be divided in nations, provinces, cities,  
tribes and families. There is to be no  
buying or selling. Each shall work ac-  
cording to his or her strength, talent and  
age, and each shall receive all that his or  
her wants and tastes may demand. The  
agrarian division provides for the setting  
apart of a sufficient territory around each  
city to feed the families inhabiting it. It  
also requires an agricultural conscription  
of all those, of both sexes, between twenty  
and twenty-five years of age. The build-  
ing laws provide for the erection and  
conservation of cities, industrial edifices,  
residences, hospitals, asylums and  
prisons. The police laws require that the  
oldest and most experienced citizens  
shall serve on the force in regular rota-  
tion and for periods of five days at a time.  
The police shall see that each citizen  
duly serves an apprenticeship extending  
from ten to fifteen or eighteen years of  
age and that when citizens shall have  
served their five years' term of agricul-  
tural labor they shall work at their regu-  
lar callings until the age of forty, after  
which age they shall be allowed to change  
their occupations and to work as little as  
they please. The sumptuary laws require  
that all dresses shall be uniform and simple.  
The seventh and eighth divisions relate  
to government and its administration;  
with the notable provision that each  
citizen on arriving at the age of fifty  
shall become a senator. The marriage  
laws provide for compulsory marriage at  
the age of puberty. Each youth may  
seek a wife outside of his own tribe, but  
on marriage the wife is adopted in her

husband's tribe. Divorce may be obtain-  
ed, on application by either party, after  
ten years of married life; the children,  
when weaned, devolving upon the father.  
But celibacy is not allowed until forty  
years of age. The education laws require  
each mother to suckle her own children,  
if not physically incapacitated. Children  
on arriving at their fifth year are to be  
taken from their parents and sent to a  
public gymnasium, to be collectively  
educated during five years. At ten years  
of age they are to be apprenticed and  
domiciled in common. Each mother and  
father is required to serve in regular  
rotation, and for five days at a time, in  
caring for and teaching the young in the  
gymnasiums. The eleventh division re-  
quires the magistrates to see that any  
tendency to acquire any kind of indi-  
vidual property is corrected and pre-  
vented, and that the minds of those  
within their jurisdiction are not imbued  
with superstitious notions. The penal,  
and concluding, division of the code  
provides that traitors to communism,  
those seeking to restore the system of  
individual property, shall be confined for  
life as dangerous maniacs and enemies  
of humanity, in caverns built in the  
middle of the places of public sepul-  
ture; their names are to be blotted out,  
and their children, renamed, are to be  
dispersed in other tribes, cities and pro-  
vinces.

"Social Contract."—This celebrated  
work, written in 1765 by Jean Jacques  
Rousseau, is not here quoted as an exposi-  
tion of the communist idea, but as the  
original source of the political dogmas re-  
lied on by latter day communists for the  
realization of that idea. Starting with the  
fallacious and retrograde notion, more or  
less thoroughly held by all communists,  
that civilization is a condition of ever-  
growing degeneration from a primitive  
ideal social state, one existing in the  
Golden Age, or in a supposed state of  
nature, Rousseau contends that all so-  
ciety is the result of an original free con-  
tract which gave to the rulers and the  
ruled equal rights and advantages;  
though when or where any such primi-  
tive free contract was entered into the in-  
genious but sophistical theorist does not  
deign to inform us.

This view, by the way, may be con-  
trasted with that expressed by the same  
author in his "Essay on Inequality,"  
written for a prize offered, in 1753, by  
the Academy of Dijon, in which he states:  
"All society being based on the usurpa-  
tion of some and the cowardice of others,  
all society is bad."

Directly springing from such imagina-  
tive, unverifiable and vicious philosophy,  
Rousseau, in his "Social Contract," laid  
down the two famous political dogmas:  
"The equality of man" and "the sover-  
eignty of the people;" dogmas which gave  
a theoretical consistency to the democratic  
movement, and hastened the general  
political convulsion known as the (French)  
Revolution.

It is not our purpose to say anything  
here of the personal character of Rous-  
seau; for what that was may be judged  
by his "Confessions" from his own pen.  
But whatever may be the general opinion  
of Rousseau as a man, a thinker and a  
writer, it is incontestable that the "Social  
Contract" has more or less influenced  
all peoples of the West. Briefly, it may  
be said that Rousseau sought to over-  
turn the throne without disturbing the  
altar, as Voltaire sought to overturn the  
altar without disturbing the throne, and  
the result of these separate efforts has  
been to give greater importance to the  
idea of Morelly. The efforts of Rous-  
seau and Voltaire have been made suffi-  
ciently familiar to English readers by  
Thomas Paine in his "Rights of Man"  
and "Age of Reason." The work yet to

(See next page.)



## Chips from a Union Workshop.

(Continued from page 9.)

be accomplished is to trace the third and more difficult effort; the effort represented by Morelly and his successors; the efforts to overturn the organization of the family and the organization of industry.

"*Tribune of the People*."—Ideas are powerful, either for construction or destruction, whether they are systematically presented in a bulk volume or tentatively treated in a newspaper, such as the "*Tribune of the People*."

The communist idea was not powerful enough, it is true, to win any great consideration in the stern struggle of the Revolution. It was the political dogmas embodied in the famous motto: "Liberty, equality and sovereignty of the people," that so energetically moved the French people to destroy the lingering vestiges of the medieval system. But when those obstacles to social progress had been destroyed, the political dogmas, which had proved so powerful in the work of destruction, were found to be powerless for the work of reconstruction. The destroyers, misunderstanding the situation, plunged deeper and deeper into the bloody excesses of the Reign of Terror, until they almost succeeded in completely exterminating each other. At length, wearied of useless bloodshed, France, in October, 1795, sought repose in a military dictatorship. Yet there were many, as it is almost unnecessary to state, who fanatically believed that the failure of the radicals was due to the fact that they had not been radical enough in the work of destruction.

Among these latter, Francois Noel Babeuf, an employe of the municipal government of Paris and editor of the "*Tribune of the People*," made his communist propaganda. The motto of Babeuf was: "The aim of society is happiness, and happiness consists of equality." His first step toward the realization of equality was the organization of a secret Committee of Public Safety, with a view to the restoration of the terrorist government which had been overthrown the year previous, by the artillery of Barras and Napoleon. This secret committee was supported by three different groups, numbering upwards of seventeen thousand members, pledged to rise in revolt on May 21, 1796. It would appear that it was only in that group styled "Equals" that Babeuf had succeeded in gathering any considerable number of converts to the communist idea. At all events, there was a clash, and one of the members, Grisel, denounced the existence of the organization. Babeuf, and his principal supporter, Darthé, were arrested on May 10th, at their meeting place in the vaults of the Pantheon. When arrested, these leaders stabbed themselves, but they lived to be guillotined the next day. Thirty-one subordinate officers were tried by court martial and shot, and many of the more prominent members were transported to Guiana.

Thus ended the first attempt to establish a social democratic government; a government based on the idea of Morelly and the method of Rousseau.

"*Theory of the Four Movements*."—It was at the height of the long political reaction following the excesses of the Revolution, when, by the enormous majority of 1,390 votes to 1, the referendum had confirmed the establishment of an hereditary imperial throne, that Charles Fourier, a small commercial broker, produced this, his first and most famous work.

Fourier contended that as Newton had discovered the law of gravitation or the principle of harmony among celestial bodies, so he, Fourier, had discovered the principle of harmony among human

passions. Those acquainted with Morelly's works, however, are enabled to dispute this claim of Fourier's to the original conception of "passional harmony." "Misery and vice," Fourier asserted, "spring from the unnatural restraints imposed by society on the gratification of desire; therefore, the full, free, unrestrained indulgence of human passions is the only possible way to happiness and virtue. Marriage, which imposes unnatural bonds on human passion, was to be abolished. The present organization of industry was to be superseded by a division of society into "phalanges" for the conduct of united industry; and each "phalanx," consisting of about 2,000 persons, was to inhabit a "phalanstery," surrounded by a territory of about 6,000 acres, allotted to it for cultivation. Industrial operations, like military exercises, were to be made attractive by bands of music, flags, etc., and the laborers, by passing at will from one occupation to another, were to make labor a pastime, instead of a painful drudgery. Separate "series" and "groups" might be formed in each phalanx and devote themselves to such special occupations as might be most agreeable to them, but of the common gains of each phalanx, deductions were to be made to furnish a minimum of subsistence to each person, whether capable or incapable of work; the remainder was to be distributed to labor, capital and talent, in the following proportions—Out of each dollar, thus distributed, labor was to receive 42 cents, capital 33 cents, and talent 25 cents.

The "*Theory of the Four Movements*" was written in 1808, and twenty-four years thereafter, a wealthy young Englishman, named Young, furnished Fourier with a sum not far short of \$2,500,000 to establish a phalanstery on a magnificent old estate at Rambouillet, near Paris. The phalanx thus formed soon failed, but Fourier attributed the failure to the insufficiency of the scale on which the attempt was made. Fourierism had many converts in the United States, especially among journalists and people of literary attainments. Communities of these were formed in Texas; at Brook Farm, near Boston; and in New Jersey, where the substantial buildings erected by them have outlived the system.

"*New View of Society*."—Robert Owen, who startled the world with his "*New View of Society*," written in 1813, was a capitalist and a communist. A communist writer of a later date proposed that "an image of some great capitalist of the nineteenth century should be modelled in colossal proportions properly typifying the amount of his wealth, and with a correct natural history of the cannibalistic and other habits of the species appended thereto, should be placed with a collection of models of antediluvian monsters in some national museum, for the edification of future generations. Should this suggestion be carried out, Robert Owen be chosen as the subject of the model; then future generations will indeed have cause to wonder." It was in retaliation for some such malignant statement that a well-known reformer indulged in the following repartee:

What is a communist? One who has yearnings  
For equal division of unequal earnings.  
Idler or bungler, or both, he is willing  
To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

A definition which exactly defines that which Robert Owen was not. An honest and most capable business man, just and generous employer, a brave and fearless exponent of the truth that was in him, and with unbounded compassion for the poor and helpless, Robert Owen's memory will ever be cherished by those who

know and are able to appreciate his devotion.

Outside of his fundamental error of seeking to establish a state of equality by the denial of individual property, Robert Owen, little versed in the facts of social evolution, immensely exaggerated the power of a single generation to greatly modify social habits. This exaggeration may be seen in what he considered the key-note of his system, and printed in large capitals in his "*New View*," as follows: "Any character—from the best to the worst, from the most ignorant to the most enlightened—may be given to any community, even to the world at large, by applying certain means, which are to a great extent at the command and under the control, or easily made so, of those who possess the government of nations." This idea Owen was fond of repeating in the more condensed form—"Man is the creature of circumstances," but thirty years afterward, when his fortune was expended and his movement was declining, he added the important qualification thereto—"acting previous to and after his birth." The fatal tendency of the communist idea to overturn the organization of the family did not fail to manifest itself in Owen's utterances on the marriage institution. This tendency is also shown in his statement that the affections of parents for their children was too strong to permit them to properly rear their own offspring.

To-day the word "co-operation" is nearly confined to a system of distributing groceries, but it was first introduced by Owen and applied to his system of communism. It was in the name of "universal co-operation" that he summoned prelates, professors, kings, nobles and statesmen to investigate his propositions. There was nothing very strange in such an invitation; the extraordinary thing was that so many of those summoned gave respectful attention. The harmony, however, soon gave place to discord, for at one of the series of explanatory meetings, held at the London Tavern, in 1817, Owen deliberately said—"What, my friends, has hitherto retarded the advancement of your race to a high state of virtue and happiness? Who dares answer this question but with his life in his hand? All the religions of the world are founded in error!" The blow was terrible, but it was a blow that disabled the giver. From that time Owen lost influence. He had been an honored guest at every court in Europe; thenceforth he was destined to seek converts among the least influential and among those incapable of helping even themselves.

Owen had made application to Mexico for the grant of Texas and Coahuila in which to establish his communist state, and the Mexican Government actually conceded him the jurisdiction of the entire line of its northern frontier, 150 miles in breadth and extending 1,400 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. This territory, consisting of 210,000 square miles, included the greater part of the areas of the present States of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and the northern half of California, a territory larger than France, and nearly as large as the whole German Empire. Ingenious politicians may speculate on what would have been the results if Mr. Owen had availed himself of this magnificent concession.

That which Owen actually did was to explain his views to the House of Representatives, in Washington; and to purchase a tract of 30,000 acres on the banks of the Wabash, in Indiana. Within three months after the purchase of this tract, in April, 1825, he was joined by nearly one thousand persons—good, bad, and indifferent, whom Henry Brougham stigmatized as a "job lot." This Wabash community was, by the rule of contrary,

named New Harmony; and Owen is believed to have sunk nearly a quarter of a million dollars in the ill-fated attempt.

At the third congress of delegates, held in London, in 1832, it was resolved that the ultimate object of all societies there represented was communism in land, and that capital should be accumulated for that object. The seventh congress, held in Halifax, marked a crisis in the movement, and a few days after its adjournment, the Association of All Classes of All Nations was formed at the Charlotte Street Institution, London. It was at this meeting, held May 1, 1835, that the title of "Socialism" was first used. From London the word traveled to Paris, and soon spread throughout all countries. The fourteenth congress, dating from the adoption of the word "socialism," was held at Harmony Hall, Queenswood, in 1846. This congress proved to be the last of the series, and it also marked the end of the thirty years' struggle of English Socialism.

"*Industry*."—Claude Henri, Count of Saint Simon, was a member of an ancient noble family of France, and one of those volunteers who, enthused with the fermentation of ideas marking the close of the last century, served for five years, under Washington, in the war of American Independence. Returning to France, he strictly avoided participation in the political upheaval in his native land. He devoted himself to the study of social subjects; and, in 1817, wrote his first work, entitled "*Industry*." His motto was—"The whole of society ought to strive toward the amelioration of the moral and physical existence of the poorest class; society ought to organize itself in the way best adapted for attaining this end."

Saint Simon held that hitherto all human rule has been the use of man by man in the three stages of slavery, serfdom and proletary; in the future its aim must be the use of the globe in the service of men. Under the present system the employer takes advantage of the workers, who, although nominally free, must accept his terms or starve. By the law of inheritance, the instruments of production, and all the attendant social advantages, are transmitted without regard to social merit. The social disadvantages being also transmitted, misery becomes hereditary. The only remedy for these evils is the abolition of the law of inheritance, and the union of all the implements of labor in a social fund, to be entrusted to social groups and social functionaries for management. The right of succession must be transferred from the family to the state, and thus society becomes the sole proprietor.

The system of Saint Simon, like that of Fourier, incurred considerable odium on account of its lax views of the marriage relation, which, it was alleged, were carried into practice at their establishment at Menilmontant, near Paris. Its members were brought to trial charged with undermining religion and morality. The establishment was closed; and the force of public opinion was such that the society was dissolved in 1832. Almost all its members, after passing twenty years in obscurity, reached the front rank of industrial life during the reign of Napoleon III. The best known of these ancient members was Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose successful construction of the Suez Canal and implication in the Panama scandal, is typical of the intellectual strength and moral weakness of a once famous movement.

CARPENTERS. — Forward for eight hours a day! Push the agitation for the eight hour day unceasingly.



## Roof of an Octagonal Bay Window.

BY CHAS. A. TAYLOR.

The pattern, Fig. 2, showing how to get the side of the octagon without making a drawing, and a ready way of applying it. Get a narrow board and make it the exact length of the width required from A to B, squaring up both ends. Take a steel square with a scale of inches and twelfths on the blade and tongue. Set one-half of the width, B, L, upon the blade, and the same upon the tongue. Lay your rule diagonally across and note the distance from B to H. Assume feet and inches, and point off this distance from each end of the width board, from B to F, and from A to E; then the centre space, the distance from F to E, will be the side required. Lay off three narrow boards to this length, and cut off

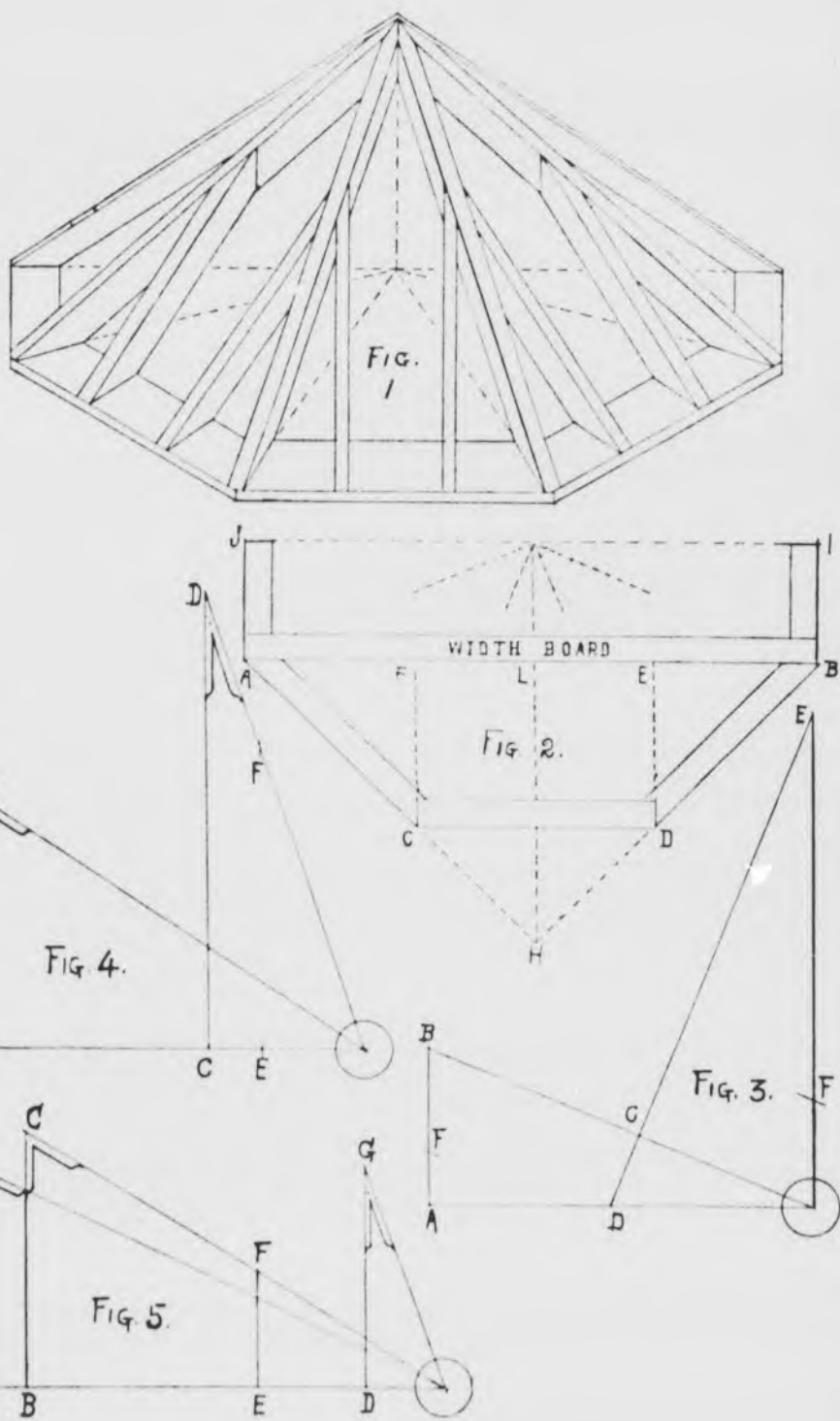
rafter, and the diagonal O, B, as the seat of the hip rafter.

## JACK RAFTERS.

At Fig. 4, let A, O, equal half the width of octagon, and A, B, the rise of the roof. Join B and O, and find the plumb level of jacks at B, and the heel bevel at O. This length, B, O, the distance from the side of the plate to the peak of the roof, serves to give us the side bevels of the jacks, thus: Set one-half of side of wall plate from O to C, then square up from C, and make C, D, equal to B, O, and find the side bevel at D. Now divide the plate into three equal spaces, and set one of them from O to E, then square up from E to F, and you have the length of the jack.

## THE HIP RAFTER.

Transfer the seat of hip B, O, Fig. 3, to B, O, Fig. 5. At B, square up to C, the



the centre one C, D, square at each end, and on each end of the other two cut a mitre angle of 45°. Nail the three boards and the width board together, as in the diagram, and nail on short pieces B, I, and A, J, to form the half sides reaching the wall line; bracing all well together, and leaving a flush side underneath.

## FRAMING.

This is on the same principle as the hip roof. At Fig. 3, a triangle is formed thus: Take for the base, as wall plate, one-half of a side at A, B; for perpendicular one-half of the width of the octagon at A, O, as the seat of the common

rise of roof B, C. Join C, O, the length of the hip rafter, with the plumb bevel at C, and heel at O. For the side bevels turn to Fig. 3, and at C, on B, O, three inches from O, draw D, E, at right angles to B, O. Now turn to Fig. 5, and at E, three inches from O, square up, to the line of the hip rafter to F. Make O, D, equal to C, D, Fig. 3, and O, H, equal to C, E, Fig. 3. Square up at D, and at H, and make D, G, and H, T, each equal to O, F. Join G, O, and T, O, and the bevel at G, will apply to each side of the point of the hip rafter, and the bevel at T, will aid in getting the allowance in length instead of backing, as described in the June number of THE CARPENTER.

## Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Atlanta, Ga. Holyoke, Mass. Houston, Tex. Houston Heights, Tex. Hillsboro, Tex. Hingham, Mass. Irvington, N. Y. Ithaca, N. Y. Jacksonville, Ill. Jackson, Mich. Jacksonville, Fla. Jeannette, Pa. Jersey City, N. J. Kearney, Neb. Knoxville, Tenn. Kingston, N. Y. Kalispell, Mont. La Salle, Ill. Lenox, Mass. Lansingburg, N. Y. Lawrence, Mass. La Crosse, Wis. La Junta, Col. Logansport, Ind. Lowell, Mass. Leeburg, Pa. Leominster, Mass. Lafayette, Ind. Lewiston, Me. Lincoln, Neb. London, Canada. Lockland, O. Long Island City, N. Y. Long Branch, N. J. Louisville, Ky. Marlboro, Mass. Morristown, N. J. Manayunk, Pa. Malden, Mass. Millville, N. J. Media, Pa. Meadville, Pa. Medford, Mass. Mayfield, Ky. Monongahela, Pa. Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Martin's Ferry, Ohio. Maspeth, N. Y. Milford, Ohio. Mamaroneck, N. Y. Mercer, Pa. Middlesboro, Ky. Madisonville, O. Mansfield Valley, Pa. Meriden, Conn. Moline, Ill. Mobile, Ala. Moundville, W. Va. Muskegon, Mich. McKeesport, Pa. Mt. Pleasant, Pa. Milburn, N. J. Model City, N. Y. Montclair, N. J. Mt. Washington, O. Niagara Falls, N. Y. Norwood, O. New Britain, Conn. Nelsonville, O. North Easton, Mass. New Kensington, Pa. Norfolk, Va. New Orleans, La. Newport, R. I. Newport News, Va. Newtown, N. Y. Newburyport, Mass. Nanaimo, Brit. Col. Nyack, N. Y. Norwood, Mass. N. La Crosse, Wis. Natchez, Miss. New Cumberland, W. Va. New Castle, Pa. New Haven, Conn. New Haven, Pa. New Rochelle, N. Y. New Westminster, B. C. Nyack, N. Y. Newark, N. J. Natick, Mass. Newton, Mass. Newburgh, N. Y. New Bedford, Mass. New Albany, Ind. New Brighton, N. Y. New Brunswick, N. J. Northampton, Mass. Norwich, Conn. Norwalk, Conn. Oceanic, N. J. Oswego, N. Y. Ogden, Utah. Olean, N. Y. Ottawa, Can. Ottumwa, Iowa. Ottawa, Ill. Ontario, Cal. Orange, N. J. Olympia, Wash. Oneonta, N. Y. Ottumwa, Ia. Peru, Ill. Pittsfield, Mass. Port Richmond, N. Y. Pawtucket, R. I. Port Chester, N. Y. Punxsutawney, Pa. Pensaola, Fla. Peterborough, Can. Portland, Ore. Port Townsend, Wash. Passaic, N. J. Plymouth, Mass. Pomeroy, O. Portland, Me. Port Angeles, Wash. Portsmouth, N. H. Portsmouth, Va. Portsmouth, O. Portatello, Idaho. Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Paterson, N. J. Philadelphia, Pa. Plainfield, N. J. Pittsburgh, Pa. Pierre, S. Dakota. Parkersburg, W. Va. Paris, Texas. Porterville, Cal. Peoria, Ill. Providence, R. I. Quincy, Mass. Quincy, Ill. Rockland, Me. Rockville, Conn. Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa. Richmond, Va. Richmond, Ky. Rock Island, Ill. Rondout, N. Y. Roxbury, Mass. Rochester, N. Y. Rosedale, Ind. Revere, Mass. Riverside, Cal. Red Bank, N. J. Redlands, Cal. Rutherford, N. J. S. Framingham, Mass. Springfield, Mass. St. Augustine, Fla. South Norwalk, Conn. South Bend, Ind. Salem, Mass. Stoneham, Mass. Somerville, Mass. Somerville, N. J. Saltsburg, Pa. Salt Lake City. San Angelo, Tex. Sandusky, Ohio. Shreveport, La. Stamford, Conn. Sea Cliff, N. Y. Springfield, Ill. Springfield, Mo. Springfield, Ohio. San Leandro, Cal. Steubenville, Ohio. Santa Anna, Cal. Santa Rosa, Cal. Seattle, Wash. St. John, N. B. Saxonville, Mass. Schenectady, N. Y. Scottsdale, Pa. Spokane, Wash. Sharon, Pa. Sheffield, Ala. Stapleton, N. Y. Streator, Ill. Stoughton, Mass. S. Abington, Mass. St. Catharines, Ont. San Antonio, Tex. San Bernardino, Cal. Scranton, Pa. Sharpsville, Pa. Sharpsburg, Pa. Santa Cruz, Cal. Saginaw City, Mich. Sioux City, Iowa. Anaconda, Mont. Bethlehem, Pa. Burlington, Ia. Central Falls, R. I. Canton, O. Carnegie, Pa. Terre Haute, Ind. Total, 421 cities.

## Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal. Ashland, Wis. Marion, Ind. Berkeley, Cal. Berkeley, Cal. Bessemer, Cal. Brighton Park, Ill. Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston, Mass. Carondelet, Mo. Chicago, Ill. Chicago Heights, Ill. Cripple Creek, Col. Denver, Col. Elmhurst, Ill. East St. Louis, Ill. Englewood, Ill. Evanston, Ill. Fremont, Col. Grand Crossing, Ill. Galveston, Tex. Highland Park, Ill. Haughville, Ind. Hyde Park, Ill. Indianapolis, Ind. Kensington, Ill. Kansas City, Mo. Lynn, Mass. Los Angeles, Cal. Lake Forest, Ill. Manor Station, Pa. Maywood, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis. Buffalo, N. Y. Cleveland, O. Gillette, Colo. Moreland, Ill. Mt. Vernon, Ind. Murphysboro, Ill. New York, N. Y. Omaha, Neb. Oakland, Cal. Oak Park, Ill. Pasadena, Cal. Pueblo, Colo. Rogers Park, Ill. St. Louis, Mo. Sacramento, Cal. Santa Barbara, Cal. San Francisco, Cal. San Jose, Cal. San Rafael, Cal. Sheboygan, Wis. South Chicago, Ill. South Denver, Col. South Evanston, Ill. Stockton, Cal. So. Omaha, Neb. So. Englewood, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo. Town of Lake, Ill. Verona, Pa. Venice, Ill. Victor, Colo. Washington, D. C. Wheaton, Wash. West Troy, N. Y. Hitchcock, Tex. Marblehead, Mass. Tremont, N. Y. Total, 70 cities.

## Song of the Day Laborer.

Sharpen the sickle! The field is white;  
'Tis the time of the harvest at last.  
Reapers be up with the morning light  
Ere the blush of youth is past.  
Why stand on the highway and lounge at the gate  
With a summer day's work to perform?  
If you wait till the hiring, 'tis long you may wait,  
Till the hour of the right and the storm.  
Sharpen the sickle! How proud they stand  
In the pomp of their golden grain!  
But I'm thinking 'ere noon, 'neath the sweep of my hand,  
How many may lie on the plain.  
Though the ditch be wide and the fence be high,  
There's a spirit will carry us o'er;  
For God never meant his people to die  
In sight of so rich a store.  
Sharpen the sickle! How full the ears!  
Our children are crying for bread!  
And the field has been watered with orphans' tears,  
And enriched with their fathers' dead;  
And hopes that are buried and hearts that broke  
Lie deep 'neath the treasuring sod—  
Then sweep down the grain with a thunder-stroke  
In the name of humanity's God.  
—Ernest Jones, in London Clarion.



### For Our German Readers.

— Der Ver. Staaten-Census weist nach, daß der Durchschnittswert des jährlichen Arbeitsprodukts eines industriellen Arbeiters \$1880 beträgt, indessen der Durchschnittslohn für diese Leistung nur \$347 ausmacht. Um den Mehrwert von \$1533 wird jeder Arbeiter jährlich geprellt.

— Kein Lohnarbeiter erfüllt seine Lebenspflicht, der sich weigert, seine Interessen mit denen seiner Mitarbeiter zu identifizieren. Der beste Weg dafür ist, sich einer Union anzuschließen und dadurch eine Position zu erlangen, welche seine und die Lage seiner Brüder bessert, ihn selbst und alle Mitarbeiter zu Menschen im wahren Sinne des Wortes macht. (Buffalo N.Y.)

### Ein Sieg für Milwaukee.

Die Differenzen zwischen dem Building Trades Council von Milwaukee und der Schlitz' Brewing Company sind nunmehr endlich beigelegt worden, nachdem das Council auf eigene Faust einen Boycott erklärt und denselben im ganzen Lande veröffentlicht hatte.

Wenn wir auch vollständig damit einverstanden sind, daß die Bauhandwerker auf Bewilligung ihrer gewiß gerechten Forderungen bestanden, so können wir es doch unter keinen Umständen gutheißen, daß eine solche Körperschaft ohne Einwilligung des Federated Council und der Brauer-Organisationen, sowie der American Federation of Labor auf eigene Faust einen Boycott erklären kann, durch den Hunderte von anderen Gewerkschafts-Mitgliedern außer Brod kommen konnten. Die Herren Bauhandwerker von Milwaukee haben sich von 1887 bis 1891 den Teufel darum gescheert, ob die Milwaukee'r Brauereien Unionleute beschäftigten oder nicht. Sie haben zur Unionisierung derselben keinen Finger geregt und deshalb auch jetzt kein Recht, in frivoler Weise die Existenz der dortigen Brauer-Union auf's Spiel zu setzen. In solchen Fällen, wo mehrere Gewerkschaften in Mitleidenchaft gezogen werden, sollte der Entscheid über einen Boycott entweder einem gemeinschaftlichen Committee aller interessierten Organisationen, oder in letzter Instanz der Exekutiv-Behörde der A. F. of L. überlassen sein.

Alle Gewerkschaftsblätter, welche den von den Building Trades von Milwaukee verhängten Boycott gegen die Schlitz' Brewing Company so bereitwillig veröffentlicht haben, sind gebeten, nimmere auch die Aufhebung des Boycotts sofort zu publizieren.

### Der internationale sozialistische Arbeiter- und Gewerkschafts-Kongress in London.

Dem diesjährigen internationalen sozialistischen Arbeiter- und Gewerkschafts-Kongress, der vom 27. Juli bis 1. August in London abgehalten ist, wurde insofern eine große Bedeutung für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung beigelegt, als eine umfangreiche Teilnahme der englischen Gewerkschaften und eine Annäherung derselben an die Gewerkschaften des Festlandes zu erwarten stand. Die unliebsamen Vorgänge der ersten drei Kongrestage drängten die Arbeiter des Kongresses auf eine so kurze Zeit zusammen, daß es nicht möglich war, durch eine entsprechende Diskussion die englischen Gewerkschaftsdelegierten für die Tätigkeit der Gewerkschaften des Festlandes zu interessieren und sie zu gemeinsamem Wirken mit diesen anzuregen. Der Verlauf der ersten drei Kongrestage zeigte, daß es praktischer gewesen wäre, die paar Anarchistenvertreter zuzulassen, da trotz der langen Debatten dieselben nicht vom Kongress entfernt wurden, sondern zum Teil mit Mandaten von Gewerkschaften dem Kongress weiter beizuhelfen. Die Hoffnung, die englischen Gewerkschaften durch den Kongress für die sozialistische Arbeiterbewegung zu gewinnen und den Ge-

werkschaften des Festlandes näher zu bringen, ist infolge dieser Debatten nicht erfüllt worden. Was auf dem allgemeinen Kongress nicht erreicht wurde, konnte auf einer Reihe von Branchen-Kongressen, die im Anschluß an den allgemeinen Kongress stattfanden, erzielt werden. Auf diesen Branchen-Kongressen, über die wir einen kurzen Bericht anschließend geben, waren die englischen Gewerkschaften in größerer Zahl vertreten.

Ueber den Umfang der Teilnahme der englischen Gewerkschaften an den allgemeinen Kongress läßt sich Bestimmtes nicht sagen, da eine offizielle Präsenzliste bisher noch nicht erschienen ist. Aus den Delegiertenlisten, die in englischen Blättern („Conference Record“ und „Justice“) erschienen sind, entnehmen wir, daß 27 Delegierte für Gewerkschaftskartelle (Trades and Labor Councils) und 149 Delegierte von Gewerkschaften respective Branchenorganisationen anwesend waren. Die Zahlen stimmen allerdings mit den auf dem Kongress bei der Mandatsprüfung gegebenen nicht vollständig überein. Die Stärke der einzelnen Organisationen ist in der genannten Delegiertenliste nicht angegeben. Von größeren Organisationen waren vertreten: Die Bergarbeiter (Miners' Federation) mit 14 Delegierten, die Gasarbeiter mit 11 Delegierten, die Schneider (Tailors Amalgamated Society) mit 8 Delegierten, 4 Weber-Organisationen mit 9 Delegierten, die Seeleute mit 3 Delegierten, die Schuhmacher mit 4 Delegierten, die Dockarbeiter mit 3 Delegierten, 4 Glasarbeiterorganisationen mit 6 Delegierten. Im Ganzen sind 72 verschiedene Gewerkschaften angeführt, darunter die Kleidermacherinnen-Union und Frauengewerkschaft (Womens Trade Union League). Der Frauengewerkschaftsrath (Womens Industrial Council), der gleichfalls in der Präsenzliste als Gewerkschaft geführt ist, wird wohl als eine solche nicht zu betrachten sein. Fehlen auch mehrere größere Gewerkschaftsorganisationen, so zeigt doch die unvollkommene Präsenzliste eine stätliche Vertretung der englischen Gewerkschaften auf dem Kongress. Ebenso war aus Frankreich eine beträchtliche Anzahl Vertreter von Arbeitsbörsen und Gewerkschaften erschienen. Unter den 46 deutschen Delegierten waren 12 Gewerkschaftsdelegierte für die Holzarbeiter, Schneider, Putmacher, Metallarbeiter Berlins, Seeleute, Porzellanarbeiter, Steinarbeiter, Tabakarbeiter und Brauer.

Die große Zahl gewerkschaftlicher Delegierter würde sicher zu einer umfangreichen Besprechung des internationalen wirtschaftlichen Kampfes geführt haben, wenn nicht infolge der Debatte über die Zulassung der sogenannten Anarchisten der Kongress genötigt gewesen wäre, die von den Kommissionen ausgearbeiteten Resolutionen ohne längere Debatte anzunehmen. Die Resolutionen wiederholen im Wesentlichen Das, was schon auf früheren internationalen Kongressen beschlossen und als allgemeine Direktiven gegeben worden ist. Der Hauptwert hätte in einer Diskussion, in welcher abweichende Meinungen zur Geltung kommen, gelegen. In den einzelnen Kommissionen, zu welchen jede Nation 2 Delegierte sandte, haben diese Diskussionen stattgefunden. Auch in der für die gewerkschaftlichen Fragen wichtigsten Kommission wurden die Meinungen ausgetauscht. Die von dieser Kommission ausgearbeitete Resolution wurde von dem Kongress ohne Debatte angenommen. Die Resolution hat in dem Theil, der sich auf den gewerkschaftlichen Kampf bezieht, folgenden Wortlaut:

„Der gewerkschaftliche Kampf der Arbeiter ist unerlässlich, um der wirtschaftlichen Uebermacht des Kapitals zu trogen und so die Lage der Arbeiter in der Gegenwart zu verbessern. Ohne Gewerkschaften keine auskömmlichen Löhne und keine verkürzte Arbeitszeit. Durch diesen Kampf wird aber die Ausbeutung nur gelindert, nicht beseitigt. Die Ausbeutung der Arbeiter kann nur ein Ende nehmen, wenn die Gesellschaft selbst Besitz ergreift hat von den Produktionsmitteln, einschließlich des Grund und Bodens und der Verkehrsmittel. Das hat zur uner-

läßlichen Voraussetzung ein System gesetzgeberischer Maßnahmen. Um diese vollkommen durchzuführen, muß die Arbeiterklasse die ausschlaggebende politische Macht sein. Sie wird aber zur politischen Macht nur in dem Maße, wie sie organisiert ist. Die Gewerkschaften machen die Arbeiterklasse schon deshalb zur politischen Macht, weil sie die Arbeiter organisieren.

Die Organisation der Arbeiterklasse ist unvollständig und unzureichend, wenn sie nur politisch ist.

Ueber der gewerkschaftliche Kampf erfordert auch die politische Bethätigung der Arbeiterklasse. Was die Arbeiter im freien Kampfe gegen ihre Ausbeuter erringen, müssen sie oft erst als politische Macht gesetzgeberisch festlegen, um es zu sichern. In anderen Fällen macht die gesetzgeberische Errungenschaft den gewerkschaftlichen Konflikt überflüssig. Ein internationales Zusammenwirken der Arbeiterklasse in Bezug auf den gewerkschaftlichen Kampf, wie besonders auch in Bezug auf die Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung, wird desto mehr zur Nothwendigkeit, je mehr der wirtschaftliche Zusammenhang des kapitalistischen Weltmarktes und damit zugleich die Konflikte der nationalen Industrien sich entwickeln.

Für die nächste Zeit ist ein internationales Vorgehen des Proletariats nach folgenden Richtungen notwendig:

1. Abschaffung der Zölle, Verbrauchssteuern und Ausfuhrprämien;
2. Durchführung einer internationalen Arbeiterschutzgesetzgebung. In dem der Kongress in letzterer Beziehung die Beschlüsse des Pariser Kongresses wiederholt, empfiehlt er, die nächste Agitation hauptsächlich zu konzentriren auf:
  - a) den gesetzlichen achtstündigen Normalarbeitsstag zu erringen;
  - b) das Schweißsystem zu beseitigen und für die Arbeiter der Hausindustrie einen wirksamen Arbeiterschutz zu schaffen;
  - c) ein vollständig freies Vereins- und Versammlungsrecht für beide Geschlechter herbeizuführen.

Um dieses durchzuführen, ist ein Zusammenwirken der gewerkschaftlichen und politischen Bethätigung notwendig.

Deshalb erklärt der Kongress, anschließend an die gleichen Beschlüsse des Brüsseler und Züricher Kongresses, die Organisation der Arbeiter in Gewerkschaften für einbringen des Erfordernis im Emanzipationskampfe der Arbeiterklasse und betrachtet es als Pflicht aller Arbeiter, welche die Befreiung der Arbeit von dem Joch des Kapitalismus anstreben, der für ihren Beruf bestehenden Gewerkschaft anzugehören.

Die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen sollen, um eine wirksame Aktion zu ermöglichen, sich in Verbänden, die sich auf das ganze Land erstrecken, zusammenschließen und ist jede Zersplitterung der Kräfte in Sonderorganisationen zu verwerfen. Die politische Anschauung darf keinen trennenden Grund im wirtschaftlichen Kampfe bilden, es ist aber eine aus dem Wesen des proletarischen Klassenkampfes sich ergebende Pflicht der Arbeiterorganisationen, ihre Mitglieder zu Sozial-Demokraten heranzubilden. Es muß als eine Pflicht der Gewerkschaften angesehen werden, die im Beruf beschäftigten Frauen als Mitglieder aufzunehmen und gleichen Lohn für gleiche Arbeitsleistung für Männer und Frauen anzustreben.

Neben dem Kampfe für bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen haben die Gewerkschaften die Arbeiterschutzgesetze zu überwachen, die Beseitigung gesundheitsgefährlicher Betriebsformen, des Schweiß- und Trudsystems zu erstreben.

Der Kongress hält den Streik und Boykott für ein notwendiges Mittel zur Erreichung der Aufgaben der Gewerkschaften, sieht aber die Möglichkeit für einen internationalen Generalstreik nicht gegeben.

Das nächste Erfordernis ist die gewerkschaftliche Organisation der Arbeitermassen, weil von dem Umfange der Organisation die Frage der Ausdehnung der Streiks auf ganze Industrien oder Länder abhängt.

Um eine einheitliche internationale ge-

werkschaftliche Organisation zu ermöglichen, ist in jedem Lande ein gewerkschaftliches Central-Committee einzusetzen. Diese Committee sollen nach Möglichkeit Statistiken über den Arbeitsmarkt führen und diese, sowie die regelmäßigen Berichte gegenseitig austauschen und alle im Lande vorkommenden wichtigen Vorgänge gegenseitig melden.

Besonders wird den Gewerkschaften aller Länder zur Pflicht gemacht, dafür zu sorgen, daß vom Auslande kommende Arbeiter Mitglieder der Landesorganisation werden und daß diese Arbeiter nicht zu geringeren Löhnen arbeiten als die einheimischen.

Bei Streiks, Lockouts und Boykotts sind die Gewerkschaften aller Länder verpflichtet, sich gegenseitig nach Kräften zu unterstützen.

Zu einer Meinungsverschiedenheit führte nur die Frage des Generalstreiks. Die von der französischen Delegation in die Kommission entsandten Mitglieder wünschten die Erörterung dieser Frage im Plenum des Kongresses und bestanden darauf, dem Kongress einen Minoritätsbericht geben zu können. Dieser Bericht wurde in folgender Fassung gegeben:

„In Erwägung, daß auf mehreren französischen Kongressen, Marseille (1892), Paris (1893), Nantes (1894) und Limoges (1895), die Mitglieder der Gewerkschaften sich für den Generalstreik in allen Berufen als ein Mittel zur Emanzipation erklärt haben,

daß in Belgien der Generalstreik, obwohl er unvollständig organisiert war, von großer Wirkung bei der Erringung des allgemeinen Wahlrechts von der Bourgeoisie gewesen ist,

daß Schweden und Oesterreich im Kampfe für das allgemeine Wahlrecht dieses Mittel angewandt haben,

daß es aber eine Thatsache ist, daß die Frage eines nationalen Generalstreiks in den verschiedenen Ländern noch nicht genügend untersucht ist,

beschließt der Kongress, die Arbeiter aller Länder, insbesondere die Mitglieder der Gewerkschaften, einzuladen, diese wichtige Frage zu studieren, so daß ein folgender Kongress darüber beschließen kann.“

Den Genossen wurde in der Kommission bedeutet, daß die Frage des Generalstreiks für die meisten Länder nicht diskutabel sei. Erst möge man im eigenen Lande sich über die Angelegenheit einig werden, ehe man einen internationalen Kongress damit beschäftige. Wenn die Arbeiterorganisationen einen genügenden Umfang haben, dann wird die Frage der Ausdehnung eines Streiks sich von selbst entscheiden, ohne daß es der vorzeitigen Direktive eines internationalen Kongresses bedarf. Durch Annahme des Majoritätsberichtes stellte sich der Kongress auf Seite der Majorität der Kommission. Die Frage wird jedenfalls auf späteren Kongressen wieder auftauchen, doch dürfte sie auch dort kaum Anklang finden.

Der Kongress hat für die Gewerkschaftsbewegung aller Länder wiederum eine allgemeine Direktive gegeben. Das erste Erfordernis ist jedoch Ausbau der Organisation im eigenen Lande. So lange die Gewerkschaftsorganisation in den einzelnen Ländern nicht eine einheitliche geworden ist und genügende Stärke besitzt, sind die internationalen Vereinbarungen nur auf dem Papier stehend. Das mag ein Jeder sich sagen, der große Hoffnungen darauf setzt, daß nunmehr gemeinsames Vorgehen mit den Gewerkschaften anderer Länder in größerem Umfange sich zeigen würde. Hat jedoch der Kongress, was nicht ausgeschlossen erscheint, dahin gewirkt, daß die englischen Gewerkschaften ihre abgeschlossene Stellung mehr und mehr aufgeben und mit den gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeitern des Festlandes in näherer Verbindung treten, so wäre der Gewerkschaftsbewegung ein wesentlicher Dienst geleistet. Mehr aber als durch die Teilnahme an den Kongressen und die Kongressbeschlüsse werden die englischen Gewerkschaften sich den des Festlandes, und besonders Deutschlands, nähern, wenn hier die Gewerkschaftsorganisation genügende Stärke und Einheit besitzt, um als gleichwertiger Faktor bei dem Abschluß von Gegenseitigkeitsverträgen zu gelten. (Hamburger Korrespondenz-Blatt.)





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20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Stevers, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.  
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.  
564. (J. O. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.  
151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.

305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
G. E. Ward, 32 High st.

119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.  
120. H. Kachelriebs, 21 Jabez st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—A. T. Zimmerman, 39 Nassau st.  
173. PATERSON—C. Van Nort, 40 Bella ave.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.  
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 529 Fayette street.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt  
456. SUMMIT—Edward Martin, Box 618.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.  
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 460 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
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109. H. L. Lath, 86 5th ave.  
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.  
175. M. E. Webb, 1180 Jefferson ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 95 Hamburg ave.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 332 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 465 5th ave.  
639. Chas. Sutherland, 308 47th st.  
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Geo. Ulmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. Geo. Ulmer, 674 Genesee st.  
129. Geo. K. Keilin, 51 Imson st.  
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heinemann, 806 S. Division st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 32 Geo. g. st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
315. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.  
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. L. John Martin.  
229. GLENS FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERSVILLE—J. A. Ellithorp, 38 James st.  
149. IAVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 18.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 10 L. berty st.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangum, 147 W. Monroe  
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 307 Hugonot st.  
507. NEWTOWN L.I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.  
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51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 3rd st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.  
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340. A. Watt Jr., 105 W. 105th st.  
376. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 1360 2d ave.  
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 50 E. 133d st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.  
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606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.  
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 546.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Warner, 1410 W. Onondago st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Indley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.  
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593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st. bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.  
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 213 Davis st.  
545. " J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

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17. BELLAIRE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
501. BUTYBUS—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 91 Charles st.  
386. OHILLIOOTH—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
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2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. C.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhous, 1924 Western ave.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station O.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.  
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
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11. J. M. Bowers, 75 Woolsey st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Havin, 121 Carran st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Geo. Kluehn, 160 Merchant ave.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.

104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.  
188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
267. LIMA—W. H. Chandler, 785 St. John's ave.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
708. NORWOOD—A. R. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—E. L. Kendell, 369 W. South-ern ave.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adamast.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Hochler, 132 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitnell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and Harrison ave.  
618. PENDLETON—V. Stroble.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 648.

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237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 21 Iten st.  
136. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quiler, 235 N. 12th st.  
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCluskey, 2900 Maple ave.  
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 160.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—W. W. Paden.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
288. HOMERDAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
233. JEANETTE—John Kirschner.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon, Box 501.  
203. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.  
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Carnegie, Pa.  
343. NEW KENNINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12, Philadelphia—  
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.  
359. (Mill) J. Duerlinger, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
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142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Sherman ave., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward  
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.  
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1118 Greenwiche st.  
563. ROBERTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
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268. SHABON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormand ave.  
757. TAYLOR—George Weeks, Box 45.  
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.  
13. WEISSPORT—R. F. Andrews.  
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266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.  
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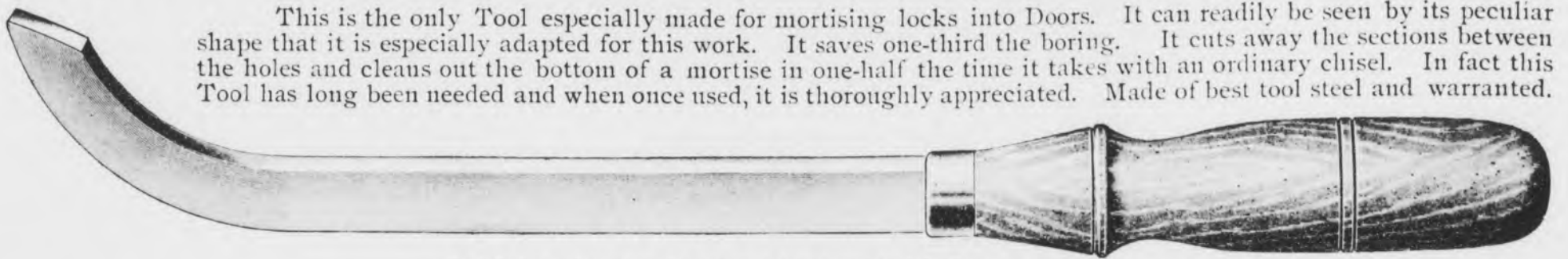
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394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Welner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

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277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.  
526. GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 2123 Ave. K.  
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114. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 2206 Lamar ave.  
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## The Tendencies of Trade Unions.

BY HERBERT SPENCER.

### IV.

ERE it needful to dwell on indirect evidence, much might be made of that furnished by the behavior of the so-called Liberal party—a party which, relinquishing the original conception of a leader as a mouthpiece for a known and accepted policy, thinks itself bound to accept a policy which its leader springs upon it without consent or warning; a party so utterly without the feeling and idea implied by liberalism as not to resent this trampling on the right of private judgment which constitutes the root of liberalism; nay, a party which villifies as renegade Liberals those of its members who refuse to surrender their independence! But without occupying space with indirect proofs that the mass of men have not the natures required to check the development of tyrannical officialism, it will suffice to contemplate the direct proofs furnished by those classes among whom the socialistic idea most predominates, and who think themselves most interested in propagating it—the operative classes. These would constitute the great body of the socialistic organization, and their characters would determine its nature. What then, are their characters as displayed in such organizations as they have already formed.

Instead of the selfishness of the employing classes and the selfishness of competition, we are to have the unselfishness of a mutually aiding system. How far is this unselfishness now shown in the behavior of workmen to one another? The fanatical adherents of a social theory are capable of taking any measures, no matter how extreme, for carrying out their views, holding, like the merciless priesthoods of past times, that the end justifies the means. And when a general socialistic organization has been established, the vast, ramified and consolidated body of those who direct its activities, using without check whatever coercion seems to them needful in the interests of the system (which will practically become their own interests), will have no hesitation in imposing their rigorous rule over the entire lives of the actual workers; until, eventually, there is developed an official oligarchy, with its various grades, exercising a tyranny more gigantic and more terrible than any which the world has seen.

Let me again repudiate an erroneous inference. Any one who supposes that the foregoing argument implies contentment with things as they are, makes a profound mistake. The present social state is transitional, as the past social states have been transitional. There will,

I hope and believe, come a future social state differing as much from the present as the present differs from the past, with its mailed barons and defenseless serfs. In Social Statics, as well as in the Study of Sociology and of Political Institutions, is clearly shown the desire for an organization more conducive to the happiness of men at large than which exists. My opposition to Socialism results from the belief that it would stop the progress to such a higher state and bring back a lower state. Nothing but the slow modification of human nature by the discipline of social life can produce permanently advantageous changes.

A fundamental error pervading the thinking of nearly all parties, political and social, is that evils admit of immediate and radical remedies. "If you will but do this, the mischief will be prevented." "Adopt my plan and the suffering will disappear." "The corruption will unquestionably be cured by enforcing this measure." Everywhere one meets with beliefs, expressed or implied, of these kinds. They are all ill-founded. It is possible to remove causes which intensify the evils; it is possible to change the evils from one form into another, and it is possible, and very common, to exacerbate the evils by the efforts made to prevent them; but anything like immediate cure is impossible. In the course of thousands of years mankind have, by multiplication, been forced out of that original savage state in which small numbers supported themselves on wild food, into the civilized state in which the food required for supporting great numbers can be got only by continuous labor. The nature required for this last mode of life is widely different from the nature required for the first; and long-continued pains have to be passed through in remoulding the one into the other. Misery has necessarily to be borne by a constitution out of harmony with its conditions; and a constitution inherited from primitive men is out of harmony with the conditions imposed on existing men. Hence it is impossible to establish forthwith a satisfactory social state. No such nature as that which has filled Europe with millions of armed men, here eager for conquest and there for revenge; no such nature as that which prompts the nations called Christian to vie with one another in filibustering expeditions all over the world, regardless of the claims of aborigines, while their tens of thousands of priests of the religion of love look on approvingly; no such nature as that which, in dealing with weaker races, goes beyond the primitive rule of life for life, and for one life take many lives; no such nature, I say, can by any device be framed into a harmonious community. The root of all well-ordered social action is a sentiment of justice, which at once insists on personal freedom and is solicitous for the like freedom of others, and there at presents exists but a very inadequate amount of this sentiment.

Hence the need for further long continuance of a social discipline which re-

quires each man to carry on his activities with due regard to the like claims of others to carry on their activities; and which, while it insists that he shall have all the benefits his conduct naturally brings, insists also that he shall not saddle on others the evils his conduct naturally brings, unless they freely undertake to bear them. And hence the belief that endeavors to elude this discipline will not only fail, but will bring worse evils than those to be escaped.

Is it not, then, chiefly in the interests of the employing classes that Socialism is to be resisted, but much more in the interests of the employed classes. In one way or other production must be regulated; and the regulators, in the nature of things, must always be a small class as compared with the actual producers. Under voluntary co-operation, as at present carried on, the regulators, pursuing their personal interests, take as large share of the produce as they can get; but, as we are daily shown by Trades Union successes, are restrained in the selfish pursuit of their ends. Under that compulsory co-operation which Socialism would necessitate, the regulators, pursuing their personal interests with no less selfishness, could not be met by the combined resistance of free workers; and their power, unchecked as now by refusals to work save on prescribed terms, would grow and ramify and consolidate till it became irresistible. The ultimate result, as I have before pointed out, must be a society like that of ancient Peru, dreadful to contemplate, in which the mass of the people, elaborately regimented in groups of 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000, ruled by officers of corresponding grades and tied to their districts, were superintended in their private lives as well as in their industries, and toiled hopelessly for the support of the governmental organization.



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## Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects. Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S. T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of \$2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than \$1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S. T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S. T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B., must notify the G. S. T. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S. T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging \$2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S. T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 62, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should be meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

July 17. A member owing any sum equal to twelve months' dues can come into the U. B. only as a new member, and must pay an initiation fee, but cannot be held for any back dues, he must, however, pay all fines for misdemeanors, standing on the books of the Union against him. Said fines must be paid over to the Union levying them.

October 10. Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

October 10. No back dues or fine for arrearage of dues can be collected from an applicant for readmission who has been once suspended.

Jan. 11, 1896. G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11. A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

July 28. Constitution does not provide for payment of more than one wife funeral benefit.

## Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for each number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## UNION MADE NAILS.

The NAILS made by the below-named list of nail mills are strictly Union made nails, and are recommended to the members of the United Brotherhood.

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## WIRE NAILS.

Union Wire Nails are made by Salem Wire Nail Co. Works, at Salem and Findlay, Ohio; New Castle Wire Nail Co., at New Castle, Pa.

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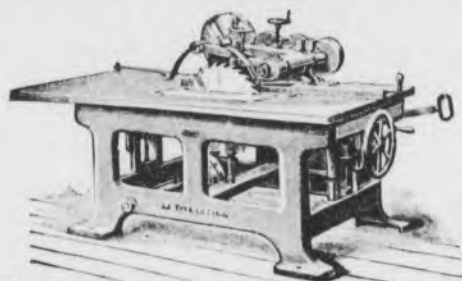
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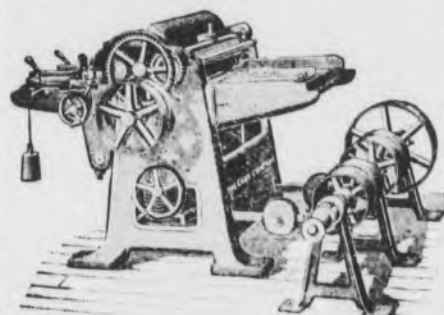
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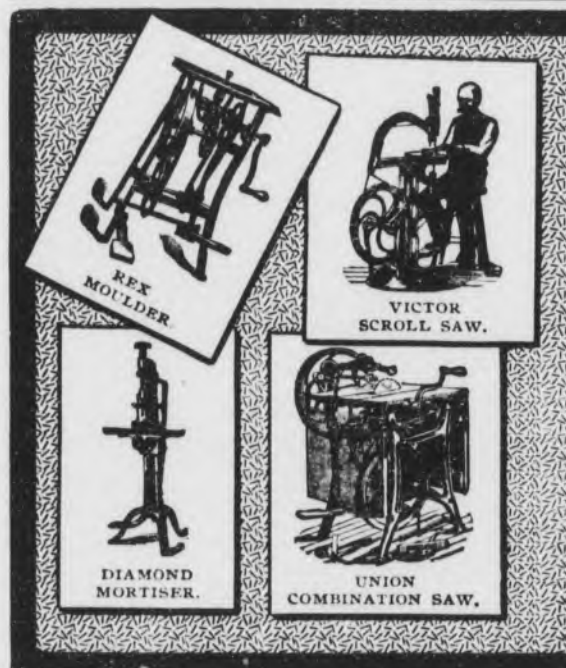
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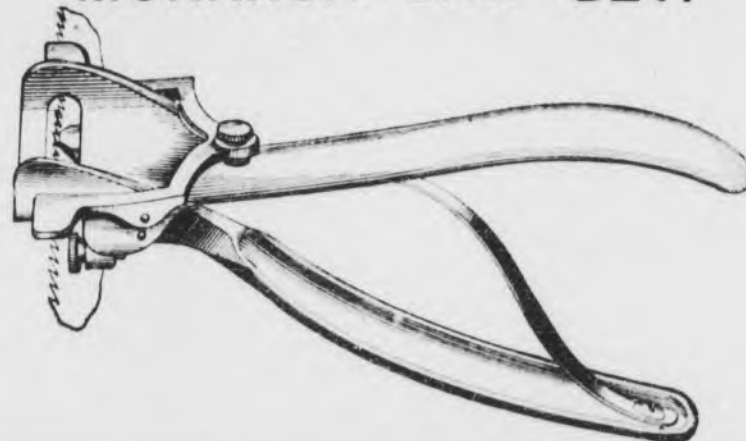
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Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1896

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## The Cleveland Convention.

### A SYNOPSIS OF ITS WORK AND DELIBERATIONS.

At Memorial Hall, Cleveland, O., the Ninth General Convention opened September 21, 1896, at 10 A. M. and remained in session eight days, adjourning on September 29.

In all, 134 delegates were elected, and of these 106 delegates answered roll-call, representing 65 cities; 28 delegates-elect were absent on account of the hard times.

C. C. Burnett, of the Sturtevant Lumber Company; Isaac Cowen, of the Central Labor Union, and John E. Connelly, Union 11, all of Cleveland, Ohio, delivered the addresses of welcome.

Telegrams of greeting were exchanged with the Locomotive Firemen, Wood Carvers', Brewers' and Plasterers' National Trade Conventions then in session, and also with the Cigar Makers Convention, which went into session the following week, also with President Gompers, of the A. F. of L.

From the beginning to the end of the Convention all forms of party politics and economic fads were rigidly excluded. The delegates devoted their time strictly to Trade Union affairs, the deliberations were harmonious, free from personalities and at times extremely lively and enthusiastic. At the very start the delegates settled down to work, and dispatched considerable business the first day and every day succeeding.

Here we can give, at most, only a very brief synopsis of the proceedings. Those members wishing a fuller account can procure printed copies of the official proceedings by applying to the Financial Secretary of their Local Union. Copies cost five cents each, and should be ordered from the G. S.-T.

At the first day's session of the Convention the Committee on Finance reported having made a careful examination of all the books, papers and vouchers of the General Secretary-Treasurer, and found the same correct, and "they found that the books and papers appertaining to the General Office, under the supervision of the General Secretary-Treasurer, have been kept in an able and business-like manner, and we commend him to the Convention for his efficiency in disposing of the vast amount of work connected with his office."

The committee further recommended the loan of \$7,000 borrowed from the Protective Fund through the hard times to meet claims for benefits be cancelled so to avoid an assessment on the members. The report was unanimously adopted.

A number of grievances and appeals were disposed of; the New York vs. Brooklyn case alone taking up a day and a half. The question at issue was the right of the New York District to charge the Brooklyn members, who lived close by, the sum of one dollar for a working card. Brooklyn contended New York had made an agreement with them to waive this charge. New York denied the existence of said agreement. The case

was ably argued on both sides, and finally New York won by a vote of 71 to 34. Later on in the session, however, it was decided to submit an amendment to the constitution, dispensing entirely with the practice of charging for a working card.

To the Convention of the National Association of Builders, in session in Buffalo, N. Y., the following telegram had been sent and was approved:

The Delegates of the Ninth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners unanimously send greetings to your convention and to your Association. We trust our respective affiliated bodies may arrange to establish amicable agreements from year to year to mutually render strikes and unpleasant complications entirely unnecessary and substitute conciliation and arbitration.

P. J. MCGUIRE,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.

In reply, the following telegram was received, showing a very good feeling existing between the organized employers and contractors and our U. B. as an Association. The telegram in reply read:

The National Association of Builders in convention assembled acknowledges receipt of your greetings and begs to say in reply that the Association will continue to use its most earnest efforts to secure amicable relations between employers and workmen, to the end that through the peaceful operation of arbitration strikes and lockouts may be avoided.

M. H. SAYWARD,  
Secretary.

At the third day's session the New York vs. Brooklyn dispute was finally arranged by the adoption of the following by an overwhelming majority, viz:

In review of the action of the Convention in relation to the appeal of the Brooklyn D. C. against the D. C. of New York, we, your committee, would respectfully recommend that all fines imposed by the D. C. of New York upon Brooklyn members of the U. B. for not procuring working cards, be remitted.

That hereafter no charge shall be made for said working cards pending negotiations on the part of the two districts to formulate joint working rules.

That all pending law suits and cases of injunction be suppressed and withdrawn and hereafter said Councils and the members of the U. B. represented therein shall work in harmony with each other and for the best interests of the U. B. To bring about harmony of action and adopt joint trade rules we urge the representatives of the two districts shall come to a settlement within 60 days after date of adjournment of this convention.

The charter to Cabinetmakers Union No. 8, Brooklyn, N. Y., was ordered granted by a vote of 54 to 19.

One thousand dollars were donated to the Buffalo Unions to assist the members out of work through the eight-hour strike, this spring.

The charges of the D. C. of New York, vs. the D. C. of Brooklyn, against the latter entering the Law Courts, were dismissed, as they were not submitted in regular form.

The Committee on Constitution next reported a large number of amendments. The afternoon of the third day, and for three days thereafter continuously, the convention busied itself in dealing with amendments to the constitution. These amendments will appear in next issues of this paper, and go to a general vote of the members for adoption or rejection.

The chief amendments provide for mileage of delegates, and they must be actually working at the trade or employed by the organization to be eligible. The General President is to be under a salary of \$1,200 per year and he is to take the field as an organizer and lecturer. The headquarters are to remain in Philadelphia until the next convention, in 1898. There is to be a uniform initiation fee of \$5.00 all around and 75 cents per month dues for beneficial members and 50 cents for semi-beneficial. All receipts at the general office are to be put in one fund, so to guard against assessments on the members in case the general fund should run out at any time through excessive claims for benefits.

The law as to admission of candidates and as to lumpers and piece workers is made more stringent. No Union is to pay more than three years' sick benefits in any case. The trustees are to notify the members to attend the quarterly meeting under penalty of fine, and there the members' cards are to be compared with the books.

THE CARPENTER, our official journal, is to be enlarged to a 32-page paper, monthly. 24 pages English, 8 German, and to be mailed from the general office direct to each member, for which he must pay 35 cents per year, payable in advance, July 1st next.

Propositions to have uniform sick benefits, an out-of-work benefit, equalization of funds, proportional representation in convention, election of officers by general vote and to dispense altogether with conventions were quite favorably received, but the majority considered their adoption premature.

The agreement with the Amalgamated Carpenters still remains in force, also the present Ritual is unchanged. The Convention decided the present Ritual fills all requirements, and "that the lack of impressiveness is largely due to the loose manner in which many officers conduct the ceremonies. More earnestness and force are needed, that new members may be imbued with the solemnity and sacredness of the obligation."

After several ballottings, New York city was selected as the place for holding the next Convention, September 19, 1898.

Omaha, Neb., was second choice in the race.

In the election of officers there was quite a spirited contest, resulting in the choice of Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass., as General President; Louis E. Tossey, Detroit, Mich., First Vice-President; W. B. Macfarlane, Buffalo, N. Y., Second Vice-President, and A. M. Flagg, Auburn, Me.; A. M. Swartz, Allegheny, Pa.; J. F. Grimes, Houston, Tex.; A. Cattermull, Chicago, Ill., and S. J. Kent, as the General Executive Board.

P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa., was re-elected General Secretary-Treasurer, unanimously, without opposition.

For delegates to the American Federation of Labor for the next two years, P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Lealie, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Lloyd,

Boston, Mass., and S. Yarnell, Victor, Colo., were elected.

The Union labels of the cigarmakers, hatters, garment workers, cracker bakers and tobacco workers were indorsed on special request of the Trade Unions interested, and members of U. B. were urged to give special preference in their purchases to all Union label goods.

Resolutions were adopted favoring restriction of immigration; in sympathy with the Cuban insurgents; for a general eight-hour work-day; for a simple, plain, uniform lien law in all the States, and a concerted movement to secure such a law in each State Legislature this coming winter.

Members of the U. B. will not be permitted to hereafter hold membership in Ship Joiners' Unions; and a testimonial of sympathy with the family of Thomas Evans, who was shot by a "scab" in the Brown Hoisting Works strike was agreed to. On the Sunday previous the delegates turned out in a body at the Evans funeral and made a splendid showing.

The action of the delegates of the U. B. at the Denver and New York conventions of the A. F. of L. in voting down all party politics and "isms" was sustained by an overwhelming majority.

The convention adjourned amid much enthusiasm after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

## Proceedings of General Executive Board.

Sept. 30, 1896. The newly elected General Executive Board, chosen at the Cleveland Convention, met at Room 10, Fore & City Hotel, Cleveland, O., at 8 A. M. A. Cattermull, S. J. Kent, A. M. Swartz, J. F. Grimes and A. M. Flagg present. Bro. S. J. Kent, the Rec. Sec. of the retiring G. E. B., called the meeting to order, and appointed Bro. Grimes as temporary Secretary. A ballot was then taken for Chairman of the Board, resulting in the election of Bro. A. Cattermull as Chairman on the second ballot.

Vote was taken for Rec. Sec. of the Board and Bro. S. J. Kent was chosen.

The appeal of Union 10, Chicago, vs. the D. C. of that city, in the case of B. J. Hunt, was given consideration. Appeal of Union 10 sustained.

Appeal of Union 340, New York, vs. the D. C. of that city, in the case of Louis A. Bordes, carefully considered. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Appeal Union 58, Chicago, vs. D. C. of that city, in a claim for \$30.00, was given thorough examination. Appeal of Union 58 not sustained.

Adjourned at noon.

Re-assembled at 2 P. M., and the recommendations of the Convention in the case of ex-Union, No. 4, St. Louis, Mo., were taken up. After consultation with the G. S.-T., it was decided to instruct him to take steps to have injunction proceedings continued in Court until at least after the Miller appeal case has been disposed of in the Courts. Further, it was decided a member of the G. E. B. shall accompany the G. S.-T. to St. Louis later on to look after the interests of the U. B. Bro. A. Cattermull was selected.

In regard to an appropriation of money for organizing the State of Georgia, referred by the Convention, it was decided to lay the matter over until after the amended Constitution is adopted.

Adjourned to meet January 4, 1897.

S. J. KENT,  
Secretary G. E. B.  
Attest:  
P. J. MCGUIRE,  
General Secretary-Treasurer.



## Who Shall Save?

Who shall save? Our land lies captive  
To monopolistic powers,  
And the plaint of woe sounds stronger  
Through the hunger-haunted hours,  
Myriad human hearts are broken  
As the wheels of commerce grind;  
Business greed has got its clutches  
On the heart of human kind.

Who shall save? Not party tricksters  
Who are shouted into fame,  
And who hypnotize the masses,  
By the glitter of a name,  
They are paid to trick and trifle,  
To attain a private end,  
There is but to bribe and barter  
Not to alter or to mend.

Who shall save? Not they who linger  
In the shadow of a cross,  
They who find sweet consolation  
In the fact of earthly loss.  
All the honest strife of labor  
Is to them a passing breath,  
What have they to do with living  
When their life begins with death?

Who shall save? Not all the wise ones  
Who have learned what schools could tell;  
Those whose economic knowledge  
Finds vent in a college yell.  
There is but to plod and ponder  
In a dull, parrotic way;  
They are more concerned with mummies  
Than the living of to-day.

Who shall save? The ones that suffer  
All the wrongs that others give;  
They whose hardest task in living  
Is to get enough to live.  
They who wear the chains shall break them  
With the might of right alone;  
They who need a saviour chiefest  
Shall be saviours of their own.

Who shall save? Why, you, the people!  
Fountain of all law and life!  
You whose mandate still has virtue  
To bring harmony from strife.  
Unjust laws shall melt before you  
Like the snowdrifts in a thaw;  
There's no right that your decision  
Cannot change into a law.

—Charles Casson, in *Coming Nation*.

## A Few Cullings From Carpentry and Building.

From TRAMP, Colorado.—In answer to "H. V. S." of Butte, Mont., allow me to offer the following: In connection with a roof of two-thirds pitch or 16 inches rise per foot run, take for the top cut 16½ inches on the blade and 10 inches on the tongue and cut by the tongue. For the down cut for a miter joint at the valley, take 12½ inches on the blade and 10 inches on the tongue and cut by the tongue. For the down cut for a butt joint at the valley, take 22½ inches on the blade and 10 inches on the tongue and cut by the tongue. In the case of a roof of one-third pitch, take for the top cut 12 inches on the blade and 10 inches on the tongue and cut by the tongue. The down cut for a miter joint is found by taking 18 inches on the blade and 10 on the tongue and cutting by the tongue. The down cut for a butt joint is found by taking 8 inches on the blade and ten inches on the tongue and cutting by the tongue.

From D. W. R., Asbury Park, N. J.—In reply to "H. V. S." of Butte, Mont., who asks with regard to finding the top and down cuts of purlins by means of a steel square, I would say that for the top bevel take 20 inches on the blade and 12 inches on the tongue and the tongue will give the bevel required. For a roof of 16 inches rise to 12 inches run take for the down bevel 20 inches on the blade and 16 inches on the tongue and the tongue will give the bevel. For a roof of 8 inches rise to 12 inches run take 14 7-16 on the blade and twelve on the tongue and the bevel down the tongue will give the cut for the top purlin. For the down bevel take 14 7-16 on the blade and 8 on the tongue and the tongue will give the bevel required.

## This is Not a Cheap Country.

The Trade Unions of the United States stand solid as the everlasting mountains, an obstacle to every attempt to make this a cheap country. We want dear things, and we insist that men, women and children shall be dear and not cheap. We have set the standard of living high, and do not propose to lower it one iota. We fully realize that the luxuries of the past have become the necessities of today, and we propose to enjoy, not only the necessities of life, but some of the luxuries as well. While it is true that we live better than our fathers, we hope for, and shall struggle in order that our children shall find life even better worth living than we have found it.

The Trade Union is not in the world to tear down the good and promote evil. It is here to day by day protect the workers in their industrial environment from injustice, imposition and wrong, and by the gradual development of the individual member, work out the true solution of the labor question.—*The Tailor*.

## Benevolent and Insurance Features vs. The Trade Unions.

Thousands of working people will pay large dues to benevolent societies, insurance companies, etc., in order to be benefited when they are sick, or that others shall gain by their death, but they kick when it comes to pay a few cents a week to a union of the trade, so as to do something practical for themselves while they are alive, in order to become more independent in the shops, to prevent reductions and to secure an advance. At the same time, the same insurance and benevolent features can be embodied in the union. The benefits to be obtained by a strong trade union are quick and sure. There is no theory to be solved, no necessity of waiting for a revolution which may lead to worse conditions, but the workers in their own trade can begin constructive work at once. This is the only available road to progress. If the working people can decide how many hours a day they shall work, how much wages they shall receive, why can they not through their organization eventually decide how industries should be carried on, and who shall manage them.—*Garment Worker*.

## Importance of High Wages.

Benjamin Franklin emphasized the fact "that low pay was by no means equivalent to cheap work, but rather the contrary." When, fifty years ago, McCulloch and Senior, the economists, who had conservative ideas, with an inclination toward the side of employers, pronounced themselves unhesitatingly the advocates of the newer movement, they gave an impulse to this most important matter—the reduction of working hours. In his "Principles of Political Economy," McCulloch wrote that the experience of all ages and nations "proves that high wages are at once the most powerful stimulant to exertion and the means of attaching the people to the institutions under which they live."

Lord Brassey's acquaintance with the subject of wages and production is an inheritance from his father, the contractor, who was a wise and capable man, and built railroads all over Europe. Lord Brassey carried on his father's undertakings, and he published the first Brassey's ideas on labor. The upshot of the senior Brassey's conviction was that "in those places where wages were low the work done was corresponding small; that sometimes the cost of work was cheaper after a rise in wages than it had been before." He repudiated the idea that trade left a country with increase of wages.—*Coast Seamen's Journal*.

## A Lurid Warning.



FROM ocean to ocean and from gulf to lake the patriots are using an energy never before put forth in a struggle for liberty. The alarm is being sounded by hundreds of papers, hundreds of speakers and thousands of talkers, warning the people of the crushing army of mammon that is sweeping over the wide world, smashing banks, bankrupting merchants, turning the farmer and cottager into the street, and gathering title to the earth and the fullness thereof. The gathering forces of labor resisting the tyrant are being concentrated to meet the shock. It means war in its most lurid form, unless the people read and adjust the social conditions to meet modern relations. There is no time to lose in studying the problems and finding out what is right and just and doing that.

The present system of anarchy has been tried and found wanting. It has filled the land with poverty, drunkenness and crime. The asylums and jails are full to overflowing. Bankruptcies are multiplying daily. The daily papers are devoted to almost nothing but chronicling crimes. The laborers are living on the merest edge of pauperism, and millionaires have been enthroned in all places of power and are gutting the country of all of its wealth, and the masses are becoming menial servants of these modern lords. A fool ought to see that this state of things can't continue. It won't continue long. The system is breaking down of its own inherent rottenness. Laborers are being discharged every day and works shutting down. These men will think when they are idle. It does not take long to act after men think and are suffering. There are gloomy days just ahead, my countrymen. Will you learn, and see, and act in time to avert the worst?

It lays with the small business men of the country as the leaders in thought and sentiment whether it comes in peace or war. Learn why panics occur, why trade is depressed and men despondent. Don't tell the workers to be contented with their lot and good times will come back of themselves. The trusts are eating up the country. But mark my words, unless there are great changes in the policy of the government in the near future, things are getting ripe for a change that will be worse.

The French people sang and danced and laughed and saw nothing of the forces that for a hundred years had been bringing on the Reign of Terror just a century ago, but the immutable laws that control all were there. They are here in the United States to-day just as they were then. The forces have been at work since the day the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth. It has taken all these years to absorb the wealth and pass it over to a few as in Europe, and the crisis will not be long behind. You have had your warning in Pittsburg in 1877, in Homestead, Cour d'Alene, in Coal Creek, in Buffalo, later, and the daily press is telling day after day of the hundreds of small strikes, lockouts and bad blood all over the country. It is getting worse, not better, my friends. Will you be as blind as the French bourgeoisie? You are inviting a like condition. You may not know it, you may not want it, but by your silent refusal to face these questions you are holding open the door for it. Will you be wise in time? Are you willing that justice, not mammon, should rule? Then help the reformers. They are trying to do what is right. Study the problems and show them wherein they are wrong. There is no time to lose.—*The Coming Nation*.

## New Trade Unionism Talk.

NEW TRADE UNIONIST.—Vat is der use of pure and simple drade Unions, eh? Dat dakes money. Mit der pallot-pox can wir makes everydings oud.

PURE AND SIMPLE.—But, my friend, working people who will not stand by each other in the shop, won't do so at the polls.

NEW TRADE UNIONIST.—Dat all gomes from dat sydem vat wir have. Wir must vipe out dis presend sydem and get a new von.

PURE AND SIMPLE.—We have talked of labor's rights for years and urged organization. Still only a small number will stand up for their rights. How can you get a better system unless you have better men.

NEW TRADE UNIONIST.—Dat is dead easy. We will vote to abolish dis sytem.

NEW TRADE UNIONIST.—You dink mit dose Drade Unions you make someding oud, eh? No, mein frendt, go to der pallot-pox. Dat gives you everyding vat you wants.

PURE AND SIMPLE.—But through Trade Unions we have raised wages, shortened the hours of labor, and helped each other in many ways.

NEW TRADE UNIONIST.—Dat is all hoomboog. Der people must be ground down before they stand up.

PURE AND SIMPLE.—Well, go ahead and be ground down, we don't propose to be.

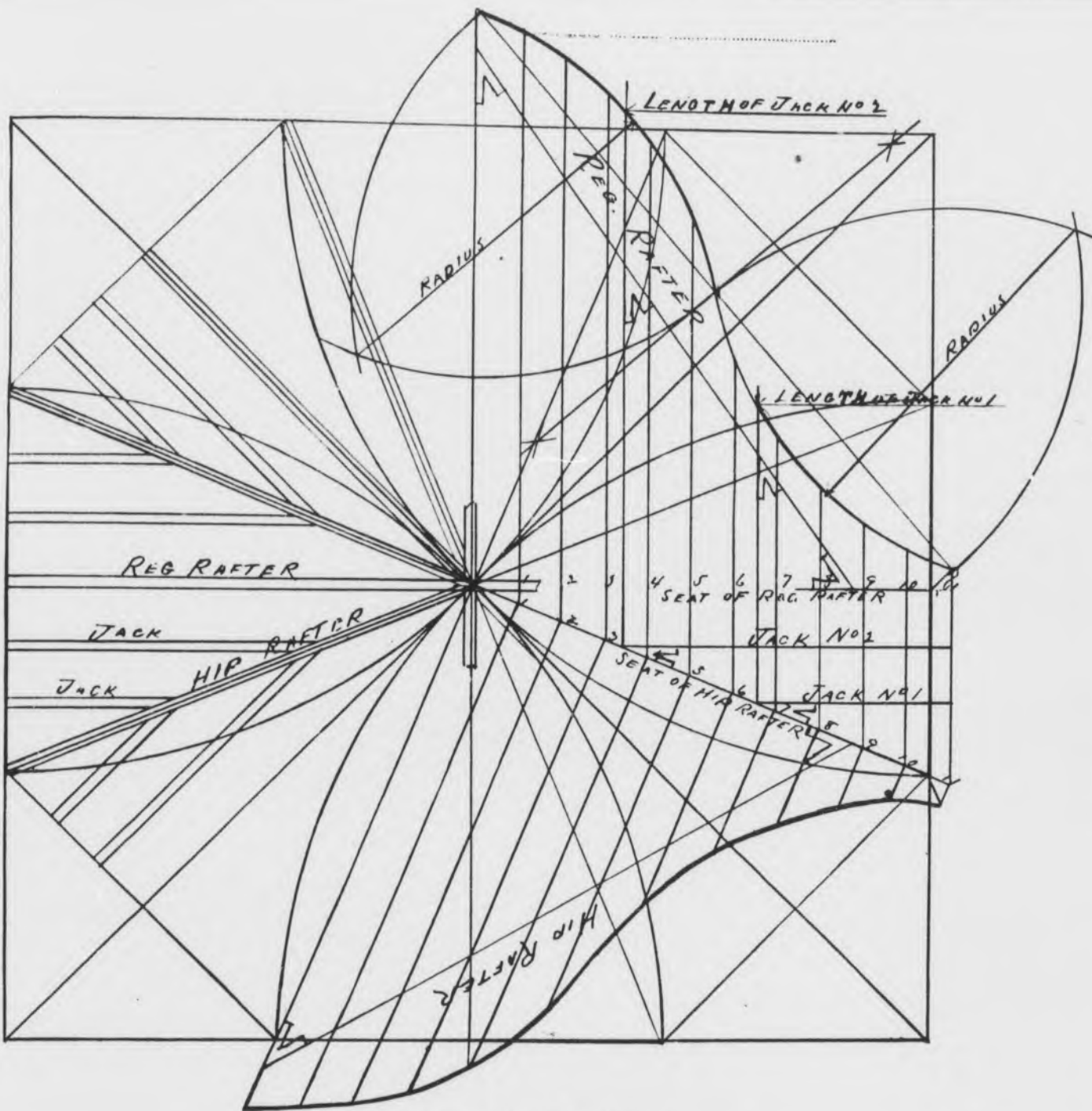
## Good Food, Good Work.

The diet of labor is more closely related to its productive power than is generally supposed. It is inferred, and that possibly in a vague and desultory way, that half-fed labor is not so capable as that having three meals a day. It is also a fact that the dietary needs of labor do not figure as they should in the question of a living wage. The earning power of a worker cannot be absolutely regulated by a timekeeper or the capacity of a machine. The interest taken in what is done, as well as the power to do it, are not office regulations or functions of a manager. They are personal, and also as largely dependent on what a man eats as on what he thinks. Impoverish his diet and you impoverish his productive power.—*Age of Steel, St. Louis*.

## Wages and Civilization.

Low wages break down the self-respect of the laborer; they extinguish the fires of his hope and ambition, causing him to be indifferent to his mental, social and moral development, and reduce him to the low level of making merely a struggle to keep himself alive. Poverty is an insurmountable obstruction to progress. In this country, where the governing power is in the hands of the laboring classes, such compensation for labor as will cause the man with the ballot in his hands to realize the importance and responsibility of his position and enable him to qualify himself to meet its requirements, is an absolute necessity. A blow struck at the wages of the laborer is a menace against the nation's life. Despots, with the aid of great standing armies, may maintain and keep solid their oppressive government, where poverty has extinguished the manhood of the oppressed. But here in our country the common man is the highest authority. He should be a manly, intelligent ruler. He must have a chance to earn and receive the wages that will bring to him the necessary culture.—*Granite Cutters' Journal*.





H. C. HAROLD'S SOLUTION.

In answer to the prize offer of Mr. Owen B. Maginnis, published last month, Mr. A. C. Harold, of Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., sends in the above solution. It gives the lines and layout for the rafters of a tower roof on an octagonal plan.

### Splayed Jambs.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Let A, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, B, be the elevation at Fig. 1, of a circular-headed window with a splay or bevel, as C D. It is required to find the exact shape and length of the head which will bend round the elevation and retain the same bevel as C D. To do this, produce the outside line of C D and E P, till they intersect or cross at F. Then, with F as centre, and F P and F E as radii, describe the arcs E G and P H. Now, divide the semi-circle or semicircular edge of the elevation into 16 equal parts or the quarter circle into 8, as shown in the illustration. With the dividers transfer these spacings to E G as seen, and the entire length of the soffit will thus be determined. This head may be glued up in thicknesses of veneer or either dadoed or kerfed out; but if kerfed, the kerfs must radiate from C to E with the centre fixed as F, and great care is requisite in making it. However, if the directions be followed which I laid down in the article on "Wood Bending," it can be easily done. These jambs have a straight plan.

At Fig. 2, I illustrate a circular head for a pair of splayed jambs with a curved plan. On account of the peculiar shape of the head which overhangs and twists, the following geometrical process must be followed to obtain the shape of the

veneers or stretch-out of the piece to form it. At Fig. 3, describe a semicircle equal to the outside edge, as A B, divide a quadrant, as B 6, into 6 equal parts, and from the dividing points let

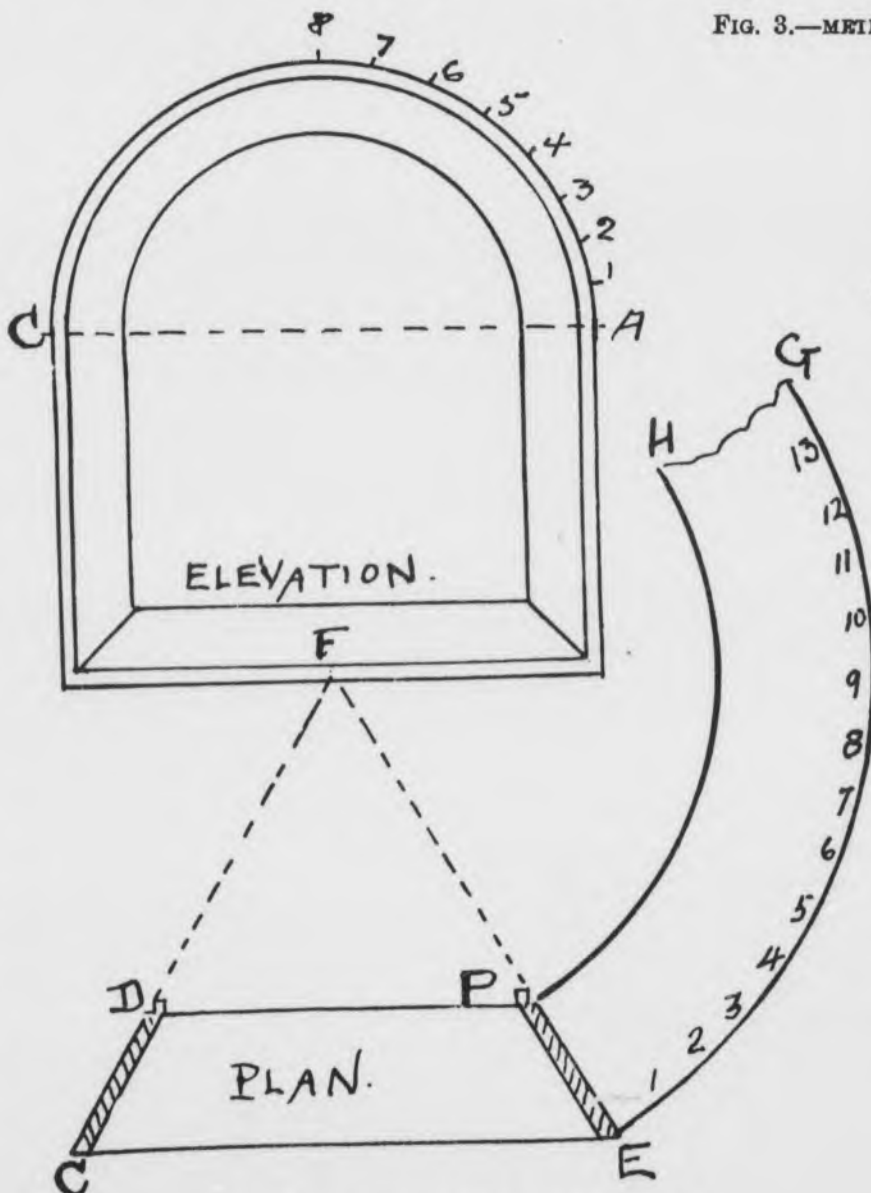


FIG. 1.—ELEVATION AND PLAN OF JAMB.

fall perpendiculars, as 11, 22, 33, etc., cutting the curve of the plan A B. Now, with the dividers on the spring-line A B, produced to C, set off 12 equal parts,

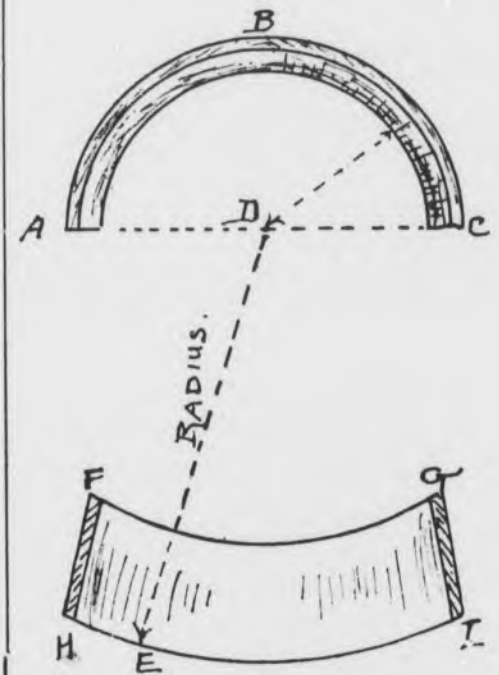


FIG. 2.—SPRAYED JAMBS WITH A CIRCULAR PLAN.

and from the dividing lines also let fall short perpendiculars, as O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y. Next draw horizontal lines cutting these from the intersecting lines on the plan curve, and the points O, P, Q, etc., will be given, through which the reverse curve B 12, may be drawn, which curve is the shape of the outside edge of the head. A similar process may be followed to obtain the inside curve which will of course be shorter and follow the splay.

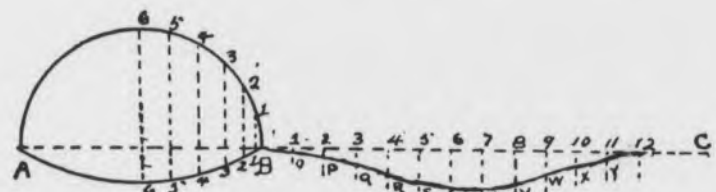


FIG. 3.—METHOD TO OBTAIN STRETCHOUT.

### AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

### Things to be Remembered.

- THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.
- STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.
- MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.
- ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.
- TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G.S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.
- ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G.S.-T. and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.
- ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.
- LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G.S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.
- ALL MONEY received by the G.S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Money received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.
- THE only safe way to send money is by Post-office Money Order or by Blank Check or Draft, as required by the Constitution. The G.S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G.S.-T.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1896.



## Building Fences.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

In building fences the most important detail to be considered is the setting of

end post to end post, so that the whole range will be on a line from end to end and sight on one line. This is imperative to get a straight rail and consequently a straight fence. The elevation of a simple board fence shown at Fig. 1, will fully illustrate this. Fig. 2, will give the reader a better conception of this job and the method of nailing on the rails, the posts being gained out for the bottom rail. The rails should never have the two joints occurring on the same post, but should have them on different posts, as seen at Fig. 2. Fig. 3, gives a way to build a cheap fence with 10 or 12 feet boards, laid on diagonally so as to save cutting.

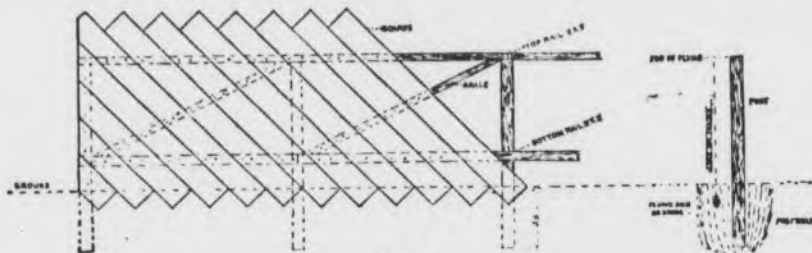


FIG. 1.

the fence posts, and if these be not properly set, the whole fence will soon become crooked and unsightly. At Fig. 1, I show to the right a post placed in a hole dug

It will be noticed the boards are set the reverse of the braces so as to brace it the reverse way. Fig. 4, shows an ordinary two board and picket fence. The boards

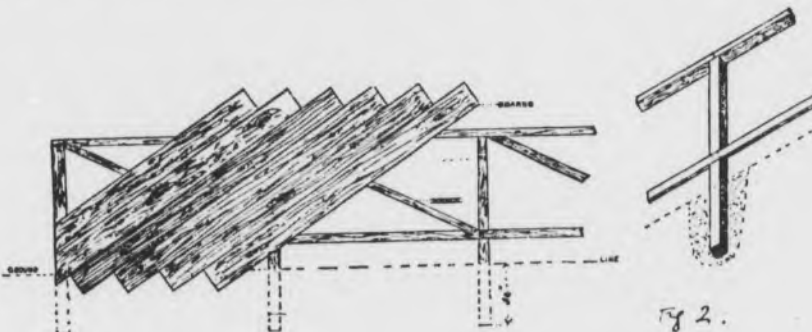


FIG. 3.

out for it, and a simple method of plumbing a post when setting it. The post is placed two-thirds of its length in the post hole dug out to receive it, and there

are each 9 inches wide and the pickets 3 inches. This will be found a very cheap fence to build and look well round the house of any carpenter who is fortunate

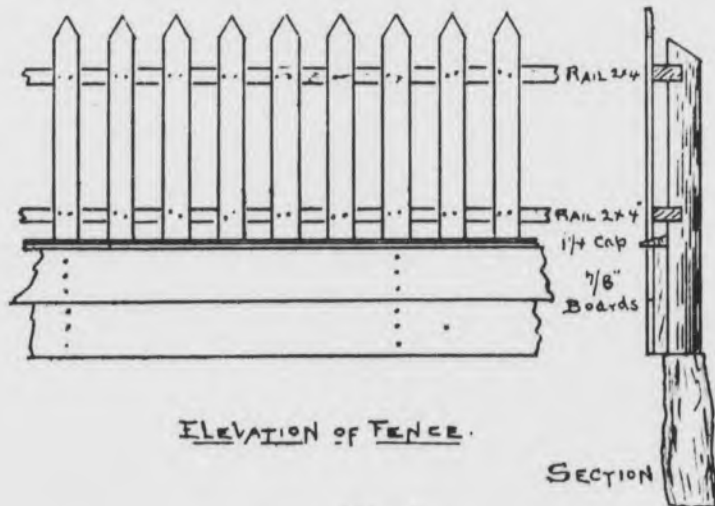


FIG. 4.

placed in its exact position. If it be a corner or end post, it may be plumbed with an ordinary Stanley level or by hanging a plumb bob with a string from

enough to own one. For a nice, cheap piazza rail, I would suggest that shown in the illustration, Fig. 5. It is made of the usual top and bottom rails and 9 inch

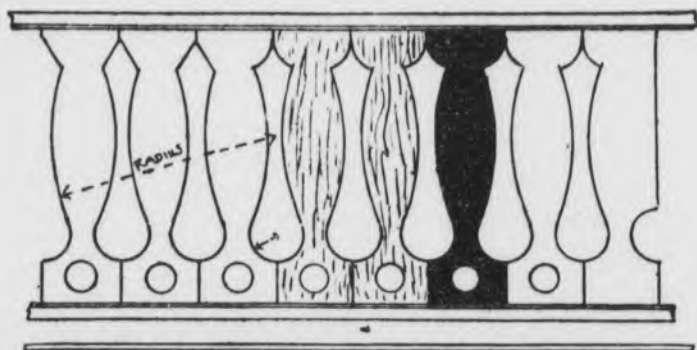


FIG 5.—DESIGN FOR PIAZZA RAIL OR FENCE.

the top until the string is parallel with the face of the post. If it be an inside post, it should be set to a line; that is to say, a good line should be stretched from

pine boards cut to a pattern as the heavy black denotes. Any carpenter can readily cut these patterns or boards out with a good, sharp compass saw.

## Biennial Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer.

(For the two years from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1896.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 14, 1896.

To the Officers and Delegates Assembled at the Ninth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

BROTHERS:—When we last assembled in convention at Indianapolis, we were in the throes of a widespread financial business depression. The trying hard times, the industrial and financial stagnation, the lack of commercial confidence and shrinkage of enterprise and credits which fell on us with crushing force over three years ago have since only become more marked and intensified.

The hosts of unemployed still hunt for the opportunity to toil, the sullen silence of industrial paralysis still overhangs our land, the haughty insolence of corporate greed and the unbridled exactions of the moneyed power still menace the prosperity of the American people. This sombre outlook, it is true, has been relieved here and there this spring by an occasional short spurt in trade. But in no branch of industry has there been more general and long-continued suffering than among the Carpenters and Joiners, and the prospects for the coming winter are indeed far from being bright and encouraging.

Here at this convention we must so legislate as to strengthen our organization, to perpetuate it and to place it on an enduring and progressive basis. The large attendance of delegates assembled on this occasion attests the anxious interest of our members for practical work in that direction.

## NUMBER OF UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP.

Here appended I submit a table of figures giving the number of new charters granted, the number of charters surrendered, the number of Local Unions in good standing, and the actual membership in good standing and entitled to benefits, for each successive year, up to date of July 1, 1896:

Years.	Charters Granted.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	No. of Unions in Good Standing.	Members in Good Standing.	Gain of Members.
1881				12	2,042	
1882	13	2	11	23	3,780	1,738
1883	11	8	3	26	3,293	*47
1884	21		21	47	4,364	1,071
1885	50	17	33	80	6,789	1,425
1886	104	7	97	177	21,423	17,059
1887	129		129	306	25,166	4,073
1888	178	45	133	439	28,416	2,560
1889	163	75	88	527	31,494	3,078
1890	227	67	170	697	53,769	22,276
1891	216	114	101	798	56,937	3,168
1892	147	162	16	813	51,313	*5,624
1893	104	190	*86	716	54,121	2,808
1894	56	211	*155	661	33,917	*20,204
1895	37	139	*102	459	25,182	*8,765
1896	78	97	*19	440	29,691	4,539

\*Loss.

## OUR SYSTEM OF BENEFITS.

In the past two years we have paid 688 claims for funeral and disability benefits, amounting to \$91,002.10. Of these, \$10,500 was for disability benefits, \$13,525 for wife funeral benefits, \$8,450 for semi-beneficial members for funeral benefits, and \$58,527.10 for members' funeral benefits. Owing to illegality of the same we were compelled in this period to disapprove 99 claims, amounting to \$14,275. This is considerable less than the usual average of former years. It is an evidence the Unions are exercising a commendable care in presenting doubtful or illegal claims.

In the past fifteen years we have paid, in all, 3,576 claims, amounting to \$444,522.70. In that time our Local Unions have also expended \$571,380 for sick benefits. This makes in all over one million dollars expended for benevolent purposes!

At our Indianapolis Convention, I recommended and I now most emphatically repeat the recommendation, that,

"We must arrange our benefit system so to not entirely drain our resources in high rates of benefits. With membership decreasing, and our liabilities for benefits growing greater as we grow older, we must strive to place our system of benefits on a solvent basis. For with the advancing age of our United Brotherhood, there will be a constant and gradual increase in the death rate, which is common to all fraternal societies. In this direction legislation as to the wife funeral benefit and disability benefit should be shaped at this convention to relieve us from possibility of bankruptcy or assessments."

It is true that the Indianapolis Convention to some degree reduced the scale of benefits, but in the subsequent general vote the members defeated the proposed change, and they further defeated the proposition to collect a registration fee of 50 cents from each new member. The adoption of the first would have decreased our liabilities, and the second would have added considerably to our income. The result is we had to levy an assessment of 30 cents on each member, February 11, 1895, to meet the claims legally due. And since then, in addition to the expenditure of the regular fund, we were compelled to borrow \$7,000 from the Protective Fund, and expended over \$12,000 from the Organizing Fund to meet our legal claims.

As an organization we can pride ourselves on having levied very few assessments on our members. The first was 25 cents per member on March 17, 1892; next, 20 cents per member, on August 23, 1892, and a further 20 cents on November 1, 1892. The next and last assessment was for 30 cents, on February 11, 1895. This is a record of which few benevolent or fraternal Orders can boast in these distressing times.

An examination of the subjoined table plainly shows that since the year 1892, the amount of General Fund set aside from the capita tax is not at all sufficient to meet the demands on us for benefits. Particularly in the years 1894 and 1895, the drain on us has been very heavy, averaging 13½ cents per member a month in 1894 and this year, and 20½ cents in 1895.

This is actually more in 1895, by 6½ cents per member a month, than the total amount of the entire General Fund set aside by Section 58 of the Constitution, and for 1894 it was nearly equal to the whole amount. This year the drain on us for benefits is just equal to that of 1894, and even at that rate it is extremely excessive. Thus our cash balance has been extremely small of late years, and we have been unable to expend a sufficient amount of moneys for organizing and educational work as we should.



## COST OF BENEFIT SYSTEM PER MEMBER.

Years.	No. of Unions.	Member-ship.	No. of Ben-efits An-nually.	No. of Ben-efits per month.	Cost per mo. per member.	Total amt. of Benefit per year.
1886	177	21,423	54	4½	53¢	\$ 9,200 00
1887	306	25,465	139	12	5½	16,275 16
1888	439	28,416	172	14	6½	18,750 00
1889	527	31,494	224	19	7½	25,575 00
1890	697	53,769	254	21	7½	32,267 49
1891	798	55,937	374	31	8½	44,782 65
1892	813	61,313	620	51	11½	72,613 35
1893	716	54,121	538	45	11½	64,694 45
1894	561	33,917	462	39	13½	59,972 50
1895	469	25,152	387	32	20½	51,311 74
1896	440	29,691	301	25	18½	39,690 35

The following table of figures undoubtedly will prove of general interest to our members, showing the standing of our benefit system for each successive year and the financial balances in the general treasury:

## AMOUNT OF GENERAL BENEFITS PAID.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6	\$ 1,500 00	
1884	9	2,250 00	\$ 28 34
1885	36	5,700 00	238 02
1886	54	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	16,275 16	8,333 55
1888	172	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889	224	25,575 00	6,535 65
1890	254	32,267 49	5,985 22
1891	374	44,782 65	8,232 51
1892	620	72,613 35	56 23
1893	538	64,694 45	9,308 08
1894	462	59,972 50	5,275 54
1895	387	51,311 74	42 46
1896	301	39,690 35	264 92
Total	3576	\$444,522 70	

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The total receipts of the general office for the two years ending July 1, 1896, are, \$124,831.92; the total expenses are, \$124,567.00, leaving a balance on hand, July 1, 1896, of \$264.92 in the general fund. There is an additional balance of \$12,011.49 on hand in the protective fund.

## RECEIPTS.

From Charters, Supplies, Badges and Capita Tax	\$102,175 69
" Protective Fund returned	851 00
" Advertisements	1,032 66
" Clearances, etc.	197 06
" Rent and Gas	334 90
" Special Assessments	6,741 80
" Lapsed Union, Monrovia, Cal.	133 00
" Organizing Funds returned, D. P. Rowland	50 65
" Strike Funds returned from Toledo	16 45
" Benefit Claim, No. 2,985, Milwaukee, Wis.	150 00
" Interest on Bank Deposit, etc.	802 46
" Loaned from Protective Fund	7,000 00
" Charts, etc.	17 72
" Official Hand Book, Cleveland Convention	350 00
Balance on hand, July 1, 1894	5,275 54
Total	\$124,831 92

## EXPENSES.

Printing THE CARPENTER and Supplies	\$ 9,743 81
Postage on Letters and Supplies	601 44
Engravings for THE CARPENTER	288 29
Expressage on Supplies, etc.	295 88
Special Articles for THE CARPENTER	402 16
Telegrams	106 03
Salaries and Clerk Hire	8,492 22
Meetings of G. E. B. (7 meetings)	8,564 67
Traveling and Organizing	1,286 12
Office Rent	600 00
Wrapping and Mailing THE CARPENTER	441 34
Badges and Watch Charms	466 80
American Federation of Labor	2,267 00
Stamped Envelopes and Postals	615 52
P. O. Box Rent	24 00
Stationery	110 16
Seals, Rubber Stamps and Daters	99 87
Attorney Fees and Law Expenses	1,920 06
Office Furnishing and Miscellaneous	324 72
Investigations	378 03
Premiums on Bonds and Insurance	724 96
Coal, Wood and Light	119 10
Expenses of Indianapolis Convention	1,476 21
Expenses of Canvassing Board	28 00
James Troy, Ex-Gen. Treas., Salary, etc.	189 00
Advertising Commissions	60 00
Prizes for Drawings	30 00
Benefits Paid	91,902 10
Total Expenditures	\$124,567 00
Balance on Hand, July 1, 1896	264 92
Sum Total	\$124,831 92

## PROTECTIVE FUND—REPORT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

In this report I now present a complete statement of all moneys received for the Protective Fund and the amounts expended therefrom for strikes and lockouts from July 1, 1894, to July 22, 1896:

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on Hand, July 1, 1894	\$ 5,160 40
Received from Local Unions	28,866 21
Total	\$34,026 61

## EXPENSES.

Paid to Locals on Strikes, etc.	\$15,015 12
*Loaned to General Fund	7,000 00
Cash on Hand, July 22, 1896	12,011 49
Total	\$34,026 61

\* [The above loan of \$7,000 to the General Fund must be replaced in the Protective Fund either a pro rata assessment on the members or in such a way as may be determined by this Convention.]

## DETAILED EXPENSES FOR STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Below we give the total amounts paid to Unions in strikes and trade troubles and for investigations and visits of deputies in such cases. The report is complete from July 1, 1894, to July 22, 1896:

To Chicago, Ill.	\$ 4,500 00
" Buffalo, N. Y.	3,700 00
" *New York, N. Y.	1,800 00
" †Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,300 00
" Cleveland, O.	650 00
" St. Louis, Mo.	600 00
" San Francisco, Cal.	540 65
" Massachusetts State Council	450 00
" Bellville, Ill.	400 00
" Cincinnati, O.	200 00
" Lynn, Mass.	100 00
" Pittsburg, Pa.	100 00
" New Orleans, La.	50 00
" Denver, Col.	50 00
Investigations and visits by deputies	574 47

Total . . . . . \$15,015 12

I refrain from making any recommendations to this convention for the facts and figures in my report should be sufficient, and the facts and arguments I have used repeatedly in THE CARPENTER ought to influence this convention to make our organization a unit, not alone in sympathy and fraternal interests, but also in the higher domain of progressive and advanced thought.

Yours fraternally,

P. J. MCGUIRE,

Gen. Sec.-Treas.

\* [\$615.00 of above amount was returned by the D. C. of New York city as unexpended.]

† [\$94.00 was also returned by the D. C. of Brooklyn, N. Y.]

## Joining Timbers End to End.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

The following modern methods will be useful to those who do heavy framing or work on city house framing. They are most economical and any foreman will have no difficulty in laying them provided he be careful in measuring. The first sketch, Fig. 1, illustrates the proper method of tying floor beams end to end where they rest on a party or intermediate wall. It simply consists of a ½ inch by 1½ inches wrought iron strap tie or "strap anchor" as some mechanics term it, with holes for inserting nails. This is usually nailed on every fourth or fifth pair of beams, thus tying the houses together on every tier and increasing the strength of

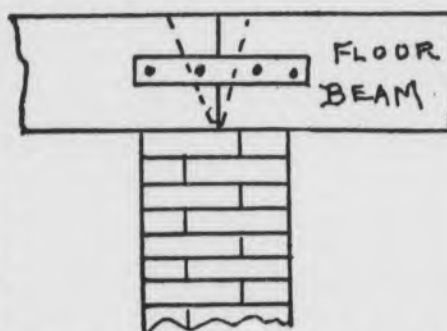


FIG. 1.—A STRAP ANCHOR NAILED ON.

the brick walls which would naturally fall under lateral pressure such as wind or strain were each not anchored or tied to that opposite. In some cases the ends of the floor beams are beveled, as seen by the dotted lines in the illustration. This is done so that in case a fire occurs and the beam falls, it will fall clear, without acting as a lever to overturn the wall above it.

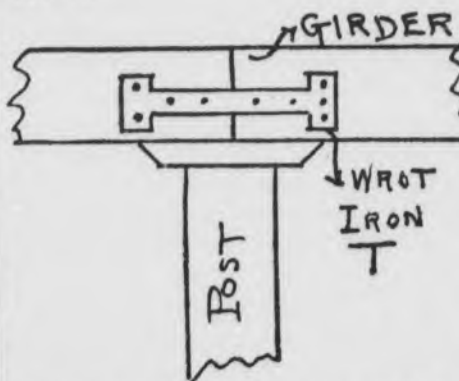


FIG. 2.—A DOUBLE T STRAP ANCHOR.

The second illustration, Fig. 2, is a very excellent and economical way to join two abutting girders end to end so as to form a continuous girder. It is made the

same way as the foregoing, and is of heavier metal, usually ½ inch by 2 inches wide, with a T end, as seen in the engraving. It is, for greater strength and in order to get the full retaining power of the T ends, let into the face of the beam flush and there nailed, thus making, if one be inserted on each side of the joint, an excellent anchor and a very cheap method of construction as there is no framing called for, the ends being simply sawn square and the strap anchor inserted and nailed.

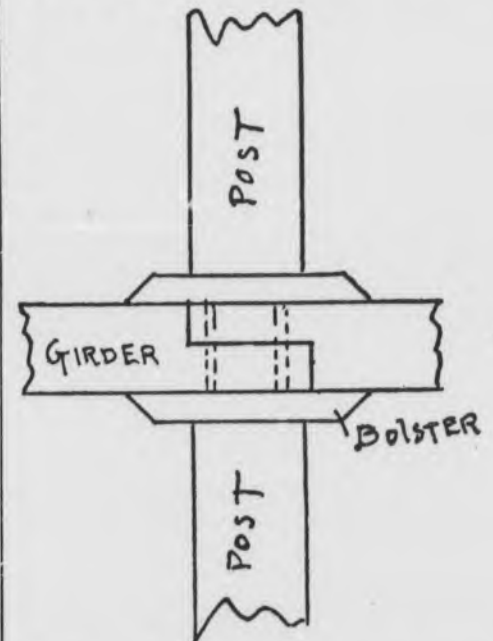


FIG. 3.—A HAAFED AND DOWELLED JOINT.

The third illustration, Fig. 3, is another economical manner of joining girders. It consists of the old-fashioned half or scarf with two dowels of iron placed in holes boxed to receive them so as to prevent the timbers forming the girders from pulling apart. Under and over the girder a bolster of hard wood is placed to receive the thrusts of the posts. This makes a very good form of tie at the joint, though the writer prefers the strap T anchors, as there is no liability of the joint splitting should the walls bulge. I might state the very heavy wooden girder in a store or warehouse building should have star anchors to pass entirely through the wall and there be tightened with a nut.





## A Sterling Old Poem.

Who shall judge man from his manners?  
Who shall know him by his dress?  
Paupers may be fit for princes,  
Princes fit for something less.  
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket  
May beclothe the golden ore  
Of the deepest thought and feelings—  
Satin vest can do no more.

There are streams of crystal nectar  
Ever flowing out of stone;  
There are purple beds and golden,  
Hidden, crushed and overthrown.  
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,  
Loves and prospers you and me,  
While he values throne the highest,  
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,  
Oft forgets his fellows then;  
Masters—rulers—lords remember  
That your meanest hinds are men!  
Men of labor, men of feelings,  
Men of thought and men of fame,  
Claiming equal rights to sunshine  
In a man's ennobling name.

Tolling hands alone are builders  
Of a nation's wealth and fame,  
Titled laziness is pensioned,  
Fed and fattened on the same;  
By the sweat on others' foreheads,  
Living only to rejoice  
While the poor man's outraged freedom  
Vainly lifts its feeble voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,  
Born with loveliness and light;  
Secret wrongs shall never prosper  
While there is a sunny right.  
God, whose world-wide voice is singing  
Boundless love to you and me,  
Links oppression with its titles  
But as pebbles in the sea.

—Selected.

## Japanese Tools and Their Users.



EVERYTHING pertaining to the Japanese seems to possess interest for people living in other countries, and not the least entertaining to carpenters and builders are the tools of the native

workman and the manner in which he uses them. A visitor to a Japanese workshop describes what he saw in the following language:

The workshop is a room perhaps 20 feet square, the floor covered with straw mats. There are four carpenters in the shop. Each equates on the floor with his bench—or what takes the place of the bench—and his smoking gear beside him. The bench is nothing more than a flat board of hardwood, the dimensions being 3 feet or 4 feet long, about 18 inches wide and 1 inch thick, and lies directly on the straw mats. The bench has no arrangement whatever for fixing the work. It is merely a board of wood, and that work should be turned out on such a bench of a quality to rival all but the finest cabinet work at home is certainly a thing I should not have believed unless I had seen it. One thing which enables a Japanese carpenter to get on without any arrangement for fixing his work is that he uses his feet as well as his hands.

It is doubtless mostly due to practice, but also in great measure to the footgear used by the Japanese, that they can use their toes to grip in a manner which Europeans could not imitate at all.

The tools are much more simple than ours. The hammer is merely a cylindrical mass of iron with a transverse round hole through which the handle passes. The saw is merely a strip of steel with serrated edge, and with a "tang" whereby it is fixed into a round handle like a chisel handle, much as we fix a file at home. The work is done by the upward or drawing stroke.

The plane is, in general form, somewhat like ours, but the wooden portion is much

thinner—shallower from top to bottom—and the knife is inserted much nearer one end than with us. It is unlike our planes in that there is no second adjustable iron, and there is no wedge for fixing the iron. The iron is just in the form of a chisel, and is held in position by friction against the sides. With the plane, as with the saw, the work is done by pulling or drawing, not by pushing. The knife is fixed near the end which goes in advance as the plane is drawn along. One would suppose that with such a primitive tool only rough work could be done, but the very reverse is the case. I have seen a Japanese carpenter take out of the middle of a board of hardwood a thin, delicate shaving several feet long and the whole width of the plane iron. One reason, perhaps, why such good work is done by the Japanese plane is that unless the edge of the knife is kept in very good condition the tool will not work at all. It is, therefore, kept as sharp as a razor, a deal of time being consumed in the very frequent setting of it.

One result of the simple construction of the Japanese plane is that a carpenter thinks nothing of making a special plane for any piece of moulding or such like work that he may have to do. These are sometimes very minute. I have seen them only about 1½ inches long and ½ inch wide. It thus comes that much of the work done by us with gouges, chisels, &c., is done by the Japanese with the plane.

None of the other tools differed greatly from ours except in being rougher and less finished in appearance.

The Japanese are very clever, but they appear to have but little capacity for original mechanical contrivances. They, moreover, have very little idea of saving labor by machinery or of division of labor.

## The Kind of Political Action We Favor.

The workingman should be in politics. The Trade Union should not. The Trade Union exists for certain clearly defined economic reasons. Through it the workingman hopes to secure for himself and his fellows steady and reasonable wages, shorter hours and better conditions of employment generally. Politics should not be allowed to encroach and disrupt such an organization. As a Union it should not take political action or endorse particular candidates. But the individual workingmen, and the Trade Unionists in particular, just as they have sought to accomplish one set of results through their Unions, should attempt to accomplish other results through political action. Trade Unionists, together with all other members of society, are interested in honest government. In fact, workingmen are the worst sufferers from dishonest and inefficient government. More in particular they are interested that the nation, the state and the municipality, especially the last named, shall be model employers. They are interested in collective effort in certain lines, especially such as the provision for schools and for small parks and playgrounds, and in such control of the means of transit, light and water as shall furnish them good accommodations and low rates. They are especially interested in laws for the protection of children and to prevent them from becoming wage-workers at too early an age; in laws providing for arbitration, and many others along the same line. The intelligent participation of the workingman in politics is one of the important means for bettering his condition. American Trade Unionists could well show more activity in that direction than they do.—*Chicago Daily News*.

## What It Means.



MATTER of surprise to some people is the persistent demand of organized labor for a reduction of the length of the working day.

There is a phase of this demand hardly appreciated by most critics who are outside the wage-earning class, and as to this phase a few words may be timely.

Most mechanics want the eight-hour day, not because they lack industry and are lazy, but because they want more time to use in other directions.

Shop and factory work cannot properly be measured by the same tests as professional or other employment. A great deal of shop work is so purely mechanical that it gives no inspiration to the thinking side of a man. Its monotony is the hardest burden it imposes.

Ten hours spent in driving tacks, running a machine that does the same thing over and over again, in other like occupations, is far more oppressive than the same amount of labor expended in out-of-door pursuits or various callings.

Now, the power of controlling one's time is the very essence of liberty. Without this freedom of control a man or woman degenerates into a mere automaton. The number of hours a day that wage-earners can be their own masters determines, other things being equal, their comparative freedom.

Improved processes of production have increased the consuming capacities of mankind, and, at the same time, their desires.

Take, for instance, literature. In Gutenberg's day only the well-to-do could hope to possess the transcript of the wisdom of men recorded in books.

Now, cheap paper, machine printing, stereotyping, etc., have placed books, magazines, newspapers, within the reach of every mechanic. But in order that the full value of literature may be exercised, it is necessary, not only that books be cheap, but that men shall have time to read.

The addition of one or two hours daily to the leisure of the mechanic class at least doubles the opportunity for acquiring information, for, under the exacting pressure of a ten hour system, the average mechanic has but little vitality or desire for application in this direction.

Consider for a moment the more extended excursions possible into the field of knowledge by means of this additional leisure, and the consequent more symmetrical development of the laborer's intelligence. Has not a great American said, "The hunger after purely intellectual delights cannot but be good for us in maintaining a wholesome balance of the character and of the faculties."

And again:

"But have you ever rightly considered what the mere ability to read [and this implies time to use this ability] means? That it is the key that admits us to the whole world of thought and fancy and imagination? to the company of saint and sage, of the wisest and the wittiest at their wisest and wittiest moments? That it enables us to see with the keenest eyes, hear with the finest ears, and listen to the sweetest voices, of all time? More than that, it annihilates time and space for us; it revives for us without a miracle the Age of Wonder, endowing us with the shoes of swiftness and the cap of darkness, so that we walk invisible like fernseed, and witness unharmed the plague at Athens and Florence or London; accompany Caesar on his marches, or look in on Catalans in council with his fellow conspirators, or Guy Fawkes in the cellar of St. Stephens."

It is no argument against this demand for greater leisure, that not all leisure will

be improved to the greatest advantage. It is the right of opportunity for which labor contends, and the greatest handicap of the wealth producers to-day is the comparative limitation of their leisure time.

The short-hour day means more time—and the wage-earners themselves may be trusted to dispose of this time to their best advantage.—*Labor Leader*.

## Two Kinds of Unions.

As the world grows older, new processes in all branches of industry supersede the old and the evolution in all forms of business "modernizes" the "old way" into a "new way," and the business man who neglects to keep pace with the changed conditions soon finds himself facing the "sheriff's sale" or in the hands of a receiver; progress will not down. The elements of social and political economy are forging to the front, perhaps slowly but nevertheless surely. The above simile applies with equal force to Trade Unionism as to the business man, and the labor organization that follows the wornout methods of "foggy" Unionism, and neglects to adapt itself to the changed conditions, will sooner or later sink into the oblivion of natural decay. What the labor movement wants is a live spirit of "modern" Unionism, adapted to the conditions as they exist, a spirit of enthusiasm and life based upon moral courage, stamina of principle and convictions of right and truth that know no surrender.

"Foggy" Unionism is in control and consists too much of routine work, deceased with a kind of lethargic apathy, saying to itself, "Now we are organized, we will let the organization do the rest." What the labor movement needs is more of that elixir of life known as a genuine "up-to-date hustle" among the rank and file. Strikes and boycotts must not be relied upon as labor's only weapons of defense. A thorough understanding of the needs and requirements, and of the concessions that labor is entitled to, is often an argument that holds capital in check against its unlawful encroachments upon the rights of labor.

A thorough organization among the rank and file is the most powerful argument that labor has. It is not the purpose to strike for every grievance, but to be ready to strike in the event that it is necessary when other methods fail. It is this preparation that is carried on by the body of organized labor that will carry with it that spirit of independence and stability that is so essential to success and the success of modern Trade Unionism depends upon the individual efforts of the individual members, and is measured by the degree of energy that he puts into the principles that he boasts of. The modern Trade Unionist must not be satisfied with being one himself, but must take it upon himself to see that every one who is eligible is enlisted in the cause. To do this the benefits of Unionism must be explained; every member becomes a teacher. It reckons, not that his qualifications are limited, it is his duty to make an effort.

The achievements of the modern labor movement furnish many arguments for the necessity of a progressive and constantly changing policy. To sit still the world moves away from us, and if we would keep pace with it, we must relegate "foggy" Unionism to the rear and undertake to modernize Unionism and make it adaptable to the present and future conditions.—*Machinists' Monthly Journal*.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The new Carpenters' Union composed of French, Spanish and Italian carpenters is in good working condition and their bosses are now satisfied with the eight hour rule.



## A Change in the Theory of Private Property Demanded.



JOSEPHINE Shaw Lowell, writing to the New York Tribune from Switzerland some time ago said: "In Massachusetts Samuel Adams was outlawed and a price set upon his head by the au-

thorities he defied; and the men who threw overboard the tea from the ships in Boston harbor allowed no consideration for the sacredness of private property to restrain them in what they thought a patriotic duty, but they were doubtless regarded as thieves by the unhappy merchant to whom the tea belonged.

"Those men in Massachusetts were fighting against the existing order of things; they were rebels and revolutionists; they intended (most of them unconsciously at first) to substitute for the form of government they were resisting a new one, and one which has since then been acknowledged by a large part of the civilized world as the true and ideal form of government, although at that time to the bulk of mankind it seemed to be the craziest subversion not only of what was natural and safe, but of God's laws.

"Now the Trade Union men of to-day are also contending for a new order of things, not in the political but in the industrial world; they are also rebels and revolutionists, whom the existing industrial authorities will, of course, seek to overcome, but who are justified in using force in defence of what they consider their rights on the same grounds that have justified all rebels from the beginning of history. Legally they are wrong; morally they are right; intellectually they may be right or wrong. The fact that they hold a theory of their rights and of the rights of private property in general quite different from that held by their employers and by most thinking and unthinking men and women, does not prove, judging from analogy, that their view is necessarily wrong.

"The theory to which I refer, and which, whether put into words or not, is firmly fixed in the minds of all Trade Unionists, is that the man who by his labor for a series of years helps to build up a great business, be it factory, mine or railroad, thereby acquires a distinct right of property in that business, while the general view is that it is only the man who helps to build up the business by his money who has a property right in it. While always acknowledging the right of an employer to discharge a workman for just cause, the Trade Unionist has his own view of what constitutes a just cause, and does not include under that head the exercise of the legal right to belong to political, religious or trade associations, nor does he acknowledge that taking part in a strike is a just cause of discharge, or that by reason of such action (belonging to a Trade Union or taking part in a strike) a workman loses his property right in the business he has helped to build up by his labor. This view is the ground upon which workmen locked out, as at Homestead, or even on strike, refuse, so long as they can, to allow other men to come in and take possession of what they call, to the scornful amusement of their employers, 'their places.'

"This is evidently a new conception of the rights of private property, and no especial means by which it might be put into practice have as yet, so far as I know, been pointed out, even by the men who defend the principle itself with their lives, as did the men locked out at Homestead. The fact that the wages of only 300 of the 3,000 men employed in the Homestead mills were to be affected by

the proposed reduction proves that the resistance on the part of the whole body was one of principle, and presents a spectacle of industrial public spirit which could not have been found, probably, in any trade the members of which were not educated to a recognition of the fact, that men who will not defend the rights of their fellows will soon lose their own."

## Save Us from Our Friends.

Reform movements have always been impeded by so-called friends, who in their fanatical blindness are intoxicated with a little dangerous knowledge and would, like a moth, fly into the flame they see and shrivel up.

There is an element in the Trade-Union movement which is not content for the time being with accomplishing the purposes of the organizations, but are always lying in wait for any opportunity to use its power to solve all the problems of human destiny which they modestly claim to have grasped.

There is no particular danger in this if it were not for the fact that these people are always willing with refreshing generosity to risk all the progress made at the cost of years of incalculable suffering for the alluring possibilities of their visionary ideals.

These over-zealous friends are fond of proclaiming that unless the Trade Unions make direct use of the political power to accomplish their purpose their organizations are a failure, and all manner of schemes are resorted to, to seize control of the Unions in order to coerce the great majority into their way of thinking, and all sorts of sarcasm and derision is hurled by these "liberals" at the "pure and simple Trade Unionist." These methods have caused more dissension and injury to the cause of Trade Unionism than the united opposition of open enemies.—*Exchange*.

## The Ex-Union Faultfinder.

Probably no man does more to retard progress than the non-unionist, unless it be the fellow who belonged to a Union for a couple of months or so, and left it because it failed to increase his wages and reduce his hours of labor, and who ever afterward bellowed about the Union being "no good." He is the one who laughs cynically when asked to join again, and who tells everyone that he belonged to it once and had had sufficient of it to convince him that he would never belong to it again. He knows it all, and does not propose to pay dues every month for nothing. Poor, silly fool! He has not brains enough to know that it is just such idiots as he, who join a Union and then desert it because it does not immediately give him dollars for every cent he invests, that makes it no good. The labor agitator is a target for his vilifications, and when he gives vent to his silly vapors he takes care that no one will hear him who is actually engaged in the work of the Unions. It is with those of unstable mind he delights to talk.—*The American Machine Wood Worker*.

## Trade Unions.

"Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution ever has been, the Unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government, and inevitable as a consequence of that consciousness of strength inspired by the concentration of numbers under the

new conditions of industry. They have been, as is now admitted by almost all candid minds, instruments of progress. Not to speak of the material advantages they have gained for workingmen, they have developed powerful sympathies among them, and taught them the lesson of self-sacrifice in the interest of their brethren, and, still more, of their successors. They have brought some of the best men to the front, and given them the ascendancy due to their personal qualities and desirable in the interests of society."—*J. K. Ingram, L.L.D.*

## The Labor Problem.



THE greatest enemies to social progress are the working people themselves; and while it must be admitted that, through organization, their condition has vastly improved within the past few years, the labor movement has not kept pace with the more difficult problems that energy and science have developed and accomplished in a shorter period. The old saying, that there are more ways of killing a dog besides choking him with butter, can be aptly applied to the many theories advanced in the interests of social reform. While all apparently desire the death of the dog, each theorist insists upon his own mode of execution, and the result is that the dog still lives and flourishes, despite sundry kicks and cuffs.

If it were simply confined to a matter of honest conviction on the part of the many men who have as many different plans to change our present system, there might be some hope of a compromise on the plans, but difference of opinion causes bitter personal hatred, causing the main object to be sacrificed, lost sight of, and the weapons that should be used for a noble cause are prostituted for a base one. We find leaders in the Trade Unions and Knights of Labor devoting their time to attacking each other, and in order to cast a flimsy covering over their real motives, incidentally dwell upon the merits and demerits of their respective organizations.

The Socialists and Anarchists scoff and jeer at the Trade Unionists on account of their conservatism, refusing to admit the fact that Trade Unionism is the only progressive social movement that has accomplished anything to speak of and gained recognition. While it is painful and disheartening to see men of intellect and practical ability squabbling over petty minor differences, the observing, intelligent individual who has got manhood enough not to be blinded by prejudice can have no difficulty in assigning and admitting the real cause of the comparative success of Trade Unionism.

Instead of idly dreaming and abusing the world in general, its members adopted certain fundamental principles and went to work to put them in force. Of course, it is not claimed that Trade Unionism, as it stands to-day, even if it accomplished all it asks, would inaugurate a perfect system of society—if such a thing be possible—but while ameliorating the condition of the toilers, it is also an educational institution, and in marching onward, it will branch out into wider fields. The would-be radicals try to create dissension in the Trade Unions, with the purpose in view of making radical changes. To a reflective mind it seems rather a strange course to pursue, unless the object be to create a chaotic state of society. The fact is, when the people of this world are educated sufficiently and honest enough to live under a co-operative system, they will get it, and not before.—*Coast Seaman's Journal*.

## High Dues and Uniform Features.

A strong tendency is now manifest among the members of old-established Trade Unions in favor of a reorganization which will include all the strong features of the later and more efficient organizations. These features include uniform dues, uniform initiation fees, uniform sick benefits, and an out-of-work benefit for unemployed members. This will require higher dues and an equalization of funds among the Local Unions, the system, in fact, which has given such great strength and stability to the Cigar Makers' International Union. The carpenters and printers are particularly noticeable as giving evidence of a desire for a reorganization along the lines suggested and there is no question but that both organizations would be immeasurably improved were the necessary changes adopted.

With a system such as the cigar makers are working under both the printers and carpenters would be able to build up strong reserve funds, something they have never been able to accomplish in the old way. Taking the printers for an example, where each Local Union has exclusive control over the funds paid in by its own members, it has been demonstrated time and again that while each Local Union always stands ready to empty its treasury on an appeal for aid (which is scarcely ever investigated and frequently of little consequence) they are seldom able to maintain their members for a week when occasion requires, without asking assistance. When a strike is on they are forced to follow a guerrilla system of warfare rather than the steady pounding and persistent methods of the cigar makers and equally well organized forces. We have heard printers eloquently advocate the benefits to be derived from the payment of high dues, forgetting at the time, or ignoring the fact, that so long as the members of a Local Union could go to a meeting and vote away the funds without restriction there was no earthly use in paying high dues with the hope of receiving future benefits.—*Eight Hour Herald*.

## Keep a Sharp Lookout.

While striving with the dazzling splendor of the gold bug and the allurements of the cloud with the silver lining, keep a sharp lookout for your personal interests in your local contentions. State legislatures and congress come within the reflective duty and consideration of the masses. Partisan bias and affiliation should exert no influence where personal interest is at stake. What the wage-earner wants is an improvement of his condition, and he should add to the power of organization the exercise of the ballot for the abrogation of unwholesome restrictions upon his rights and the formulation of such statutory provisions as will bring him at least an equitable adjustment of his rights. He has it in his power, and should exercise it to right the wrongs which afflict him. He must dominate the insolence and spolia of partisan politics by a few votes for himself. If he fails in this, if he neglects to speak up for himself in the golden opportunity, he should slink back into his accustomed retreat, and suffer the responsibility to rest where it always belonged—upon himself.—*Typographical Journal*.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Only very few contractors in this city refused to sign the scale of wages submitted by the Carpenters' Unions this season. Unions 72 and 179 are doing splendidly.



# THE CARPENTER

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PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1896.

## A Monument to Joseph G. Clinkard.

On Labor Day, immediately after the parade, the members of Carpenters Union, No. 33, Boston, Mass., repaired to Woodlawn Cemetery, where rests the remains of Joseph G. Clinkard. There they dedicated to his memory a richly-polished memorial tablet of Scotch granite, with a nicely carved ivy wreath around it. The inscription on the monument reads:

JOSEPH G. CLINKARD.

Born Feb. 17, 1853.

Died Feb. 6, 1894.

Humanity's Cause was His Life's Inspiration.

A Tribute from Carpenters Union, No. 33, Boston, Mass.

The grave was beautifully decorated for the occasion with wreaths and cut flowers. The dedication services were simple and impressive. Bro. John Sullivan spoke of the great loss the cause sustained in the death of Bro. Clinkard, and of the high honor the Union had in paying this fitting tribute to his memory and worth. He was indeed a staunch and a loyal Trade Unionist.

"Joe" Clinkard was one of Nature's truest mould! Genial, lovable, noble fellow, he was. Ever ready to toil and struggle for his fellow man, he gave the choicest years of his life to the service of the U. B. Cut off in his prime, after a brief illness, he left an incomparable record of good work done, and of undaunted, unconquerable zeal. As a District Organizer, night after night, he went from town to town in Massachusetts and through New England organizing Carpenters Unions, only too often without price or pay. Tactful and shrewd, resourceful and persistent, he never left a town without planting the standard of the U. B. He was withal a model Organizer, a convincing speaker and energetic worker.

As Business Agent of Union 33, for over five years, he established excellent relations between employers and journeymen, and was not by any means the blustering type of Walking Delegate which the daily press pictures. All the various positions he held in labor circles he graced with manly dignity and becoming force.

Peerless, honest, noble "Joe" Clinkard! Vale! Vale! Vale!

COOPERS' LABEL.



## Resolutions Adopted by The Cleveland Convention.

*Resolved*, That we, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled, do hereby extend to the family of Mr. Thomas Evans, who met his death at the hands of a scab during the trouble at the "Brown Hoisting Works," our deep and heartfelt sympathy. We regard him as a martyr who suffered death for the cause of the oppressed; and be it further

*Resolved*, That we condemn unqualifiedly those corporations who, by their arbitrary and inhuman conduct, bring about the clashes between capital and labor and thereby making possible such a deplorable occurrence as that which brought about the death of the said Thomas Evans; and

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, and be published in the daily papers of Cleveland, Ohio, and in our official journal.

*Be it Resolved*, By the ninth biennial session of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in convention assembled, that

*First*. The thanks of this body are hereby tendered to Mr. C. C. Burnett, for the cordial welcome which he extended to us on behalf of the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio; and,

*Second*. To Mr. Isaac Cowen, for the hearty manner in which he welcomed this body on behalf of the organized workmen of the city; and,

*Third*. We acknowledge with grateful appreciation the kind and hospitable treatment received at the hands of the labor organizations and generous people of Cleveland, but especially do we desire to commend our own brothers for their efforts to entertain the representatives, and to make our stay in Cleveland both pleasant and profitable.

*Fourth*. The thanks of this body are tendered to the press of Cleveland, for the courtesy and consideration shown our organization in the fair and impartial reports of the proceedings which have been published.

*Be it Resolved*, *Fifth*. That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the daily papers of Cleveland, and that the same be published in our official journal.

## Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Moreland, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Marion, Ind.
Austin, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Col.	St. Louis, Mo.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Victor, Colo.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Hitchcock, Tex.
Cleveland, O.	Marblehead, Mass.
Gillette, Colo.	Tremont, N. Y.

Total, 70 cities.

## UNION BREAD.

This is the Label of the Journeyman Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

## The Art of Lettering.

BY A. W. WOODS.

It would seem that since "our letters" are the first things we are taught in the school room, and constantly before us in all branches of study, that all ought to be able to produce them with pen or pencil, correct and neat.

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. A. D. 1896.

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a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z 123

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Serious mistakes often occur through carelessness or illegible figures and letters. Many mechanics, while able to lay out a neat diagram, spoil the whole effect by making scrawly figures and letters.

It is to this class that this article is especially intended. With a little study and practice the art can be easily mastered. We herewith submit a few styles of printing with general instructions as follows:

1st. Uniformity in height and slant.

2d. In the capitals let all the letters occupy the same space in width except M, W and I. M and W should occupy about one-half more space, and I about one-half as much space as the other letters.

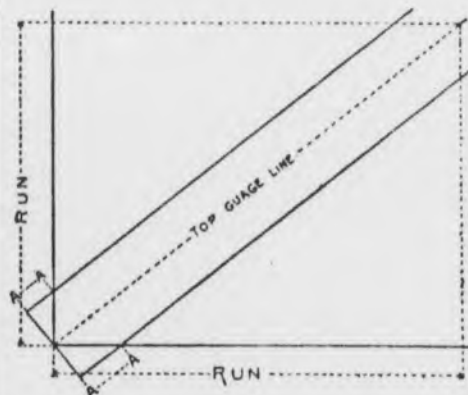
3d. Use any good writing pen—Falcon preferable—but hold it so that the nibs of the pen will rest squarely on the paper.

4th. Without you are an expert avoid all ornamental quirks, and for business purposes better be left off then.

## Backing the Hip.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The backing of the hip is often omitted, but when the pitch exceeds one-third it is better to bevel the back so that the bevels will be of same plane as that of the other rafters.



The valleys in large and heavy roofs should be two rafters spiked together and beveled on the inner sides only, which should be done before spiking together. This forms a solid nailing place and also strengthens the valley as it is required to carry much more weight than the hip.

When the pitches are of the same slope the bevels may be found by the aid of the steel square as follows:

Take the length of the hip to a scale on the blade and its rise on the tongue, applying to the back of the hip. The tongue will give the required bevel. Or take one-half the thickness of the hip and set it off on the seat bevel, which gives the side gauge line.

When the pitches are not of the same slope the backing may be found by laying off a parallelogram to a scale, letting

the side and end represent the runs. Draw the diagonal line which represents the gauge line or centre of the hip; on each side from this line draw a parallel line one-half the full thickness of the hip. Square these two lines as shown and the space from A to A is that part to be set off on the seat bevel to obtain the side gauge lines.

## A Few Running Thoughts.

WARRENSBURG, Mo.,  
September 16, 1896.

EDITOR THE CARPENTER:

I received yours of the tenth of September, 1896. I was glad the plans I sent you found a place in your valuable paper, and hope they will help many a poor man in his work.

I can remember when I would take my rafters or lumber for cripple rafters up on the roof and take a pole and get the length of each one separately, and sometimes cut at the wrong mark and get them too short or too long as the case might be; and to get my back cut would set my bevel square, and it would get moved, and the cut would be wrong. So you see it was a good deal of a worry and fret to work at the trade, and why was it? Well, to acknowledge the corn, I was ignorant of what I was trying to do; but how changed now. I take my lumber and cut everything on the ground. I have learned the old steelsquare, and use it to get all lengths and cuts and the two-foot rule in connection with it, and where I used to fret and worry, it has become a pleasure to frame a building.

And why is this change? Because I educated myself and learned to make proper use of the square. If people would learn to make proper use of everything, their actions, words, privileges, opportunities, and the relation they sustain to their fellow beings, by "doing unto others as they would have others do unto them," what a glorious and happy place this old world would be. The naked would be clothed and the hungry fed, the weary rested.

I will send you some plans soon and will give some advice on how to raise a building.

ENOCH HAYDEN.





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## Chips From a Union Workshop.

By HUGH MCGREGOR.

## III.



FROM out of that great struggle of opinions called the Revolution arose the conception of a scientific, progressive reorganization of society, based on the reorganization of education and the regeneration of the

historic form of working class organization—the Trade Union. It is also apparent that the same great struggle tended to give greater prominence to the communist idea; to that metaphysical, retrograde idea of social re-organization based on the denial of property and other fundamental social institutions. In all time previous to the past sixty years the advocacy of that child-like method of abolishing the abuses temporarily connected with property had been confined to a few isolated persons of literary education and feeble moral sense. The working class had consistently refrained from reactionary attempts to subvert the tenure of property; this honorable conduct being dictated by the workers' sounder morality and the conviction that by the Union of numbers they could prevent the abuse of power on the part of the administrators of capital. Here, however, it is necessary to recognize a peculiar element of the working class; an element unfortunately existing in every country where slavery has been abolished; an element distinct from the recognized criminal and the mendicant classes; an element to which has been applied the repulsive, but not inappropriate name of "scab."

Having located this element, we are now able to distinguish, outside of the legally criminal class, two kinds of enemies to property and social progress. (1) The instinctive or practical communists, those who burden the social responsibility by neglecting the moral obligation of performing Trade Union duties, and who thus evade taking due precaution for the proper support of themselves and those naturally depending on them; and (2) the systematic or theoretical communists, those who more or less logically advocate a re-organization of society according to that primitive, barbaric type under which the aforesaid obligation did not exist. If it appears, then, that the number

of communists has increased during the past sixty years, it may be useful to inquire if that increase is not in the main a fictitious one, resulting from the instinctive communists having adopted the catch-words and shallow phrases of the systematic communists to disguise their own immoral, selfish, "scab" proclivities.

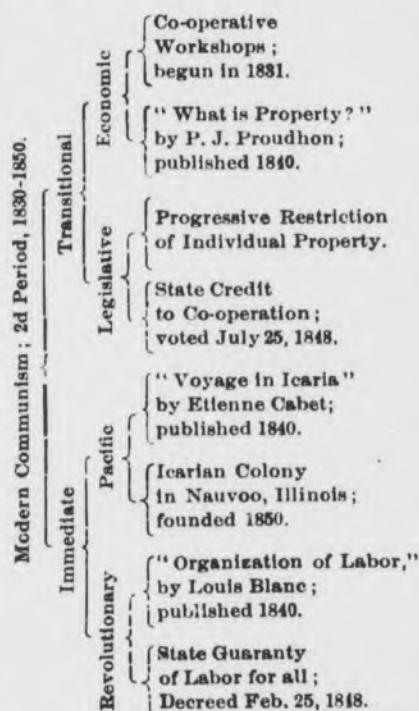
We have already seen that the preliminary period of modern communism commenced about the middle of the last century with the formulation of the theories of Morely and Rousseau, and terminated with the tragic attempt of Babeuf to combine and put those theories in operation. The next and initial period corresponds with the period of political reaction under the governments of the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire and the Restoration. This period is marked by several abstruse works from the pens of Fourier, Owen and Saint-Simon. Each of these works advocated a certain system of industrial life, and these systems were tested, to a certain extent, by their more enthusiastic adherents and found impracticable.

The second period of the advocacy of the communist idea, as the basis for the re-organization and government of society, dates from 1830; and from the day when the government of the Restoration quailed before the Parisian barricades. This period is contemporaneous with the governments of the citizen, King Louis Philippe, and that of the Republic; it terminates with the establishment of the dictatorship of Louis Napoleon. The period we now have to consider is marked by the founding of several journals devoted to the spread of the communist idea among the working class, and the appearance of certain works, more or less directly appealing to that class, by Etienne Cabet, Louis Blanc and P. J. Proudhon.

It was in 1830, that one Benjamin Buchez, having severed his connection with the society of Saint Simon, began to insinuate the communist idea among the Trade Unions. The first Union which he succeeded in winning to his views was a Carpenters Union, of Paris, in 1831. This example was followed by one of jewelers and then by two or three other Unions. These he designed to make the nucleus of an universal workingmen's association. The rules of the proposed society, as written by Buchez, provided for common property in the instruments of labor—that is to say, all tools, machines, materials; all capital, movable or immovable, but of the common gain each associate was to receive a dividend in proportion to the number of days he had worked; and each associate was to be free to dispose at will of any property he might have outside the workshop. From each such dividend thus paid, twenty-five per cent. was to be deducted to enable more members to be set to work and to extend indefinitely the sphere of the association's operations. In clear violation of the civil law of France, which limits the term of contracts, the association was declared to be perpetual; this reckless declaration being undoubtedly motivated by the expectation that the entire capital of the country would eventually be drawn into the hands of the associates. Instead of attempting to put this dazzling theory into practice, these infidels to the Trade Union confined themselves to preaching the theory to others. At length, as we shall see, the revolutionary communists took possession of the idea, sprung it into politics, and then dragged it through the blood of the barricades.

The result of so much theory and little practice is to be seen in the existence of four distinct factions previous to the revolution of February 24, 1848. On the eve of that important crisis we discern two

divisions of communists—the transitional and the immediate communists. The transitional communists were divided in two branches—the one relying on the economic action of associated labor; the other placing its faith in the legislative action of a future reformed State. The former devoted its energies to the establishment of co-operative workshops; and the latter advocated "the progressive advancement of the power of the State over individual and corporate property." The immediate communists were yet more sharply divided in two branches—the one, advocating *peaceful* means, adhered to the system of Cabet and its most consistent members endeavored to realize that system among themselves; the other, around which rallied the more shiftless and clamorous element, desired to apply their system by *revolutionary* means to the whole body of society. The following diagram, showing the relation between the various theories and the so-called "practical" means advocated during the period mentioned, may not be without interest to-day, when, under other names, the same theories are still agitating a certain order of minds.



"Voyage in Icaria."—One of the isles of Greece, the one where Icaria, the daring voyager to the sun, fell to earth and was buried by Hercules, appears to have suggested the name, if not the location, of the Utopia conceived by Etienne Cabet. In this ideal country all things were in common and individual property was undreamed of. Each worked according to his strength and each consumed according to his needs. No one had a reward for his labor greater than his immediate wants required. If any one performed some very important service for the community he felt sufficiently rewarded by the good opinion of his fellow citizens. The government was based on universal suffrage. The legislature regulated the quality and fashion of clothing, furniture, and food; it fixed the hours of labor, rest, and refreshment, as it also fixed the hours of rising and retiring. The Legislature appointed censors to supervise all literary productions previous to publication. The religion was vague deism; the deity being an embodiment of equality and fraternity. Marriage and the care of children by their parents was the invariable rule.

Cabet was educated as a lawyer. He is reputed to have been a member of the Carbonari, a secret political society whose object and method are supposed to have been similar to those which had inspired Babeuf. Elected to the Legislature in 1831, he soon thereafter founded the weekly paper, *The Popular*. Condemned for a press offense he fled to London. Being amnestied, after some years of exile, he returned to Paris where, in 1840, he published the "Voyage in Icaria." This work, though having no pretension

to literary merit, soon obtained great popularity throughout France, so that a few years after its publication a demand arose that the social system advocated therein should be put in practice. "The impure breath of the individualist society of the old world" being thought uncongenial for an equalitarian republic, it was resolved to found the Icaria on the banks of the Red River, in Texas. Accordingly, on February 2, 1858, only three weeks before the overthrow of the monarchy, the first expedition set sail for New Orleans. When the news of the revolution reached him, Cabet returned to France. Re-crossing the Atlantic, in the year following, at the head of a second party, Cabet had the mortification of finding the first colony divided in four separate factions, representing as many different phases of the communist idea, community of women included. Calling upon those willing to accept his leadership, he conducted them to Nauvoo, Illinois, and installed them in the homes left vacant by the recent expulsion of the Mormons. The subsequent history of the colony is little edifying. Cabet was soon deposed; and, drifting to St. Louis, he died in 1856, broken hearted at the failure of his cherished life-dream. The colony dragged out a miserable existence. Embittered by acrimonious disputes; destitute of the ordinary comforts enjoyed by day laborers; rent by secession after secession; appeals to the law for the re-establishment of individual property at length brought dissolution as a welcome relief.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

## ANDERSON, IND.

At a meeting of L. U. No. 382, of U. B. of C. and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved brother Carpenter, MILTON GIFFE;

Resolved, That the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting respect and love of all who knew him; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Charter of our Union be draped for thirty days, and that the members of Union 382, in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions shall appear on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family, and also be published in THE CARPENTER, our official organ.

T. A. WHITE,  
F. L. EADS,  
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, } Committee.

## DAVENPORT, IOWA.

At a meeting of L. U. No. 554, of U. B. of C. and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has called to Himself the wife of our esteemed brother, FRED. MEYER; be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of L. U. No. 554, of Davenport, extend to the brother and husband our heartfelt sympathies; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication, also a copy to the bereaved husband, and a full copy be spread upon our minutes.

JOHN F. LOHSE,  
LOUIS C. SCHMIDT,  
F. W. BOETTCHER, } Committee.

## KANSAS CITY, MO.

At a meeting of L. U. No. 160, of U. B. of C. and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call to Him our worthy brother, SAMUEL W. COLTAS;

Resolved, By L. U. 160, of the U. B. of C., that we mourn the loss of SAMUEL W. COLTAS, one of our worthy members and most conscientious workers in the cause for which we are organized, and be it further

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved parents our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and be published in our official journal; And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents of our deceased brother, and that our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

JOHN HAHN,  
FRED. MYER,  
T. D. DRUMHELER, } Committee.



## The Use of The Ballot.



O say that the ballot is useless as a factor in the solution of the labor problem is to denounce the right of franchises as devoid of value and undesirable.

To assume this is to assume that the struggle of the common people, which has been going on for many centuries to gain for themselves the right of representation in the direction of public affairs by participation in the election of public officials, is a vain struggle, a vast volume of wasted effort, a search after a delusion and a snare.

It is further to assume that the entire instinct of all the civilized people in general, of the English-speaking race in particular, is grievously at fault in its trend toward a republican form of government; that the American republic is a futile experiment in popular rule, and that the consensus of judgment of those esteemed the wisest and best statesmen for many generations must be set aside.

Briefly speaking, the extremists in social reform are either ballot-worshippers or ballot-haters. They would either make the ballot all powerful or nugatory.

But between the State Socialist and the Anarchist there is a vast middle ground upon which may be found the great bulk of the citizens of America. Here the ballot is regarded not as an end, but as a means; not as a sole agency for reform, but an auxiliary; not as a fetish, but as an instrument. This is the position of the average Trade Unionist.

The ballot is useful because it represents the application of social force by the entire citizenship with less waste than by any other method yet devised.

It is useful to the wage-earner because it gives him increased power as a social unit, the proof of this being that when destitute of the ballot his condition has been worse than when possessing it.

It is useful as a factor in solving the labor problem, because whatever makes for the general good helps to solve the labor problem—the latter being largely but the question of human relationships.

It is useful from the standpoint of the extremist, as well as the opportunist. If industry is to be governmentalized, it must be through the method of the ballot. If special privilege is to be abolished and freedom of opportunity relied upon to improve conditions, the method to accomplish this resolves itself into either open revolution, with its attendant horrors, or the method of the ballot.—*Frank K. Foster in the Boston Labor Leader.*

## They Call It "Business."

Unjust appropriation of the wealth of others is "business."

Corporation cash spent for buying senatorships is "business."

Cutting down wages to the lowest subsistence limit is "business."

Giving as little as possible for as much as you can get is "business."

Applying machines to the production of things and letting men starve is "business."

Trying to redeem \$346,000,000 of currency with only \$100,000,000 (and less) of gold is "business."

Playing at diplomacy and shaking the presidential fiat at a foreign nation for the purpose of getting more soldiers to use against our own people is "business."

Setting up laws above human rights, property above man, wealth above worth, greed above goodness, plunderers above patriots and fleecers above feeders, is "business."—*Coming Nation.*

## Socialism vs. Trade Unionism.

"The Socialist movement and the Trade Union each has its mission," says the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, "and they should in no way conflict one with the other. The trouble has been that reformers of the various schools have endeavored to use existing Trade Unions as vehicles to carry out their reforms. Failing in this, because of the opposition of members of Trade Unions who have not yet been converted to the new ideas, the reformers immediately class the Trade Unions enemies to society, and as such attempt their extermination."

"Because all of the carpenters and printers of the country are not of socialist belief, the carpenters' and printers' Unions are by Socialists condemned; because all railway men are not Populists, an opposition railway organization is launched with the People's Party platform as its corner stone. Many members of railway labor organizations will gladly ally themselves with the People's Party, but rightly conclude that there is a vast difference between voting for desired legislation and negotiating for an advance in wages."

"A favorite practice of Socialists and other reformers is to recite evil conditions as they exist and then attribute their existence to Trade Unions; or else sneeringly refer to the latter as the inexpedient method which workingmen have adopted to remedy the evil complained of, when, in fact, no one but its enemies ever claimed that a Trade Union had for its object the reconstruction of social relations."

"The reformers should be willing to exert themselves in behalf of a reform organization and cease their war on Trade Unions, which have never claimed to do more than to advance wages, shorten hours of labor and exact justice from employers."

## Wood and the Absorption of Moisture.

Microscopical investigation has proved that the pores of wood invite the passage of moisture in the direction of the timber's growth, but repel it in the opposite direction. This accounts for the phenomenon which has so often been noticed, and which puzzles a great many people—namely, why two pieces of timber sawn from the same section of a tree sometimes appear to possess very variable degrees of durability. If the wood, say of a gatepost, is placed right end up the moisture in the soil will affect it, but the rain falling on the top will do little harm; if, on the other hand, the butt end of a tree is put uppermost, the top of the post will decay, because the moisture of the atmosphere will penetrate the pores of the wood more rapidly in this position. Many people have noticed that the staves in a wooden tub appear to absorb moisture irregularly, some getting quite sodden while others are comparatively dry, and apparently almost impervious to moisture. In this case the dry staves are in the position in which the tree grew, while the sodden ones are reversed.

## A Carpenter Novelist.

The craft of carpentry has furnished another example of literary genius allied to skill in works of wood. Mr. Robert Barr, the novelist, was born in Glasgow some forty years ago, and when only four years old was taken to Canada. He grew up to the trade of a carpenter, and with ripening aspirations fitted himself to become a teacher. Tiring of this vocation, or rather passing through this period of training, he entered the ranks of journalism, and began on the editorial staff of the *Detroit Free Press*.

## Sixteen To One.



INT Director Preston has made the following simple and comprehensive statement in regard to the coinage ratio between gold and silver in response to frequent inquiries on that point.

All standard silver dollars coined by the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of January 18, 1837, have been coined in the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, generally called the ratio of 1 to 16—15.9884 being very nearly 16. Still, to reach accurate results, the former and not the latter figure must be used in calculation. The ratio is obtained in this way:

The silver dollar contains 371.25 grains of pure silver and the gold dollar 23.22 grains of pure gold. If you divide 371.25 by 23.22 you will get the ratio of weight between a gold dollar and a silver dollar—that is, 15.9884. It is true that to be on a par with gold, silver would (at our ratio) be worth \$1.2929. The reason is this, a gold dollar contains 23.22 grains of pure gold. In an ounce, or 480 grains of gold, there are as many dollars as 23.22 is contained times in 480, or one ounce. If you divide 480 by 23.22 you get \$20.67, the number of dollars that can be coined out of an ounce of pure gold; in other words, the money equivalent of one ounce of gold or of 15.9884 ounces of silver. At the ratio of 1 to 15.9884. Now, if 15.9884 ounces of silver be worth \$20.67, one ounce will be worth \$1.2929, as you can prove by simple division. The same result is obtained by dividing 480 grains or one ounce of silver by 371.25, the number of grains of pure silver in a standard silver dollar, at the ratio of 1 to 15.9884, which gives \$1.2929.

Sixteen ounces of pure silver will coin a little more than one ounce of gold; 15.9884 ounces of silver will coin exactly the same amount of money as one ounce of gold—that is, \$20.67. You can prove this by dividing 15.9884 ounces by 371.25 grains. The operation is as follows: 15.9884, multiplied by 480, divided by 371.25, equals 20.674.

It is not true that sixteen ounces of silver will coin only \$16.80 at the ratio of 1 to 16.

As will be seen above, one ounce of silver will coin \$1.2929. Multiplying \$1.2929 by 16 gives \$20.68. You can make the same result in another way; 16 ounces troy, or 7680 grains, divided by 371.25 gives the number of silver dollars that can be coined out of 16 ounces of silver; 7680, divided by 371.25, equals 20.68.

Mr. Preston has also furnished answers to the following important questions:

First—What is meant by the free coinage of silver?

Answer—The right of individuals to deposit standard silver in any amount at the mints and have it coined into full legal-tender coins.

Second—What is meant by the ratio of 16 to 1?

Answer—The ratio in coinage of 16 to 1 means that sixteen ounces of pure silver coined shall have the same value as one ounce of pure gold coined, namely, \$20.67.

Third—What is meant by bimetallism?

Answer—The unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, on private account, into full legal-tender coins.

Fourth—What is meant by single standard, gold or silver?

Answer—That only one metal shall be coined on private account into full legal-tender coins, and that only the favored metal shall be coined without limit.

## Wire and Cut Nails Compared.

Some experiments, by R. T. Hanford, to determine the comparative holding power of wire and cut nails are of great interest. The tests were made on pieces of white pine, joined with simple lap joints fastened by the nails. These were subjected to transverse stresses, in some cases parallel to the axes of the nails, in others at right angles. When the load was applied perpendicular to the nails the wood was often split and the cut nails were often broken, while the wire nail joints were broken by bending and drawing the nails. When the load was applied in the direction in which the nails were driven, the joints were broken by the nails being drawn almost without being bent. Under the same manner of loading, the wire nails were started by smaller loads than the cut nails, yet when the cut nails were started they yielded rapidly, while the wire nails held nearly as well as at first. In all the cases tried, the cut nails were found superior in strength and rigidity, while in one-half the cases wire nails gave the joints greater resilience than the cut nails.

## Be Tolerant.

One of the saddest features of Trades Unionism is the persistent warfare that is maintained between various elements who differ only in matters of minor importance. The differences may be honest ones and each side may be willing to admit the honesty of their opponents at first, but when the strife waxed warm common sense yields to abusive personalities.

Internal dissension has ruined more than one union in the past and it will continue to disrupt Unions so long as it is indulged in. A spirit of fairness, of toleration, of common sense, must be cultivated before the Union can be the source of strength that will make it an everlasting benefit to those connected with it.

The Union should be big enough, broad enough and comprehensive enough to give shelter to every wage-worker who believes in the cardinal principles of organized labor, no matter what economic ideas he might entertain, and with a little toleration on the part of each all would be able to work in unison for the common good.

## Long Hours Make Shoddy Americans.

James Redpath, the historian, registered his opinion with regard to shorter hours of labor in the following terms: "I favor the eight hour work day. Whether or not it will increase the cost of production I don't know and I don't care. The cost of production of goods is of infinitely less importance to a democratic civilization than the most equitable division of wealth, leisure and intellectual advantages. Better dear goods than cheap men. The most important products of a country are not its manufacturers, but its citizens. Long hours make shoddy Americans."

## They Are All One Gang.

When you see some money lenders, corporation lawyers, presidents of banks and railroads howling out and denouncing anything of a political nature, be assured it is to your interest—if you are a working man—to do all that you can for the success of the principle they declare as reprehensible and stigmatize as being anarchical. When you see unanimity manifested against any measure by that class, look out, your interests are at stake.



Out, then, upon all selfishness!  
Remember all mankind must live;  
Grant succor to those in distress—  
Assistance to your brother give,  
Never was time so ripe as now  
In which to battle for the right;  
Zealously strive to spread the truth—  
Enslaved workmen unite!

## EXPULSIONS

WILLIAM GILMORE, from Union 593, Williams-  
bridge, N. Y., for defrauding the Local.

W. C. REAGAN, from Union 517, Cripple  
Creek, Colo., for defrauding members of the  
Union, and for conduct unbecoming a member.

P. M. CLEVANGER, from Union 428, Fairmont,  
W. Va., for scabby conduct of the worst kind.

A. DINGLE and F. R. HACKNEY, from Union  
384, Asheville, N. C., for base conduct unbecom-  
ing Union men.

From The American Federation of Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

September 26, 1896.

To General Organizers of the American  
Federation of Labor:

COLLEAGUES:—We beg to call your  
special attention at this particular time  
to the work in which you are enrolled as  
organizers of the American labor move-  
ment. The first part of 1896, as you are  
aware, was eminently successful in bring-  
ing into the fold of organized labor a  
large number of new Unions, in building  
up those already in existence, and in  
making many advances in wages and re-  
ducing the number of hours of labor.  
For this result we owe much to your  
efforts, and we beg to acknowledge the  
same.

During the vacation season, when gen-  
eral business was reduced in volume,  
and when the season's change was such  
that extra work was impossible, a rest  
was had. At the present time an im-  
provement is noticeable, and the good  
work should be renewed. Especially  
would we remind you that the political  
agitation which is about us should not  
be allowed to interfere with the work of  
organizing; for no matter what element  
may gain the ascendant, and no matter  
what the conditions which may follow,  
the workers will have to fight for their  
share.

Be it remembered at all times that the  
proceeds of all effort, the sum total of  
production, is, at first hand, at the dis-  
posal of the employer, so-called, and that  
the natural tendency of the employer is  
to buy in the cheapest market, and,  
therefore, to pay as low wages as pos-  
sible. Even should he desire, on general  
humane principles, to give to labor what  
is commonly termed fair treatment, a  
decent living wage, he is prevented from  
so doing, excepting in special cases, by the  
commercialism which prevails; he does  
as others do. The "captains of industry"  
fight for a market between themselves  
in the same manner as the workers seek  
employment. The "fighting ground"  
of both is limited by the iron grasp of  
monopoly on all sides, which takes the  
cream of that which all classes of labor  
produce.

In this struggle, therefore, in this  
scramble for life, pending the arrival of  
its happy solution, which so many are  
inclined to prophesy, and which it is  
hoped will prove true in the unfathom-  
able future, it is highly necessary that  
the workers be prepared to defend them-  
selves in the present. The situation may  
vary in degree, may be a trifle better to-  
day than it was yesterday, but it is the  
same old situation at bottom, in which  
all strive to out-do all. How best the  
workers can defend themselves needs no  
explanation to you. It is written on the

pages of history and daily manifes  
wherever Trades Unions flourish.

In view of this we would ask that you  
look about you. See if there are not  
Unions to be created and others to be  
strengthened. See if Union men are  
fulfilling their obligation to their fellows,  
purchasing Union products and taboos  
non-Union. See if they are paying strict  
attention to circulars and appeals from  
sister Unions which may be struggling  
against reductions in wages or other im-  
positions. See if they are attending the  
meetings and helping the cause as best  
they can. There is much that can be  
done along these lines, and your com-  
missions authorize and demand that you  
attend to it.

We know that you will accept this in  
the same fraternal spirit in which it is  
offered, in accordance with the under-  
lying grand purpose for which we have  
joined hands, to establish the principles  
of the American Federation of Labor—  
for humanity's sake.

Fraternally,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President

AUG. MCCRAITH,

Secretary.

Jobbing.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

In view of the fact that the formation  
of the constructive details of carpentry  
and joinery has passed from the hands of  
skilled mechanics into mills and wood  
working factories where machinery more  
rapidly does this work, I find that the  
scope and province of the good jobbing  
carpenter has been increased in many  
ways.

First, by the cheapening of and haste  
in doing work, the writer has found that  
it rapidly deteriorates and gets out of re-  
pair, to even such an extent that a house  
ten years old must need be overhauled  
continually or some details repaired from  
year to year. This is especially the case  
with our modern brick houses, as the  
carpentry and joinery work is generally  
so poorly done as to require attention a  
short time after its completion, and in  
some cases almost before completion.

So far as the mill or factory woodwork  
is concerned I might say that is usually  
fairly well put together, but I must say  
that the undue haste in which flooring  
and trimming and other decorative  
wooden details, are pushed in place has  
been detrimental to the maintenance of a  
high standard of skill, and the early fail-  
ure of the work necessitates the jobber or  
jobbing carpenter, who is of extreme im-  
portance in our modern communities.

This fact and its causes I am not going to  
discuss in this article but to urge on all  
carpenters the value of being a good job-  
ber in order that they may readily make  
good what has been neglected by the first  
contractor and be versatile enough to cope  
with any of the many little difficulties  
which arise in the daily duty of a jobber.  
All houses require care, be they built of  
frame or brick, and the more carelessly  
they are built, the more repairs and atten-  
tion they will require from year to year,  
so that this field is still a good open one  
for him who hates push and is of a care-  
ful and skillful nature.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Mould-  
ers' Union of North America, and can be found  
on all union made stoves, ranges and iron cast-  
ings. It is printed in black ink on white paper  
and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and  
castings.

### Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where  
carpenters make it a rule to work only nine  
hours a day:

Atlanta, Ga.  
Albina, Oreg.  
Allston, Mass.  
Amesbury, Mass.  
Atlantic City, N. J.  
Arlington, Mass.  
Arransas Harbor, Tex.  
Anacortes, Wash.  
Asbury Park, N. J.  
Astoria, Oreg.  
Asheville, N. C.  
Auburn, N. Y.  
Auburn, Me.  
Altoona, Pa.  
Apollo, Pa.  
Anderson, Ind.  
Allegheny City, Pa.  
Albany, N. Y.  
Austin, Tex.  
Bangor, Pa.  
Battle Creek, Mich.  
Bastin, Mon.  
Belt, Mon.  
Bakersfield, Cal.  
Bay City, Mich.  
Bar Harbor, Me.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Belle Vernon, Pa.  
Bath Beach, N. Y.  
Bryn Mawr, Pa.  
Butler, Pa.  
Bayonne, N. J.  
Boise City, Idaho.  
Bridgeton, N. J.  
Blaine, Wash.  
Bridgeport, Ohio.  
Bradford, Mass.  
Brunswick, Me.  
Braddock, Pa.  
Bellaire, Ohio.  
Belleville, Ill.  
Belleville, Can.  
Bellevue, Pa.  
Bridgeport, Conn.  
Brockton, Mass.  
Beaver Falls, Pa.  
Brookline, Mass.  
Butte, Mont.  
College Point, N. Y.  
College Hill, O.  
Conshohocken, Pa.  
Cortland, N. Y.  
Carrollton, Ga.  
Calro, Ill.  
Calgary, Can.  
Chelsea, Mass.  
Charleroi, Pa.  
Charlestown, W. Va.  
Chester, Pa.  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Corona, N. Y.  
Covington, Ky.  
Columbus, Ga.  
Columbus, Ind.  
Camden, N. J.  
Concordia, Kan.  
Columbia, S. C.  
Collinsville, Ill.  
Cohoes, N. Y.  
Coriscana, Tex.  
Columbus, Ohio.  
Cambridge, Mass.  
Charlestown, Mass.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Coraopolis, Pa.

Colorado City, Col.  
Colorado Springs, Col.  
Cornwall, N. Y.  
Corryville, Ohio.  
Dover, N. J.  
Delhi, O.  
Dayton, Ky.  
Des Moines, Iowa.  
Davenport, Iowa.  
Dover, N. H.  
Decatur, Ill.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Dedham, Mass.  
Dorchester, Mass.  
Duquesne, Pa.  
Dubuque, Iowa.  
Dallas, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
East Liverpool, Ohio.  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
East Orange, N. J.  
East Portland, Oreg.  
East Boston, Mass.  
Easton, Pa.  
Elizabeth, N. J.  
Elwood, Ind.  
Elwood, Pa.  
Erie, Pa.  
Englewood, N. J.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Everett, Mass.  
Exeter, N. H.  
Eureka, Cal.  
Flushing, N. Y.  
Fort Brooke, Fla.  
Fair Haven, Wash.  
Fall River, Mass.  
Findlay, Ohio.  
Fitchburg, Mass.  
Fresno, Cal.  
Frankford, Pa.  
Franklin, Pa.  
Fort Worth, Tex.  
Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Fostoria, Ohio.  
Franklin, Mass.  
Galesburg, Ill.  
Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Greenfield, Ind.  
Greenville, Mass.  
Greenville, Pa.  
Germantown, Pa.  
Greenwich, Conn.  
Grove City, Pa.  
Glen Cove, N. Y.  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Homestead, Pa.  
Hartford, Conn.  
Halifax, N. S.  
Hampton, Va.  
Hanford, Cal.  
Haverhill, Mass.  
Hackensack, N. J.  
Harriman, Tenn.  
Harrisburg, Pa.  
Henderson, Ky.  
Hudson, Mass.  
Herkimer, N. Y.  
Hosick Falls, N. Y.  
Hyde Park, Mass.  
Hoboken, N. J.  
Holyoke, Mass.  
Houston, Tex.  
Houston Heights, Tex.  
Hillsboro, Tex.  
Hingham, Mass.  
Irvington, N. Y.  
Ithaca, N. Y.  
Jacksonville, Ill.  
Jackson, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Jeannette, Pa.  
Jersey City, N. J.  
Kearney, Neb.  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
Kingston, N. Y.  
Kalispell, Mont.  
La Salle, Ill.  
Lenox, Mass.  
Lansingburg, N. Y.  
Lawrence, Mass.  
La Crosse, Wis.  
La Junta, Col.  
Logansport, Ind.  
Lowell, Mass.  
Leechburg, Pa.  
Leominster, Mass.  
Lafayette, Ind.  
Lewiston, Me.  
Lincoln, Neb.  
London, Canada.  
Lockland, O.  
Long Island City, N. Y.  
Long Branch, N. J.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Marlboro, Mass.  
Morristown, N. J.  
Manayunk, Pa.  
Malden, Mass.  
Millville, N. J.  
Meda, Pa.  
Meadville, Pa.  
Medford, Mass.  
Mayfield, Ky.  
Monongahela, Pa.  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.  
Masspeth, N. Y.  
Milford, Ohio.  
Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Mercer, Pa.  
Middlesborough, Ky.  
Madisonville, O.  
Mansfield Valley, Pa.  
Meriden, Conn.  
Moline, Ill.  
Mobile, Ala.  
Moundville, W. Va.  
Muskegon, Mich.  
McKeesport, Pa.  
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.  
Milburn, N. J.  
Model City, N. Y.  
Montclair, N. J.  
Mt. Washington, O.  
Niagara Falls, N. Y.  
Norwood, O.  
New Britain, Conn.  
Nelsonville, O.  
North Easton, Mass.  
New Kensington, Pa.  
Norfolk, Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Newport, R. I.  
Newport, Ky.  
Newport News, Va.  
Newtown, N. Y.  
Newburyport, Mass.  
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Norwood, Mass.  
N. La Crosse, Wis.  
Natchez, Miss.  
New Cumberland, W. Va.  
New Castle, Pa.  
New Haven, Conn.  
New Haven, Pa.  
New Rochelle, N. Y.  
New Westminster, B. C.  
Nyack, N. Y.  
Newark, N. J.  
Natick, Mass.  
Newton, Mass.  
Newburgh, N. Y.  
New Bedford, Mass.  
New Albany, Ind.  
New Brighton, N. Y.  
New Brunswick, N. J.  
Northampton, Mass.  
Norwich, Conn.  
Norwalk, Conn.  
Oceanic, N. J.  
Oswego, N. Y.  
Ogden, Utah.  
Olean, N. Y.  
Ottawa, Can.  
Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Ottawa, Ill.  
Ontario, Cal.  
Orange, N. J.  
Olympia, Wash.  
Oneonta, N. Y.  
Ottumwa, Ia.  
Peru, Ill.  
Pittsfield, Mass.  
Port Richmond, N. Y.  
Pawtucket, R. I.  
Port Chester, N. Y.  
Punxsutawney, Pa.  
Pensacola, Fla.  
Peterborough, Can.  
Portland, Oreg.  
Port Townsend, Wash.  
Passaic, N. J.  
Plymouth, Mass.  
Pomeroy, O.  
Portland, Me.  
Port Angeles, Wash.  
Portsmouth, N. H.  
Portsmouth, Va.  
Portsmouth, O.  
Pocatello, Idaho.  
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Paterson, N. J.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Plainfield, N. J.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pierre, S. Dakota.  
Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Paris, Texas.  
Porterville, Cal.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Providence, R. I.  
Quincy, Mass.  
Quincy, Ill.  
Rockland, Me.  
Rockville, Conn.  
Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.  
Richmond, Va.  
Richmond, Ky.  
Rock Island, Ill.  
Rondout, N. Y.  
Roxbury, Mass.  
Rochester, N. Y.  
Rosendale, Ind.  
Revere, Mass.  
Riverside, Cal.  
Red Bank, N. J.  
Kedlands, Cal.  
Rutherford, N. J.  
S. Framingham, Mass.  
Springfield, Mass.  
St. Augustine, Fla.  
South Norwalk, Conn.  
South Bend, Ind.  
Salem, Mass.  
Stoneham, Mass.  
Somerville, Mass.  
Somerville, N. J.  
Salisbury, Pa.  
Salt Lake City.  
San Angelo, Tex.  
Sandusky, Ohio.  
Shreveport, La.  
Stamford, Conn.  
Sea Cliff, N. Y.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Springfield, Mo.  
Springfield, Ohio.  
San Leandro, Cal.  
Steubenville, Ohio.  
Santa Anna, Cal.  
Santa Rosa, Cal.  
Seattle, Wash.  
St. John, N. B.  
Saxonville, Mass.  
Schenectady, N. Y.  
Scottsdale, Pa.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Sharon, Pa.  
Sheffield, Ala.  
Stapleton, N. Y.  
Streator, Ill.  
Stoughton, Mass.  
S. Abington, Mass.  
St. Catharines, Ont.  
San Antonio, Tex.  
San Bernardino, Cal.  
Scranton, Pa.  
Sharpsville, Pa.  
Sharpsburg, Pa.  
Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Saginaw City, Mich.  
Sioux City, Iowa.  
Anaconda, Mont.  
Bethlehem, Pa.  
Burlington, Ia.  
Central Falls, R. I.  
Canton, O.  
Carnegie, Pa.  
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.  
Seymour, Tex.  
Seymour, Ind.  
Summit, N. J.  
Southampton, N. Y.  
Tampa, Fla.  
Taunton, Mass.  
Tawas City, Mich.  
Tarrytown, N. Y.  
The Dalles, Oreg.  
Tiffin, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ohio.  
Toledo, Ohio.  
Toronto, Ont.  
Trenton, N. J.  
Trinidad, Col.  
Troy, N. Y.  
Tarentum, Pa.  
Turtle Creek, Pa.  
Taylor, Pa.  
Texarkana, Tex.  
Union Hill, N. J.  
Utica, N. Y.  
Uniontown, Pa.  
Vancouver, B. C.  
Victoria, B. C.  
Vincennes, Ind.  
Visalia, Cal.  
Wasatchville, Tex.  
Wellsburg, W. Va.  
West Hoboken, N. J.  
West Duluth, Minn.  
Warren, Ohio.  
Winthrop, Mass.  
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)  
Weymouth, Mass.  
Weymouth, Ind.  
Waltham, Mass.  
Waco, Tex.  
W. Newton, Mass.  
Worcester, Mass.  
Washington, Pa.  
Wilmington, Del.  
Whitman, Mass.  
Woburn, Mass.  
Winchester, Mass.  
Wheeling, W. Va.  
Wilkesburg, Pa.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Woodside, N. Y.  
Winfield, N. Y.  
Watertown, N. Y.  
Williams Bridge, N. Y.  
Yonkers, N. Y.  
Youngstown, Ohio.  
Zanesville, Ohio.  
Fairmount, W. Va.  
Greensburg, Pa.  
Leavenworth, Kan.  
Little Falls, N. Y.  
Newton Centre, Mass.  
Olneyville, R. I.  
Terre Haute, Ind.  
Total, 421 cities.

Our grand business is not to see what  
lies dimly in the distance, but to do what  
lies clearly at hand.—Carlyle.

Men can never be free unless they are  
educated to freedom. And this is not the  
education which is to be found in schools  
or gained from books, but it is that which  
consists in self-discipline, in self-reliance  
and in self-government.—Buckle.

No political cry should be permitted to  
turn the people's attention from the fact  
that the Trade-Union is labor's ark of  
safety, and that the reduction of the  
hours of labor is of more importance to  
the masses than any plank in any politi-  
cal platform.—Paterson Labor Standard.

It is but too common, my countrymen,  
to observe a material difference between  
the candidates for place of power and  
trust before and after obtaining them.  
They solicit them in one manner and ex-  
ecute them in another. They set out with  
a great appearance of activity, humility,  
and moderation, and they quickly fall in-  
to sloth, pride and avarice.—Caius  
Marius.

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## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

### Shrinking Land Values.

THE best authorities in statistics are willing to declare that through skillful manipulation of facts or figures we can prove anything we like out of the very figures and facts intended as a help to the building up of social science. Such manipulations are not always intentional. They are often the result of lack of time with which to properly master any given subject. They may proceed from absence of discrimination or from not realizing that truth must be looked at from all principal points around the circle of which said truth may form the centre. Without that we can only see certain sections of the truth; but not the whole of it. That is what happens to many writers on social science. That is why we have so many profound disagreements on economic subjects. That is why so many fine thinkers still imagine that the land question is but a mere incident in any industrial reconstruction worth having.

Notice, for instance, the attempts to minimize the effects of any system of taxation the object of which should be to suppress land monopoly. We refer to an extract, in THE CARPENTER for August, of an article from a friend of ours, in the *Eight Hour Herald* for February, 1896. A great deal is made in that article of the fact that land values have been decreasing here and there. The conclusion drawn from that is that almost everybody can yet obtain land by merely asking for it, or that only a miserable living is possible when land is freely obtained by the worker, since he remains yet at the mercy of the capitalists. There you have the key to the situation, in that word—Capitalists.

The writer of the article in question belongs to the class that has not yet discovered the following economic fact: As a grand totality, the capitalists are land monopolists; neither more nor less. The capitalists with labor created tools alone are themselves at the mercy of those who hold the bulk of the best land where it is most needed. Of course, that some land shall always depreciate by 10, 50 or 100 per cent., while other land is constantly appreciating by 200 or 300 per cent. Don't you see that we have not yet population enough to fully use all land at the same time? For instance: You can travel through Pennsylvania and find regions which 30 years ago were highly valuable to-day exhausted coal regions, in which men still living saw great business activities, with fixed improvements representing enormous values, the reflection of the land values on which the improvements rested, and where quantities of people lived in relative plenty. Those regions have to-day returned to a species of primitive wilderness. The land values have disappeared with the population, as a matter of course. In the meanwhile the principal cities of Pennsylvania have increased their land values by 500 per cent., and farm lands that some time ago were worth say \$50 per acre, are now held by oil magnates at over \$3,000 per acre, in actual or potential development for the oil industry.

The above is the history of every State, more or less, and that of the whole nation. It is the history of the whole world. Civilization is a constant process of growth here and decay there. That is what proves the fundamental wrongs on which all nations have so far tried to prosper. Hence that prosperity forever mixed up with human disasters, with problems never solved but simply patched up.

Take, now, the general operations of trusts in connection with land values. They all are based on something about as follows: A group of men form a combination for the purpose of increasing profits over usual 5 per cent. on their legitimate capital. They control land which can be moderately valued at \$5,000,000, and labor-created values for another \$5,000,000. When in full operation, those \$10,000,000 capital could produce \$10,000,000 worth of goods. The combination decides to reduce production to one-half, when half of the land, buildings, machinery, etc., remain idle. Through decrease in wages, in the prices of raw and semi-finished products, an increase price of all that the trust is going to sell, the profits are increased to \$1,500,000. That means 5 per cent. on \$25,000,000 land values, and 5 per cent. on \$5,000,000 labor-created values. Under land-values taxation the trust would have to pay to society \$1,250,000 for the 5 per cent. on their twenty-five millions value of their land, value to the capitalists in question, or rather to the land monopolists in question. And that would apply to all combinations intended to decrease production. The very fact that such would be the 'modus operandi,' the law process of a single tax civilization, that alone would stop all such diabolical combinations as trusts, syndicates, etc. They would not pay. That is all there is about it. They would not pay because of a civilization which meant—*Respect for natural laws and natural rights.* Men are not sent down on earth to restrict production and thus evolve poverty among most of the workers. We are not here to allow any piratical laws in the social compact. All land belongs to the workers for full use, and that applies not only to land in the wilderness, but everywhere in cities, roads, canals, mines, timber belts, harbors, rivers, above the surface and far down below for any purpose whatever in production, transportation and any other useful one conducive to universal happiness.

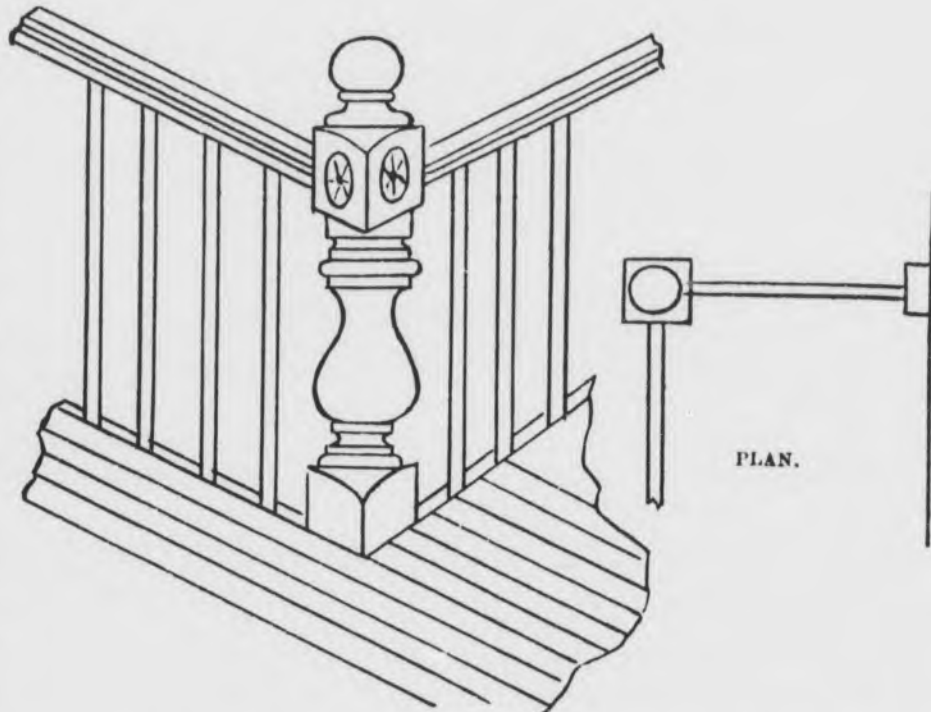
All the economic confusions of many of our socialists arise from their inability or unwillingness to look at economic truth from different points around the circle constituting the social life of the individual. They are too much in love with their pet complicated schemes, impracticable because of their complexity and not in harmony with ethical law. Thus, the simplicity of God's universe escapes their vision altogether. And thus do they fail to realize that their co-operative commonwealth will be here as soon as land monopoly disappears from the social compact, because, taxed out of existence, in whichever form it may try to play hide-and-seek, whether in production or transportation, whether in commerce or exchange. But suppose that we are mistaken? Suppose that nothing short of the socialization of all the tools of production and distribution can give peace and joy, and manhood to all on earth. Well, the mere socialization of all land values and all public utilities, that alone would be the first scientific step toward what socialism claims to be indispensable as an ultimatum. Some socialists see that already, and for them we have a great deal of respect. Some others fail to see that. They may later on. In the meanwhile it is our duty to pray for them, that they may, in due time, stand squarely for *Freedom and Ethics* all around!

JOSE GROS.

### A Few Interesting Pointers.

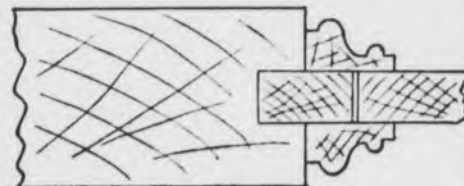
EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

It is easy to make mistakes, but it is not so easy to get out of them. How did I get out of this one? Here is a post that my helper fitted in so that the rail came into the carved panel. I used the same post and did not change the panels. How did I do it, boys?



Above find sketch showing a section of panel work put together so that the panel may be taken out and put in after the frame-work is together.

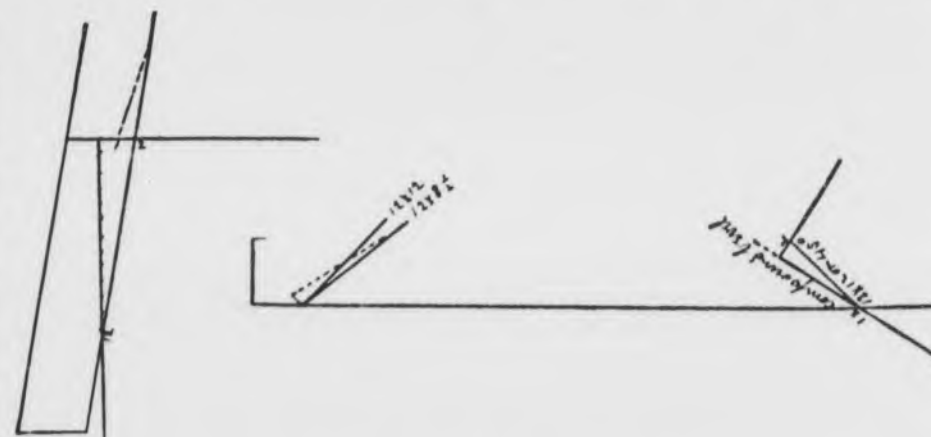
ADAM C. HAROLD,  
Rochester, N. Y. L. U. 72.



### How to Gain a Brace Into a Battered Post.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

I heartily agree with you that it is discussion and wrinkles on mechanical points that make the journal interesting. I will state a point and make a point. A friend a few days ago said he found quite a number of pretty good carpenters who did not know how to gain a brace



into a battered post. Suppose a post battered two inches to the foot and we wanted one inch gain for the heel of the brace, then 2 x 12 would, of course, give the level line across the post, and the one inch mark the point of gain, from which we would draw to the face of the post a line the same length as the dotted line marked on the brace and cut out.

On our brace let us take 6 feet run, which would give a length of 8 1/2 feet, and draw a line by the square at a 45° angle or 12 x 12 which would fit the post if it

stood upright, but as it batters we must include the batter, which is two inches to the foot, and makes the whole or full bevel a compound; to make the compound we place the 12 inch mark of the square at the toe of the 12 x 12 line and the 2 inch mark on the line higher up, and on the inside of the 12 x 12 line, and draw our line along the blade across the timber and this gives us the compound

bevel. Now, to get the heel, to fit the gain in the post, we square back one inch from the 12 x 12 line and from the one inch mark draw a line to the outside point of the compound bevel. I don't know how anyone would make a mistake in this cut unless he squared back an inch from the compound instead of the simple or 12 x 12 bevel.

To keep questions moving I will put this query: Suppose you wanted to gain a hip rafter in a ridge pole or decking frame without squaring off the higher point, how would you find the lines on your ridge pole to cut the pocket?

A. P.

Leadville, Col.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Union 193 has taken a live spurt, and is initiating quite a number of new members each month.

BANGOR, Me.—Union 139 has established the nine-hour day, and is forging ahead splendidly. The Union is only a few months chartered.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Prospects for Union 545 are now better than for some time

past. New members are coming in, and a cheerful spirit prevails.

MARION, Ind.—Union 365 is arranging to adopt the working card system, with decidedly good results. The Central Trades Council, of this city, is a good, live body.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind.—Union 127, though recently organized, is growing in membership, and has adopted a scale of wages and trade rules, with nine hours' work Saturdays. Work slack.





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374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
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802. E. M. Rathbun, 271 East st.  
9. OOHOS—A. Van Arman, 22 Georg. st.  
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
315. ELMIRA—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.  
323. FISHKILL-OR-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
229. GLENS FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 10 Liberty st.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. B. Mangin, 143 W. Monroe.  
493. MR. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 337 Huguenot st.  
507. NEWTOWN—L. L. Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.

- NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.  
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 824 E. 83d st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.  
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.  
340. A. Watt Jr., 105 W. 105th st.  
376. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.

382. H. Seymour, 130 2d ave.  
457. (Scan.) Chas. Smith, 50 E. 133d st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 252 W. 54th st.  
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 35th st., Brooklyn.  
478. F. Doherty, 1830 Franklin ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Haumann, 88 1st av.  
509. J. McGrill, 638 E. 141st st.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnol, 213 E. 5th st. care Jacobl.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) L. Bellmare, 228 E. 76th st.  
715. Owen Catill, 2254 Eighth ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.

575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 428.  
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.

72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
O. T. Shay, 19 6th ave. New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.

567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 548.  
151. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onondago st.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
160. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. 6th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st. bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.  
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 313 Davis st.  
645. " J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

## OHIO

64. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAIKE—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn.  
501. BUTTE—J. A. Fink.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 447 Charles st.  
386. CLEVELAND—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.

2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. O.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 404 Woodward st.  
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhous, 1924 Western ave.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 636 Delta ave., Station O.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.  
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwartz, 674 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Hlavin, 124 Carran st.  
11. J. M. Bowers, 75 Woolsey st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 121 Carran st.  
398. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Geo. Klehn, 160 Merchant ave.  
231. COLLEGE HILL—M. Simons.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. O. Welch, 763 W. Broad st.

104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.

188. FINDLAY—W. Alspach, 828 Adams st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. O. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
267. LIMA—W. H. Chandler, 785 St. John's ave.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARION—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
706. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.

650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
437. PORTSMOUTH—Lawrence Wise, 315 E. 12 st.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.  
188. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Hoeher, 203 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham, Box 380.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and Harrison ave.  
618. PENDLETON—V. Stroble.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.  
155. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quiler, 235 N. 12th st.  
467. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.  
551. BANGOR—John Albert, Box 180.  
246. BRAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell.  
122. GREENCASTLE—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 232 Peffer st.  
288. HONOLULU—R. E. McCloskey, Box 527.  
238. JENKINSHIRE—John Kirchnr.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon, Box 501.  
201. LANCASTER—C. H. Hense, 804 New Holland ave.  
431. MANSFIELD—Robert Haubrich, Carnegie, Pa.  
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2164 Sergeant st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.  
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 231 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman av., Alleg.  
164. (Ger.) Adolph Bats, 131 12th st., S. S.  
165. (E. End) C. E. Winclos, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welch Way, S. S.  
336. READING—T. Kistinger, 1114 Greenwisch st.  
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smith, 519 E. Cameron.  
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormand ave.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 46.  
459. UNIONTOWNE—H. G. Case, 161 Grant st.  
13. WEISSPORT—R. F. Andrews.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 61 Penn st.  
266. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J. Bonvouloir, 35 Illinois st.  
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.  
342. PAWTUCKET—E. Hirtle, 12 Star st.  
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.  
117. WOODSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 13 Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 1623 East Taylor st.

## TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 6th ave.  
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1405 N. College st.

## TEXAS

309. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.  
198. DALLAS—A. J. White, Box 299.  
371. DENISON—C. H. Miller,



### Für Our German Readers.

— Der Macht kann nur durch Macht entgegengetreten werden. Organisation ist Macht.

— Wenn durch die Organisation keine Vorteile errungen werden könnten, dann würde sich das Kapital nicht organisieren, und es würde auch nicht der Organisation der Arbeit opponieren. (Sinc. Zeitung.)

— Die menschliche Arbeitskraft ist unter dem kapitalistischen Produktionssystem eine käufliche Waare. Weil alle Menschen billig kaufen wollen, müssen sie auch ihre Arbeitskraft billig verkaufen, sich also mit niedrigen Löhnen begnügen. Das liegt in der Natur des Lohnsystems. (Sinc. Tageblatt.)

— Die Gewerkschaften Frankreichs haben sich seit 1884 (wo das Syndicatgesetz gegeben wurde) von 175 auf 5146 im Jahre 1895 vermehrt, und die Zahl ihrer Mitglieder auf 481.443. Die Zahl der Gewerkschaftsbünde ist in derselben Zeit von 10 auf 79 gestiegen. Paris, beziehentlich das Seine-Departement, hat die meisten Fachvereine, nämlich 776 mit 287.358 Mitgliedern. Die meisten Fachvereine haben die Bäder: 222, Buchdrucker: 174, Apotheker: 169, Metallarbeiter: 148, Textilarbeiter: 129. Die Zahl der Gewerkschaftsblätter beträgt 42.

### Der Kampf des Stimmzettels.

Wir gehören nicht zu denjenigen, die da glauben, daß durch das Organisationswesen der Arbeiter allein die vererblichen Folgen des kapitalistischen Raubsystems abgewendet oder gänzlich beseitigt werden können. Aber wir protestieren dagegen, daß man den Arbeitern Mißachtung ihrer Organisation beibringt, wie dies seitens mancher Bogus-Arbeiter-Apostel, die irgend ein Stedenpferd reiten, so oft geschieht. Diese Herren sagen, daß das praktische Wirken der Unionen, ihre Strides und sonstigen Kämpfe, unzulängliche Mittel sind und daß nur der Kampf des Stimmzettels allein zum Ziele führt. Welch' eine vererbliche Lehre! Wir können nicht die Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen sofort aus dem Weg schaffen, aber wir können die Arbeiter zu thätigen Männern, die gegebenen Falls bereit sind, Alles daran zu setzen, um die Freiheit herbeizuführen, machen, und die vorläufig täglich und stündlich einen frischen, freien Kampf zur Verbesserung ihrer Existenz und zur Vertilgung von Uebeln, die das Elend im Gefolge hat, führen. (Buffalo A. J.)

### Mit einander verbunden.

Die politische wie die gewerkschaftliche Seite der Arbeiterbewegung sind beide so notwendige Lebensäußerungen des Proletariats und so innig mit einander verbunden, daß eine Verkümmern der einen auf Kosten der anderen eine Abnormität ist, die nur abnormen Zuständen entspringen kann und die auf die Dauer nicht anhält. Ueberall drängt die Arbeiterklasse in gleicher Weise nach gewerkschaftlicher wie nach politischer Betätigung. Nichts ist irriger als die Behauptung, die englischen Gewerkschaften, soweit sie nicht Socialdemokraten seien, wollten von Politik nichts wissen, sie hätten alle ihre Erfolge erzielt, ohne sich um Politik zu kümmern. Die englischen Gewerkschaften haben immer Politik getrieben. Die Frage war für sie nur die, ob sie ihre politischen Ziele am besten erreichten vermittelt einer besonderen unabhängigen Arbeiterpartei oder durch Verkauf ihrer Stimmen gegen gewisse Concessionen an eine der herrschenden Parteien. Nicht, ob sie Politik treiben wollten, war und ist unter ihnen die Frage, sondern ob diese Politik eine selbstständige oder Schwanz- und Professionspolitik sein sollte. (Kautsky.)

### Aus Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Hier in Milwaukee steht es noch sehr traurig aus. Tausende von Familienvätern sind außer Arbeit, und es ist immer noch keine Aussicht vorhanden, daß es besser wird. Leute, welche Arbeit haben, arbeiten für einen sehr geringen Lohn, nur um etwas zu verdienen. Wir möchten einen Jeden darauf aufmerksam machen und abratzen, hierherzukommen. Wenn sich die Zeiten nicht bald ändern und besser werden, dann können wir nicht einsehen, wo das Ende soll.

Wir haben dieses Frühjahr keine Mittel und Geldkosten gescheut, um die Leute zu organisieren und wir können sagen, daß unsere Arbeit nicht ganz umsonst ist, denn wir hatten bis jetzt, den Zeiten nach, einen guten Erfolg. Es haben sich organisiert wie folgt: die Millwrights, Laundry-Arbeiterinnen, Barbier und Retail Clerks. Letztere haben in ein paar Monaten über 150 Mitglieder gewonnen. Auch die hiesigen Schreiner waren erfolgreich und die Zukunft verspricht viel Gutes.

Es sollte ein Jeder mitarbeiten, um unsere Lage zu verbessern und unser Werk zu heben. Man sollte den Beamten allein nicht Alles aufzubürden versuchen, sondern selbst Hand anlegen und mitwirken. Ein jeder organisierte Arbeiter sollte denken, er wäre Beamter für den Zweck der Union und versuchen, seinen Mitarbeiter, Freund oder Nachbar zu bewegen, sich der Union anzuschließen und nicht die paar Cents pro Monat Beitrag zu scheuen.

Mit Gruß

Das Committee.

### Goldförmner aus unserer Rappe.

Hunger, Mitleid und Knüttel sind kapitalistische Zuchtmittel.

Die Macht der Arbeiterbewegung liegt in der Stärke der Gewerkschaften.

Was ist das, die Arbeiter-Frage? Es ist die Frage, wie jedem Menschen Arbeit und ihm der volle Arbeits-Ertrag gesichert werden kann!

Was nützen der Menschheit alle technischen Fortschritte, wenn dieselben nur dazu dienen, einige Millionäre und eine Unmasse von Bettlern zu erzeugen?

Das Gesetz beherrscht die Armen, die Reichen beherrschen das Gesetz. Die Strafgesetze werden nur angewandt von den Reichen gegen die Armen.

In der Arbeiterklasse, die den Kern des Volkes ausmacht, steht die eigentliche Kultur des Volkes. Wird sie gedrückt, so sinkt bald das Niveau des gesamten Volkes.

Der Kampf um's Dasein wird von Tag zu Tag ernster und schwieriger. Während die Einen nicht wissen wohin vor Armuth, wissen die Andern nicht wohin mit ihrem Reichtum!

In der heutigen Gesellschaft hat man nur die Alternative, entweder Hammer zu sein, oder Ambos, d. h. man muß auf Andern hämmern, oder die Andern hämmern auf uns!

Was nützt aller Fortschritt auf dem Gebiete der Technik und der Vervollkommenung der Produktionsmittel, wenn es der Menschheit nur Noth und Elend anstatt Wohlstand und Unabhängigkeit bringt?!

Je ärmer, unfreier, dummer und geknechteter die Menschen sind, desto jähher wehren sie sich gegen die Bestrebungen Anderer, sie aus ihrer Nothlage zu befreien und desto lauter schreien sie Hurrah für ihre Peiniger und deren Werkzeuge.

Reichtum und Ueberfluß kann dem wahren Menschen kein Glück und keine Zufriedenheit gewähren, wenn er sieht, daß sein Bruder vor Armuth, Unglück und Mangel an dem Nöthigen verzweiflungsvoll die Hände ringt. (Buchdrucker-Zeitung.)

### Allerlei.

— Der Achtstundentag soll und muß uns erhalten bleiben. Fortschritt — kein Rückschritt — sei unsere Parole!

— Die Grundursache der „schlechten Zeiten“ ist das private Einsaugen und Aneignen des öffentlichen Eigenthums. Das Volk erzeugt genug für Alle, aber es wird um die Früchte seiner Arbeit bestohlen. Stehlen bringt stets „schlechte Zeiten“ — für das Opfer. (Coming Nation.)

— Selbstsucht ist die Triebfeder der Menschennatur; wenn wir uns nicht um uns selbst bekümmern, können wir nicht erwarten, daß sonst irgend Jemand sich um uns bekümmert. Nicht durch die Großmuth oder das Mitleid des Arbeitsgebers wird eine Erhöhung des Lohnes erzielt, nur durch den Druck und die Macht der Gewerkschafts-Organisationen. Arbeiter oder Personen, welche anderer Reue sind, verursachen Lächeln auf dem Antlitz jedes rechtlich denkenden Menschen. (The Painter.)

— Mitglieder von Arbeiter-Organisationen, welche nur in die Geschäfts-Versammlungen kommen, um dieselben absichtlich zu stören, sollten sofort von der Versammlung ausgeschlossen werden. Es ist ein Unding, mit solchen Charakteren Rücksicht zu üben, indem solche Species keine Rücksicht auf Hunderte von Mitarbeitern nehmen; warum soll dann die große Anzahl leiden. Je eher solche Elemente unschädlich gemacht werden, desto besser für die betreffende Organisation.

— Daß die regelmäßigen Geschäfts-Versammlungen bei allen Gewerkschaften so schlecht besucht sind, hat seinen Grund oft darin, daß in denselben nichts Neues, Erfrischendes vorkommt. Auch haben die Vereinsmitglieder selbst viel Schuld daran, indem zu viel unnütziges Zeug vorgebracht wird. Was der Eine vorbringt, wiederholt der Zweite und Dritte. Die Versammlung verliert dadurch an Werth, viele Angehörige der Organisation lassen den Ruch sinken und besuchen dann nur noch die Versammlung, wenn sie dazu gezwungen sind.

— Der sieben Jahre lang von den Cigarrenmacher-Unionen, mit Unterstützung der übrigen organisierten Arbeiter des ganzen Landes, geführte Kampf gegen die Firma Ottenberg Bros. ist nun endlich glücklich gewonnen worden und die genannte Fabrik arbeitet nunmehr unter strikten Unionregeln. Dies ist einer der größten Siege, die „Freund Boycott“ bis jetzt zu verzeichnen hat. (D. A. B. Jtg.)

### Acht Stunden in Australien.

Die Achtstunden-Bewegung in Australien wurde von den Baugewerkschaften im Jahre 1853 begonnen, und es dauerte drei Jahre, bis dieselben die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit für alle Branchen gewonnen hatten. Heute erfreuen sich über 60 Gewerke des Achtstundentages, oder ungefähr drei Viertel der gesamten Arbeiterbevölkerung. (Wechselblatt.)

### Der Union sich anschließen.

Kein Lohnarbeiter erfüllt seine Lebenspflicht, der sich weigert, seine Interessen mit denen seiner Mitarbeiter zu identifizieren. Der beste Weg dafür ist, sich einer Union anzuschließen und auszuharren, und dadurch eine Position zu erlangen, welche seine und die Lage seiner Brüder bessert, ihn selbst und alle Mitarbeiter zu Menschen im wahren Sinne des Wortes macht. (D. A. B.)

### Aus dem „American Wood Worker.“

Wären die Arbeiter organisiert, wie es sich gehörte, so könnten „schlechte Zeiten“ nicht den geringsten Einfluß auf ihre Löhnraten haben.

Der Maulesel weiß gerade genug, um zu fressen, zu schlafen, zu arbeiten und hin und wieder hinten auszuschnagen; es giebt viele Arbeiter, die ungefähr gerade so viel los haben, wie der Maulesel.

Manche Gewerkschaften lassen sich die Förderung der Arbeiterbewegung nach Kräften angelegen sein, während andere ihre Lebensaufgabe darin erkennen, Fehler an den Leistungen ihrer Kameraden zu entdecken.

Manche Leute haben ein zu großes Maul und zu kleines Hirn, bei anderen ist das falsche Größenverhältniß umgekehrt, wieder andere haben die beiden genannten Organe im richtigen Verhältniß; diese letzteren erreichen jeder Sache, für die sie eintreten, zum Nutzen.

Wo Einer in Bezug auf den Erwerb seines Lebensunterhaltes von Andern abhängig ist, steht dieser Eine zu dem Andern in demselben Verhältniß, wie der Sklave zu seinem Herrn. Der Arbeiter kann nicht frei und zugleich darauf angewiesen sein, daß ein Anderer ihn beschäftigt.

Eine der Schattenseiten des Gewerkschaftswesens ist es, daß gerade so schnell wie die Einen die Organisation aufbauen, Andere es aus Eifersucht, Gemeinheit oder Dummheit fertig bringen, sie wieder einzureißen. Wo immer ein solcher Zerstörer sein Haupt erhebt, sollte er etwas darauf bekommen. Ehrliche Kritik muß sich Jeder gefallen lassen, aber der zweibeinige Esel, der, wie sein zweibeiniges Vorbild, nur lacht, weil es so seine Art ist, der sollte im Zaume gehalten werden.

Rehmen Sie nicht einen Sprung in's Ungewisse.

Der Wunsch, einen leichten und kurzen Weg zu seiner Emancipation zu finden, ist ein selbstverständlicher für jedes menschliche Wesen und die Bestrebungen nach einem Gesellschaftssystem, in welchem die gegenwärtigen Ungerechtigkeiten und Ungleichheiten verschwunden sind, sollten unterstützt werden. Zu gleicher Zeit dürfen wir aber nicht das Gleichgewicht verlieren, und einen Sprung in's Ungewisse wagen. Viele von den vorgeschlagenen Wegen werden daher oft zu weiten Umwegen und führen in ein Labyrinth, aus dem ein Entkommen nicht möglich ist. Diejenigen wissen dies zu würdigen, welche die bekannten Waldwege verlassen hatten, um einen kurzen Weg auszufinden. Um wie viel wahrer ist dieses Gleichniß, wenn wir mit unseren verwickelten gesellschaftlichen Zuständen zu rechnen haben, welche wir so wenig verstehen und bei denen die Interessen von Millionen von Menschen in Betracht gezogen werden müssen. Der uns bekannte Pfad ist daher der mühseligste und der kürzeste. Ein Kollege.

— Die Politiker der alten Parteien und ihre Presse reden und schreiben viel über Tarifsreform, Steuerwesen, über die Geldfrage und über tausend andere Dinge, welche sämmtlich unbedeutend sind. Merkwürdiger Weise aber spricht sich keiner jener Staatsmänner noch ihre Presse darüber aus, was aus den Hunderttausenden von Bürgern werden soll, welche durch die stetige Entwidlung der Maschinen überflüssig und damit erwerbslos werden, und das ist doch die brennendste aller Fragen der Gegenwart. Wenn die Arbeiter in jeder politischen Versammlung nachdrücklich diese Frage stellen, würden sie damit die meisten politischen Demagogen zum Schweigen bringen. (G. F. Tagebl.)



— Es ist für den Arbeiter gerade zur Existenzfrage geworden, sich seiner bestehenden Gewerkschaft anzuschließen, um im Kreise seiner Kollegen vermittelst einer starken Vereinigung die Uebergriffe des Kapitals abzuwehren und auch seine eigene Lage, sowie die der Gesamtheit verbessern zu helfen. Niemand hilft dem geknechteten Proletariat, nur es allein muß sich — auf sich selbst verlassen. Nur durch Einigkeit und Selbstständigkeit kann es ihm gelingen, die Arbeitszeit zu verkürzen, den Lohn zu erhöhen, bessere Arbeitsbedingungen zu erringen. Darum einigt, organisiert, beteiligt Euch energisch an dem Befreiungskampfe des Proletariats.

(Buffalo N. Y.)

### Wohltätige und Versicherungs-Gesellschaften contra die Gewerkschaft.

Tausende vom Arbeiter sind willens, Wohltätigkeits-Vereinen, Versicherungs-Gesellschaften etc. hohe Beiträge zu bezahlen um Vorteile zu erlangen, wenn sie krank sind oder damit Andere von ihrem etwaigen Todesfalle Nutzen ziehen, aber sie sträuben sich mit Hand und Fuß dagegen, wenn sie ihrer Gewerkschafts-Organisation einige Cents per Woche zahlen sollen, damit etwas Praktisches gethan werde, während sie noch am Leben sind, um etwas mehr Bewegungsfreiheit in ihren Werkstätten zu erlangen, um Lohnreduktionen zu verhindern oder eine Lohnserhöhung zu erzielen. Dabei können zu gleicher Zeit die nämlichen Vorteile solche Versicherungs-Gesellschaften und Wohltätigkeits-Vereine mit denen der Union verschmolzen werden.

Die Vorteile, welche von einer kräftigen Gewerkschaftsorganisation erzielt werden, sind sofortige und sichere. Da brauchen keine Theorien erst gelöst werden, da braucht man nicht erst zu warten auf die Ankunft der Revolution, welche oft schlimmere Zustände schafft, sondern die Arbeiter können sofort in ihrem Gewerkschaft mit konstruktiver Arbeit den Anfang machen. Dies ist die einzige Art und Weise, Fortschritte zu machen.

Können die Arbeiter erst einmal entscheiden, wie viele Stunden sie täglich arbeiten wollen und einen wie hohen Lohn sie erhalten sollen, warum können sie dann schließlich durch ihre Organisation nicht auch entscheiden, unter welchen Bedingungen die Industriellen bestehen und wer die Leiter derselben sein sollen.

(Garment Worker.)

## PATENTS

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### Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re-organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects. Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make donation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

Dec. 28.—Funds of Local Unions cannot be used for political party purposes.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the navy cannot be entitled to benefit, on the ground of unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires union men and pays union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a union man goes, he should live up to the union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. E. B. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Aug. 31.—A member resigning severs all connection with the U. B. and can only rejoin as a new member.

Sep. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Jan. 25.—A fine cannot be remitted except on the same night it is imposed.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. E. B.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

July 17.—Local Unions are at liberty to charge a fee for a working card to traveling members on a clearance, said fee not to exceed the sum of \$2.00 for the first working card, and such sum thereafter as may be charged any other resident member.

July 17.—Non-resident members can be charged not more than \$1.00 per quarter for working card.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 1.—A member can join a Ship Joiners' Union, and at the same time remain a member of our U. B.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. E. B. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. E. B. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—All Unions or districts sending delegations to appear before the G. E. B., must notify the G. E. B. ten days prior to meeting of G. E. B.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S. T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members can hold a charter or constitute a quorum.

Oct. 7.—In charging \$2.00 to traveling members for first working card, G. E. B. would advise during the present stagnation in the building trade, that Unions throughout the U. B. should be as indulgent as possible with traveling members.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S. T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

July 19.—When a Union is three months in arrears it is not allowed seven days grace before running out of benefit. The seven days grace specified in Sec. 63, is given to save a union from suspension entirely, and from forfeiture of charter.

July 20.—A member working as motorman or conductor on an electric car can retain his membership in his Local, but should he meet with an accident and become disabled, or die from the effects, his heirs would not be entitled to any benefit.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

July 17. A member owing any sum equal to twelve months' dues can come into the U. B. only as a new member, and must pay an initiation fee, but cannot be held for any back dues he must, however, pay all fines for misdemeanors, standing on the books of the Union against him. Said fines must be paid over to the Union levying them.

October 10. Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

October 10. No back dues or fine for arrearage of dues can be collected from an applicant for readmission who has been once suspended.

Jan. 11 1896. G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11. A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

July 28. Constitution does not provide for payment of more than one wife funeral benefit.

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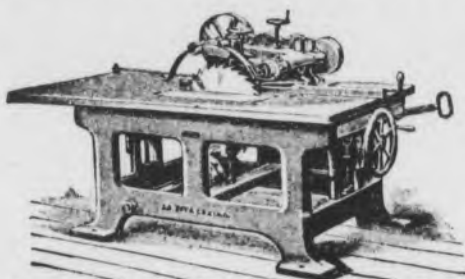
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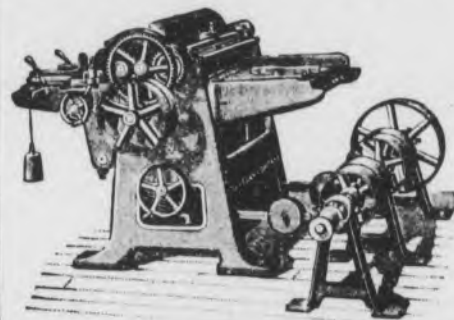
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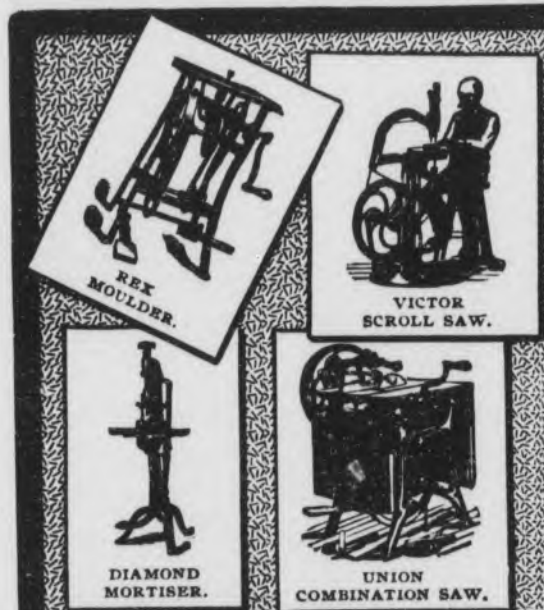


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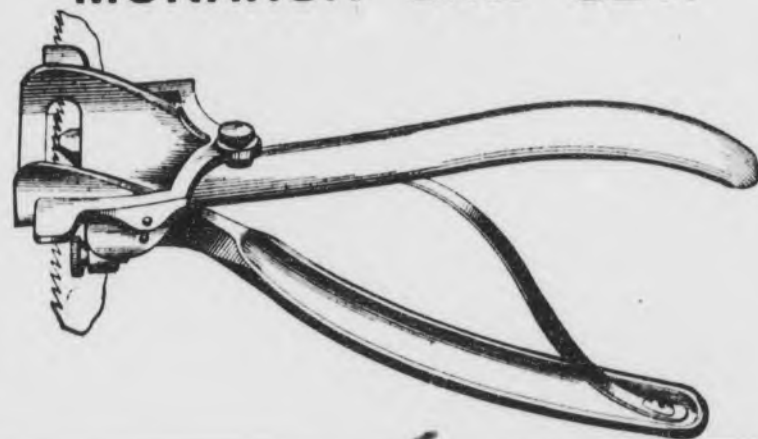
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VOL. XVI.—No. 11.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1896.

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## To Our Readers.

A number of very interesting Communications and Trade Items, as well as the Financial Report of Expenses, have been unavoidably crowded out this month. Our December issue will contain them. It will be a "hummer."

## What We Want.

All hail the dawn of a new day breaking,  
When a strong-armed nation shall take away,  
The weary burdens from backs that are aching  
With maximum labor and minimum pay;  
When no man is honored who hoards his millions,  
When no man feasts on another's toil,  
And God's poor, suffering, striving billions  
Shall share his riches of sun and soil.

There is gold for all in the earth's broad bosom.  
There is food for all in the land's great store,  
Enough is provided if rightly divided;  
Let each man take what he needs—no more.  
Shame on the miser with unused riches,  
Who robs the toiler to swell his hoard,  
Who beats down the wages of the digger of ditches,  
And steals the bread from the poor man's board.

Shame on the owner of mines whose cruel  
And selfish measures have brought him wealth.  
While the ragged wretches who dig his fuel  
Are robbed of comfort and hope and health.  
Shame on the ruler who rides in his carriage  
Bought with the labor of half-paid men—  
Men who are shut out of home and marriage  
And are herded like sheep in a hovel pen.

Let the clarion voice of the nation wake him  
To broader vision and fairer play,  
Or let the hand of a just law shake him  
Till his ill-gained dollars shall roll away.  
Let no man dwell under a mountain of plunder,  
Let no man suffer with want or cold;  
We want right living, not mere alms giving,  
We want just dividing of labor and gold.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## Thoughts of Great Men.

FOLLY is soon learned.—Cooper.  
FEAR is the graveyard of prosperity.—Loth.

METHOD will teach you to win time.—Goethe.

LABOR is the girdle of manliness.—Farrar.

LIFE is a short but a working day.—Hannah More.

BE not simply good, but good for something.—Thoreau.

AN error gracefully acknowledged is a victory won.—Gascoigne.

WHO dares not to speak his free thoughts is a slave.—Bonaparte.

CENSURE is the tax a man payeth to the public for being eminent.—Swift.

HUMBLE love and not proud science, keeps the door of heaven.—Young.

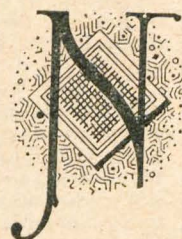
SIN has many tools, but a lie is a handle which fits them all.—Holmes.

DOING good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—Philip Sidney.

NECESSITY is the argument of tyrants, it is the creed of slaves.—William Pitt.

ALL actual heroes are essential men, and all men possible heroes.—Browning.

## Don't Be Discouraged.



NO doubt you have heard the saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." What did you do when you were a boy and another bigger and stronger fellow "licked" you? Did you sit down and bellow because your folks did not have a bigger boy in you? Not if you had any spunk. You resolved to lick that fellow if it took a life-time and you blew up your muscle every morning with that intent. Had you whined, folded your arms and begged him to keep it up he would have accommodated you sure, enough. You did not and he let up, respecting your nerve.

The workman, discouraged at the aspect of current events, can well follow the example of his boyhood days when to cry over lost fights was considered by every self-respecting boy as much worse than the "lickin." If there ever was a time when workmen needed to bravely blow up and strengthen the muscle of Unionism, it is right now. Times are hard, work is scarce and workmen plenty. Conditions of employment will grow worse, infinitely worse, unless organization presents a solid, determined phalanx to the forces of cheap labor. Now is no time for the Union man to weep and bemoan his condition, to cry undone forever and say it is no use. Now is the time for organization of men. Look not alone to self but consider your fellows and in taking care of them you will be taking care of yourself.

Organization costs some money but it is never lost. It is returned a thousand-fold and in as many ways. The next six months will try all labor organizations as they have never been tried before. Until another crop is raised and harvested business can get no better. In the meantime stick to your Union as you would to your life. Remember the heroes of '76, barefooted, frozen, starving and with the clouds of despair settling lower and lower day after day, yet there were brave hearts there that knew not defeat. They fought and won their battles and so can labor. Cheer up, work honestly to organize, educate and federate every workman in the land and do not despair. "Sunshine will come again."—*Railroad Firemen's Magazine.*

"Cato used to assert that wise men profited more by fools than fools by wise men; for that wise men avoided the faults of fools, but that fools would not imitate the good examples of wise men."—*Plutarch.*

Who said poverty? Who said debt? Who said mortgage? Who said hunger? Who wants to abolish them? Not the rich, for they live because of these things. Not the poor who suffer them, for they vote for these things. Nobody wants to abolish them—it is all bosh.—*Wayland.*

## The Evils of Poverty.

Let us awake to the evils of poverty. It is time to treat it not only as an effect, but as a cause. The poverty in our great cities is a tremendous curse. \* \* \* It is a crowding, brutalizing, crushing horror, which makes one sneer at civilization and wonder if God has forgotten to be just. \* \* \* It is not true that hunger and nakedness are an incentive to faith. Many a sleek church member who shows annoyance at the "discontent of the poor" would lose what he calls his religion if he should find himself reduced by circumstances to a two-room tenement on the east side of New York city with no work with which to earn bread for his family or money for his rent. Among the festering masses one ceases to wonder not that so few become Christians, but that any do.—*Rev. F. M. North, New York.*

## A Vast Revolution.

We are in a vast industrial evolution. I must intensify that and say revolution, and we are in it as we never were before because the conditions are higher. The conditions for such a state of things never before existed. Under despotic government the king used to say to a thousand men, "Go out and hew timber, quarry stone, wall in my city, build a tomb or build a temple." They had to go. Now we have come to the age of personal liberty and co-ordinate power, and it is so great that none of us who have studied it can profess to understand it thoroughly. We are in the midst of a vast movement, and none of us would arrest it if we could. What we want to do is to study it, to utilize it, and the only solution at last is "in love serving one another," to recognize the service of man to man, and for each one to gladly take his place in the vast correlations and co-ordinations of such a world and lovingly and gladly fill his place.—*H. W. Thomas.*

## Where We Are At.

Chauncey M. Depew is quoted as having said: "Fifty men in the United States have it in their power, by reason of the wealth they control, to come together within twenty-four hours and arrive at an understanding by which every wheel of travel and commerce may be stopped from revolving, every avenue of trade blocked and every electric key struck dumb. Those fifty can control the circulation of the currency and create a panic whenever they will." If conditions mean anything, Mr. Depew knew whereof he spoke, for the fifty or their representatives have come together and partially experimented with their powers of control. Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the present financial panic, and as quickly as it came financiers expect it to disappear, but it is plainly apparent that there is some concerted action on the part of capital to make the best of the situation while it lasts, for, using the great number of the unemployed as a menace, it has reduced, or given an intimation of its intention to do so, the wages of all classes of labor.—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal.*

## No Man Should Be Poor.



LET us take the great necessities of life, everything that is needed for man in the functions of his existence, and they have to-day passed under the control of organizations that are too powerful for individuals to cope with.

What is the use of talking about protecting American labor—and why not protect the American laborer as well? What is the use of laying a tax upon the fabric and product and having free trade in men?

I believe that labor has the right to combine. I believe any number of men have the right to say that they will not work for any wages that an employer will pay. I believe that they have a right to persuade as many others as they can to join them in refusing to accept wages that are unsatisfactory and secure those that are lucrative and satisfactory.

I am not at all indifferent to the dangers that result in this country, that threaten our society from the aggregation of wealth. All of us cannot be rich, but no man ought to be poor. Poverty and liberty are incompatible. I say that any man who holds his subsistence and the support and maintenance and care of his wife and children, absolutely at the behest of another, who can at pleasure raise his wages, or deprive him of them altogether, I affirm that man is not free.—*John J. Ingalls.*

## Claims Approved in October, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3628.	A. Stamm . . . . .	1	\$200 00
3629.	Mrs. L. Bernet . . . . .	1	50 00
3630.	L. Weinberg . . . . .	1	200 00
3631.	Mrs. E. Wenthe . . . . .	1	50 00
3632.	Mrs. S. McIntosh . . . . .	10	50 00
3633.	G. K. Biddle . . . . .	20	200 00
3634.	J. C. Bolgiano . . . . .	29	50 00
3635.	J. Fladberg . . . . .	36	100 00
3636.	J. P. Miller . . . . .	37	200 00
3637.	A. Klockfel . . . . .	43	200 00
3638.	Mrs. A. Fiala . . . . .	54	50 00
3639.	F. Schnackel . . . . .	58	200 00
3640.	B. P. Child . . . . .	72	200 00
3641.	G. Warrenton . . . . .	108	200 00
3642.	M. Kerwin . . . . .	109	200 00
3643.	S. Charest . . . . .	134	200 00
3644.	Mrs. C. Lawrence . . . . .	147	50 00
3645.	E. F. Neenan . . . . .	176	200 00
3646.	C. Jensen . . . . .	181	200 00
3647.	J. Creighton . . . . .	199	50 00
3548.	E. Moll . . . . .	266	20 00
3649.	C. Littmann . . . . .	309	200 00
3650.	H. Kurth . . . . .	375	200 00
3651.	G. Schmitt . . . . .	375	200 00
3652.	D. Williams . . . . .	481	200 00
3653.	F. Schraner . . . . .	484	50 00
3654.	R. Kling . . . . .	509	200 00
3655.	E. W. Bevans . . . . .	563	100 00
3656.	J. H. Dalley . . . . .	563	200 00
3657.	Mrs. E. Hamilton . . . . .	564	50 00
3658.	Mrs. E. Haddon . . . . .	564	50 00
3659.	F. Strieff . . . . .	699	200 00
Total . . . . .			\$4,700 00



## Right Triumphant.

Should wrong prevail o'er all the earth,  
'Twere naught, if only we discern  
The one great truth which if we learn,  
All else beside is little worth.

That right is that which must prevail,  
If not here, there; if not now, then—  
Is the one truth that shall not fail,  
For all the doubts and fears of men.

What if a myriad ages still  
Of wrong and pain, of waste and ill,  
Confuse our thought?—Triumphant good,  
At length, at last, our souls shall fill.

Lewis Morris.

## Why Non-Partisan Trade Unions?



THE true principle of all voluntary association is that the people agree to act together upon specific lines, which their judgment has commended as affecting them equally and alike.

It is necessary, commonly, that these lines be definite, marked out by precedent and constitutional restriction. Otherwise the mere condition of some element in the membership having a majority is apt to produce results which infringe upon the rights of others, producing discord and destruction.

The application of this principle is to be seen in nearly every kind of an association.

Bring politics into a church organization, or religious differences into a political organization, and the result is the same. The majority in a church society cannot dictate as to what ticket the membership shall vote any more than the majority in a political society can force the members of that society to attend a particular church.

Now carry the idea into the labor field and it becomes clear why the economic organization must not be interfered with by either the religious or political ideas.

At times like the present the temptation is always strong to use the labor society on partisan lines, but a minority of one in a Trade Union has as much right to resent interference with his political convictions by a majority of 999, as he would if the interference came from a political majority as to his Trade Union conduct.

It cannot be too often or too strongly repeated that this does not mean that the citizen Trade Unionist shall not take an active part in political affairs. If his Trade Union education has amounted to anything it will strongly influence his course as a voter.

It does mean, however, that partisan political work, of whatever nature, should be done outside of his Trade Union and thus leave the economic society with full scope to embrace and use men of all political faiths.

It would appear that the common-sense of this proposition was plain enough to make it apparent to all, but there are lots of "new" Trade Unionists—new, in more senses than one—who fail to grasp this truth, and who would make their minority views, even, the standard by which the political acts of their fellow Trade Unionists are to be judged.

It is a good thing, however, that the stability of the Trade Union depends on the success of no political party, and that the policy of non-partisanship is so generally accepted by experienced Trade Unionists.—*Boston Labor Leader.*

FUEL will not make a fire except conditions are created to cause the fire. Crime will not be unless conditions favorable to it exist. Crime and misery are the result of the present social system under which they flourish.



UNITED BROTHERHOOD

OF

Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

## AMENDMENTS

TO THE

## Constitution and Local Rules

SUBMITTED BY THE

## Ninth General Convention

HELD AT

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 21-29, 1896.

(Votes must be returned to the G. S.-T. by December 15, 1896, at the latest, or they will not be counted.)

NOTE.—Wherever any alterations or amendments are proposed, they appear in italics. Where a new section or substitute is to be inserted, it is so stated.

Amend Sections 8 and 17, so that no member shall be eligible as a delegate to the General Conventions or as a General Officer, unless he is *working at the trade or employed by the organization.*

SEC. 11.—(As amended.) The expenses for the attendance of delegates shall be defrayed by the Unions they respectively represent, *except mileage, which shall be paid out of the general fund, and a general assessment shall be levied to reimburse the same.*

SEC. 15 (b).—(New section.) The General President shall receive such salary as shall be fixed by the Convention. (The Cleveland Convention fixed the salary of G. P. at \$1,200 per annum. Under our present constitution the G. P. is not a salaried officer.)

SEC. 19.—(As amended.) In case of charges against any General Officers, the G. P. shall have power to suspend said officer, pending an investigation by the G. E. B.

SEC. 20.—(New addition to section.) The G. P. shall, by virtue of his office, preside at all meetings of the G. E. B. He shall have charge of organizing and shall appoint District Organizers in conjunction with the G. E. B.

Strike out Sections 30 and 32 of present Constitution in duties of G. S.-T., so to have this work done by the General President, in case he becomes a salaried officer.

SEC. 35.—Amended so the General President shall preside at the meetings of the G. E. B. The G. S.-T. is to have no right to a voice in said meetings, though he always had from the time the U. B. first started.

SEC. 45.—Amended so an application for a charter must go to the G. P., and not, as formerly, to the G. S.-T.

SEC. 46.—(As amended.) More than one Union may be chartered in the same city, provided sanction is given by the L. U. or D. C., in said locality.

SEC. 50.—(As amended.) A Local Union cannot withdraw from the U. B. or dissolve, so long as ten members in good standing object thereto, but may consolidate with another L. U. by a two-thirds vote of its members.

SEC. 55.—(As amended.) The initiation fee of a member shall be not less than five dollars. Beneficial members shall pay seventy-five cents per month dues and semi-Beneficial members and apprentices fifty cents per month dues.

SEC. 58.—Amended so the 20 cents per month capita tax sent to the G. S.-T. shall be held all in one general fund to pay all legal bills and claims and thus avoid assessments on the members in case of a heavy death rate.

SEC. 64.—(Substitute.) A candidate to be admitted to Beneficial membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must be not less than twenty-one and not over fifty years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, working as a stair builder, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet-maker, or running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. (See Sections 67 and 92.)

SEC. 70 (a).—(Substitute.) No member of the U. B. shall lump, sub-contract, or work at piecework for any builder or contractor. For a violation of this section or any part of it, he shall be fined not less than \$10 and not more than \$50, or be expelled from the U. B., or both. Where a member contracts or becomes a Union foreman he must comply with Union rules and hire none but members of the U. B.

SEC. 79.—Provides all grievances and appeals shall be passed on by the G. E. B., and strikes out the power of the G. S.-T. to pass on the same, as formerly, where a speedy adjustment of an appeal was required.

SEC. 89.—Amended so to dispense with notice of F. S. to members when two months in arrears.

SEC. 90.—(Substitute.) A member owing a L. U. a sum equal to six months' dues, shall be suspended without vote of the Union, and his name stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member, subject to such fines and arrearages as may be imposed up to time of suspension, by the By-Laws of the L. U. and D. C., to which he formerly belonged. All arrearages to be forwarded to the L. U. from which he was suspended.

SEC. 97.—(Substitute.) Sick benefits shall be regulated by the local by-laws of each Local Union, and are payable by the L. U., subject to Sections 47, 48 and 49, of Constitution. In no case, however, shall a member receive more than three years' sick benefits in all, and the same shall be paid to the amount allowed per year by the local by-laws.

SEC. 100.—(As amended.) A person, if married, whose wife is in ill health, may be admitted to membership, but in the event of her death, he shall not be entitled to the wife funeral benefit. *Should the wife be sick at the time her husband joins the Union, then said wife shall, after she becomes well, be examined by a physician, who shall furnish a certificate of health to the L. U.*

SEC. 101.—(As amended.) All the rules and provisions as to age, health, etc., applying to a claim for a Member's Funeral Benefit, shall apply to a claim for a Wife's Funeral Benefit, and this benefit shall be paid for one wife only.

SEC. 104.—(Addition.) No suit at law shall be commenced on any claim disapproved by the G. E. B., until appealed to and passed on by the General Convention of the U. B. This law shall likewise apply to appeals and grievances.

SEC. 106.—(Addition.) Notice must be given to the G. S.-T. of all accidents liable to result in permanent disability within 90 days from the time the injury or accident occurred. And all claims for disability must be filed with the G. S.-T. within one year from date of accident; failure to do so shall invalidate the claim.

SEC. 115.—(Substitute.) In entering a Local Union a member with a clearance shall hand in his card to the President, who shall appoint a committee of three, who shall retire and examine the applicant and report at once, when a vote shall be taken, and if a majority of the ballots are favorable, he shall be admitted.

SEC. 117.—(As amended.) Any member working in a District from which he returns home daily, or who is sent, temporarily, into a outside jurisdiction by an employer from his own District, shall not be required to take out a Clearance Card, nor shall he be charged for a Working Card in the District in which he is working.

Amend Sections 129, 130 and 131, to insert "General President" wherever the words "General Secretary-Treasurer" occur, so the General President, instead of the General Secretary-Treasurer, shall handle all strikes and lockouts.

SEC. 135.—Add the letters "and G. E. B." after "G. P." in last line. So it will require joint action of G. P. and G. E. B. to cut off financial aid from a Union on strike.

SEC. 136.—(New section.) The official journal of the U. B. shall be enlarged to a 32-page paper, to be issued monthly, 24 pages English and 8 pages German, and mailed from the General Office to each member of the U. B., for which a charge of 35 cents per year shall be made, the same to be payable in advance by the member to the L. U., dating from July 1st of each year. Members joining afterwards shall be charged for the fractional part of the year.

SEC. 140.—(As amended.) Three auditors shall be elected by the L. U. to audit the finances of the L. U. as per Section 159. They shall hold office for the term of nine months each, to be elected alternately.

SEC. 158 (d).—(New section.) The trustees shall notify all members of the L. U. to be present at the first meeting night of each quarter, for the purpose of comparing the members' due cards with the books of the F. S. A fine of not less than 25 cents shall be imposed on each member who fails to attend this quarterly meeting.



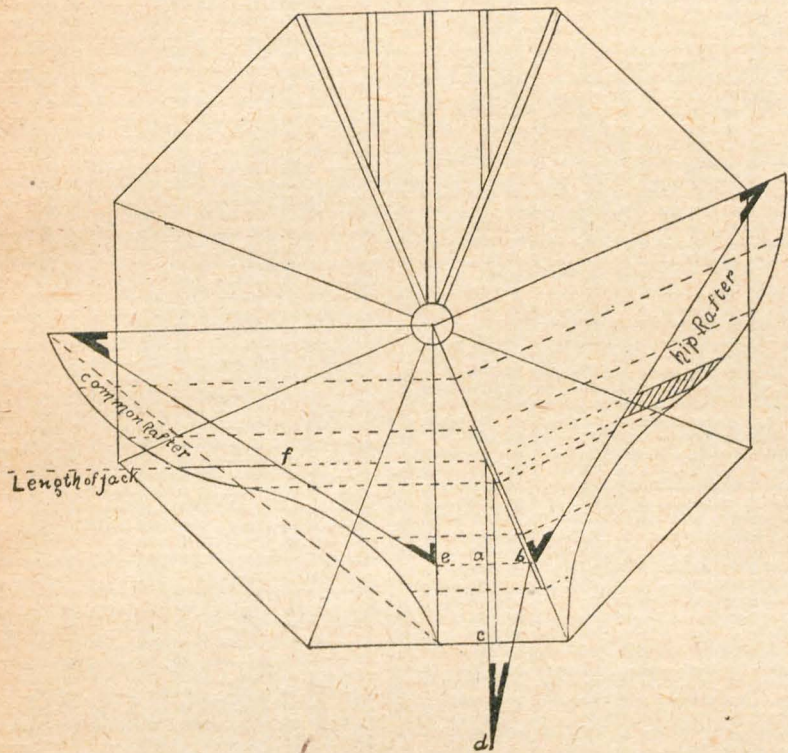
## A Tower Roof on an Octagonal Plan.

JOSEPH AINEY'S SOLUTION.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 27, 1896.  
EDITOR THE CARPENTER:

In competition for Mr. Owen B. Maginnis' prize offer, I submit the following solution:

*Ogee tower roof, octagonal plan.*—As the way to lay these out has been explained several times the last few months in the CARPENTER, I will confine myself to the finding of the bevel for top end of jack rafters as can be seen by examining drawing.



It is by underside of rafter that I proceed to obtain it. First extend line A, C, downward indefinitely; make A, D, equal E, F; connect D, B, and the bevel at D, is the angle required for upper end of jack-rafter to rest on hip. The other bevels and balance of drawing needs no explanation.

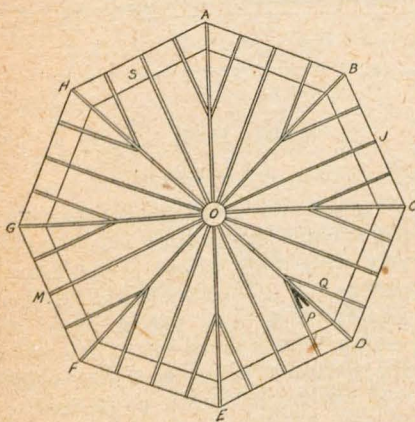
JOSEPH AINEY.

L. U. 134.

FRANK PIKE'S SOLUTION.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 9, 1896.

The following is the layout of rafters of tower roof with bevels, etc., for prize offer in September JOURNAL. Hoping it will meet with some approval and may be of use to some mechanics, will submit the following lines: Fig. 1. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, are plate lines for an octagon ogee



roof; S, the wall plate; Q, jack rafter; O, is a boss which I think it best to use instead of putting rafters together, as it gives a better nailing. Best way is to lay out plane of roof on floor, using the square, brad-awl, pencil and trammel rod. Fig. 2. M, T, I, T, J, is profile of roof; M, T, jack rafter at Q; M, O, J, spring line at plate O for centre draw O, I; for height of roof or rise of rafter, then draw

M, I, and I, J, find centre at X, and proceed to strike the given radius to form the common rafters at M, T, I. To find length of hip rafter, divide the common rafter into as many equal parts so as to obtain good results as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, to be parallel with O, I, and raise the lines, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on, to seat line of hip parallel with L, J, then draw O, K, the height of roof or rise of rafter, perpendicular to seat of hip, L, O, then take the length of lines, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and so on parallel with O, K, then draw the line as K, L, and you will have the hip rafter. Bevels for

have backing required. Number of hips, 8; common rafters, 8; jacks, 16; scale  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to foot.

Yours respectfully,

FRANK PIKE.

Local Union 11.

NOTE.—And where a boss is not used frame first pair of hips neat length, two pairs less thickness of first pair, third and fourth pairs take centre of rafter and apply square as follows: take length of hip on blade and run on tongue, and tongue is cut required the length of third and fourth pairs will be less the diagonal of first and second pair at O.

## Two Suggestions from R. White.

TO LAY OUT AN OCTAGON, THE LENGTH OF ONE SIDE BEING GIVEN.

Let A, B, (drawn to a convenient scale) be the given side. (See Fig. 1.) At the middle of this line set up a perpendicular

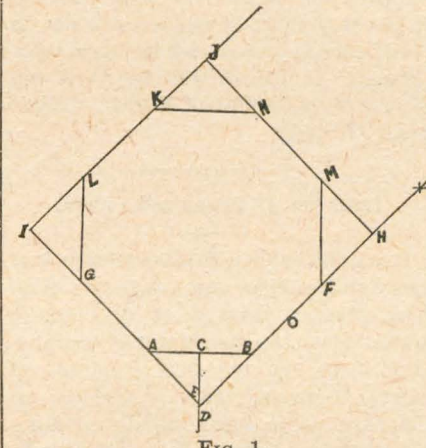


FIG. 1.

lar, C, D, of indefinite length, and on this line set off the distance A, C, or C, B. We will mark this point E.

Now draw through E, A, and E, B,

can easily construct a square containing the octagon, and lay off the other sides.

It is evident that if we from F, on the line E, X, lay off the distance E, B, the line E, H, will be one side of the square.

Lay off from G, on the indefinite line E, Y, the distance A, E, and we have another side of the square, E, I. From I, and H, with the distance I, E, or E, H, in the compasses, strike segments of circles intersecting at a point we will mark J. Connect I, J, and H, J, and we have the completed square. With the distance I, A, set off from I, to K, from J, to L, from J, to M, and H, to N. This completes the octagon.

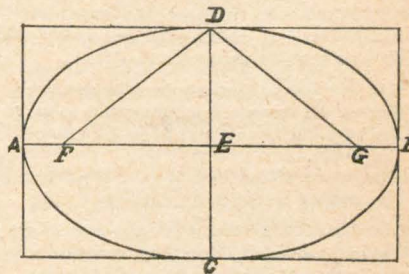


FIG. 2.

TO STRIKE AN ELLIPSE WITH STRING AND PENCIL, THE TWO DIAMETERS BEING GIVEN.

Let A, B, be the long diameter, (dropping technical terms,) and C, D, the short diameter. (See Fig. 2.)

With the distance A, E, (half the long diameter,) in the compasses, or on a rod; set one leg of the compasses, or one end of the rod at D, or C, and swing the other end until it strikes the line A, B, at F, and G. At these points drive pins or small wire nails.

Take a good firm string and lay around pins, and tie so that it will just reach to D, upon being drawn fairly tight.

Insert pencil in loop, and beginning at A, B, C, or D, strike the ellipse, being careful to keep an even tension on the string.

Fine pliable wire would of course be better than string, as there would be no stretch to it.

If it is desirable that the four quarters of the ellipse be exactly alike, make a pattern by above method on pasteboard or thin board, and apply to the other three quarters.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

## Only Be Consistent.

The workman, says the *Brass Worker*, who doesn't believe in the eight-hour day because, forsooth, it might cut his wages for a short period, ought, to be consistent, work twelve or fourteen hours per day, as he would earn more for another short period; but what then would happen? He would then either be thrown out of a job or some one else in the same line of business would, and to hold his job he would be compelled to come down to the same figure that the idle man would be willing to work for, and finally end up by working twelve or fourteen hours for the same wages he formerly received for ten hours' work. In a like ratio will the wages of labor increase by working shorter hours; for just as soon as the surplus labor has been taken off the market and the demand is greater than the supply, up wages go to the same point or higher for the shorter hour day than formerly paid for the long. As a proof of this it is only necessary to point to the fact that the best paid labor is the class that work the least number of hours, and those receiving the least wages are those who are compelled to work the greatest number of hours.

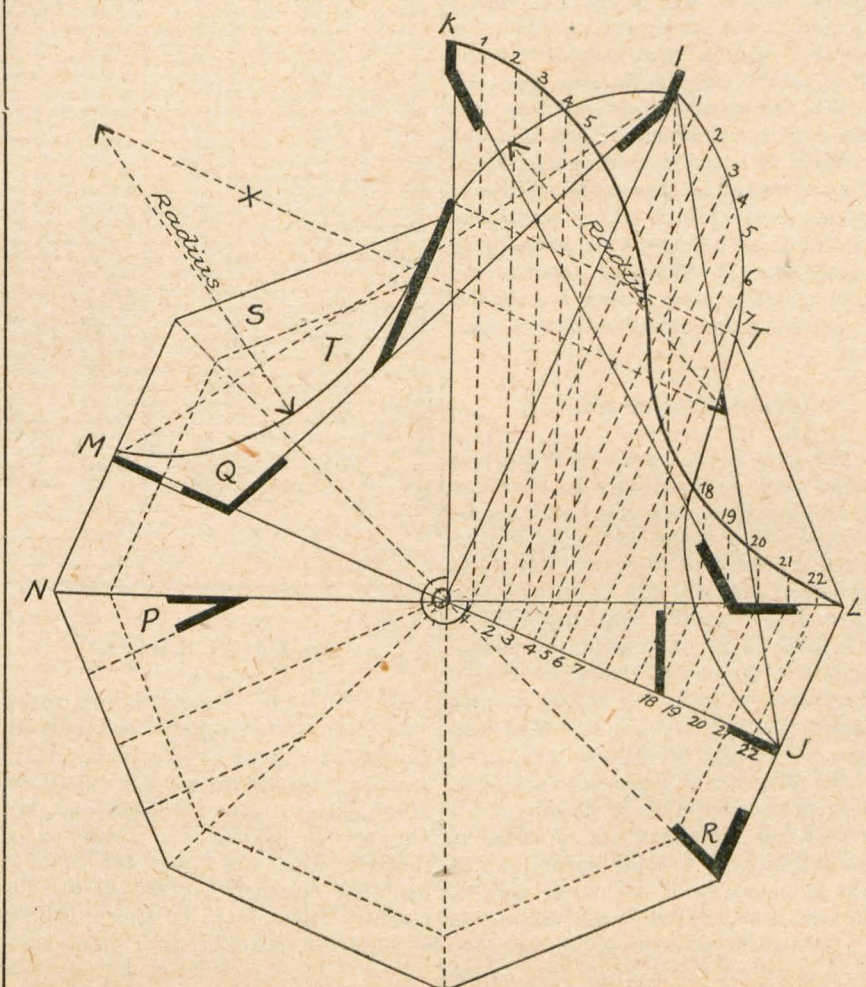


FIG. 2.—FRANK PIKE'S SOLUTION.

when framing the rafters, jack rafters, Q, bottom bevel at M, and side cut at P, Fig. 1. Backing of hips are found at R, Fig. 2. When the hips are framed, place bevel on bottom cut and from the centre mark both ways and you will

extending the lines indefinitely, or about three times the length of the line marked A, B. Our new points we will mark F, and G.

Having now three sides of the required octagon, viz: C, A; A, B, and B, F, we



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1896.



## The Social Outcast.

While strolling 'mongst the haunts of poverty,  
I saw an old man resting by his door,  
And asked him if he needed charity.

"Not so!" he said, "'tis justice I implore!

"I've labored till I'm three score years and ten,  
Serving as best I could my fellow-men,  
Pronouncing—day by day—that they be blessed;  
My only comfort are my hours of rest.

"They're honored for their great prosperity;  
Whence did it come, if not from such as me?  
These hard old hands have been their stock in  
trade,  
Else wherewithal had they their fortunes  
made?"

"There's not a dime that they have ever earned;  
The sweat of others' faces they have turned  
To their own credit; and the people then  
Gave them the honored name of 'self-made  
men.'

"Sometimes they feel our great disparity,  
And do the act they call 'charity,'  
By sending 'round the refuse of their table:  
The husk of what I earned when I was able.

"They tell me, sir, that there is a party growing  
Whose purpose is, that justice have a showing;  
If that is so, go tell them I am 'in it,'  
I'll join them in the battle till we win it.

"Although the hey-day of my life is past,  
I'll vote and fight for justice to the last,  
And if I fall before the fray is o'er,  
I fight at long range from the other shore."

Uncle Ben.

## Restrict Immigration.

THE QUESTION IS ONE OF VERY GREAT  
IMPORTANCE.



HE necessity for greater  
restriction of immigration  
is again claiming public  
attention. As we have  
frequently had occasion  
to remark, this question  
is one of prime import-  
ance to the wage-earner,  
and should receive his  
most careful considera-  
tion. The Immigration

Restriction League, of Boston, an organi-  
zation specially designed for the purpose  
of agitating reforms in our immigration  
laws, fully appreciates the significance of  
this question to the worker when it says  
in one of its publications that "it is for  
the interest of the workingmen and of  
the Trades Unions that none but honest,  
industrious, healthy and fit immigrants  
shall be allowed to enter the United  
States as competitors. The protection  
which an American workingman needs is  
against those classes of laborers who come  
here with lower standards, lower aims,  
lower desires and lower morals. The  
competition of his equals need not and  
ought not to be feared, but the unlimited  
freedom of immigration of other classes  
now allowed tends to depress wages and  
degrade the high standards of living and  
character of the American citizen." This  
is certainly an unprejudiced and thought-  
ful statement of the case. It is not the  
number, but the character of the immi-  
grants which chiefly concerns us. Sta-  
tistics prove that the better class of immi-  
grants come here with the ambition of  
becoming farmers, while the more de-  
praved, illiterate and undesirable flock to  
our already congested cities and great  
centres of industrial activity.

As is well known, the tendency of im-  
migrants of a low order of skill, intelli-  
gence and morality is decidedly in favor  
of flocking to our large cities, a circum-  
stance which undoubtedly intensifies, if

it is not largely responsible for, what is  
known as the problem of the unemployed.  
To again quote from the same authority  
as above, in alluding to this phase of the  
question, the Immigration Restriction  
League says that "to the large numbers  
of our unemployed are added the thous-  
ands of immigrants with no occupation or  
skill. In times of industrial depression  
our skilled workers are thus deprived of  
the opportunities of employment in un-  
skilled occupations to tide them over till  
better times, and our unskilled labor is  
reduced to a starvation basis through be-  
ing underbid by immigrants who are will-  
ing to live in a way utterly incompatible  
with American habits and character. In  
times of ordinary business activity the  
same results are produced, though in a  
less degree." All this is due to the fact  
that our present laws are not sufficiently  
stringent, and are inadequate to the exer-  
cise of a proper discrimination between  
desirable and undesirable immigrants.

It is proper that America should offer  
an asylum for the oppressed of all na-  
tions, but it must be remembered that  
self-preservation is the first law of nature,  
in the observance of which it will not be  
found necessary to stretch the term "op-  
pressed" to include the depraved and  
vicious of the capitals of Europe.—*Eight  
Hour Herald.*

## Influence of Organized Labor.

It is quite evident to all observers that  
every great subject now under considera-  
tion, whether favored or opposed, is  
argued from the standpoint of its influ-  
ence upon the economic condition of  
labor. Organized labor is wielding an  
influence upon every public question  
never attained before. The world's think-  
ers are now beginning to appreciate the  
fact that the demands of labor mean  
more than appear upon the surface. They  
see that the demand for work is not alone  
one for the preservation of life in the indi-  
vidual, but is also a human, innate  
right that the movement to reduce the  
hours of labor is not sought to shirk the  
duty to toil, but the humane means by  
which the workless workers may find  
the road to employment: and that the  
millions of hours of increased leisure to  
the over-tasked toilers signifies millions of  
golden opportunities for lightening the  
burden of the toiling masses, to make the  
homes more cheerful, the hearts of the  
people lighter, their hopes and aspira-  
tions nobler and broader.—*Potters' Jour-  
nal.*

## Logical, Sensible and Fair.

"I have never been able to perceive  
why," said Justice Henry B. Brown, of  
the United States Supreme Court, a short  
time ago, "if the Government may be  
safely entrusted to carry our letters and  
papers, it may not with equal propriety  
carry our telegrams and parcels, as it  
has done in England and other foreign  
countries for several years, or why, if  
our municipalities may supply us with  
water they may not also supply us with  
gas, electricity, telephones and street  
cars. They are all based upon the same  
principles of a public ownership of the  
streets and highways, and a power to  
grant franchises to third persons, which  
the municipality, if it chooses, may re-  
serve to itself. Whether the State should  
go farther and take to itself the proprie-  
taryship of railways and canals may be left  
to be determined by the success of minor  
undertakings in the same direction. I  
see no reason to doubt why, under Gov-  
ernment control, these works should not  
be carried on with as little friction, as little  
danger of striking and as satisfactorily to  
the public as the post office establish-  
ment is at present."

MONEYS \$\$\$  
RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1896.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T.  
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$195 00	109—\$49 60	246—\$ 2 80	468—\$28 40				
2—34 30	110—9 85	249—3 20	471—26 45				
3—6 60	111—12 60	253—5 80	473—33 40				
4—36 50	112—59 40	256—7 00	476—43 00				
5—2 20	113—9 80	257—7 40	478—19 40				
6—26 60	114—14 20	258—13 20	481—6 40				
7—22 70	115—5 40	260—6 00	482—10 00				
8—35 40	117—10 40	265—2 40	483—150 80				
9—196 40	119—24 05	266—1 80	484—9 60				
10—87 80	120—12 00	268—7 80	486—10 40				
11—20 80	121—11 00	270—38 30	490—10 80				
12—25 00	122—14 20	273—11 60	493—47 50				
13—48 90	123—6 25	274—17 60	497—38 60				
14—2 80	124—4 00	277—5 20	499—8 80				
15—3 80	125—53 60	281—18 60	500—2 00				
16—9 80	126—5 00	284—6 80	506—3 00				
17—22 00	127—7 80	286—20 20	507—5 20				
18—141 40	128—8 00	287—4 17	509—32 70				
19—9 50	129—12 40	288—8 40	511—6 60				
20—3 40	130—4 40	291—13 95	513—71 60				
21—12 80	131—5 70	294—2 40	515—28 85				
22—8 40	134—4 00	295—3 00	520—4 60				
23—8 40	135—9 60	300—7 90	521—13 00				
24—44 60	136—5 20	301—17 20	522—9 40				
25—13 80	137—5 40	304—14 30	526—41 40				
26—2 20	140—10 00	305—9 00	534—7 80				
27—120 30	142—13 60	309—200 00	545—2 40				
28—7 50	143—3 40	315—6 40	547—50 00				
29—5 40	144—6 80	316—7 00	554—14 40				
30—20 20	145—10 00	317—12 60	563—25 25				
31—3 20	146—8 85	319—1 80	564—4 80				
32—9 90	147—7 90	323—1 60	568—4 20				
33—7 60	148—10 00	325—6 40	575—6 10				
34—2 40	149—5 20	327—5 60	578—24 00				
35—18 50	150—10 00	328—6 80	584—20 40				
36—100 80	151—21 80	332—67 90	588—7 00				
37—10 00	154—4 40	333—3 60	593—4 40				
38—9 30	155—9 00	334—4 20	599—3 00				
39—36 00	158—4 20	335—5 40	603—4 20				
40—8 80	160—20 80	336—5 00	604—5 20				
41—2 80	164—1 80	339—3 60	605—2 20				
42—36 80	165—7 20	340—154 50	606—5 60				
43—19 20	166—6 20	342—23 80	611—11 40				
44—4 20	168—12 40	343—7 60	612—7 40				
45—27 60	169—24 35	344—4 40	617—2 00				
46—9 40	170—2 40	346—6 20	618—2 40				
47—5 60	171—9 40	349—12 00	622—3 10				
48—70 80	173—2 40	352—7 40	629—12 00				
49—10 60	175—13 60	356—3 80	633—14 85				
50—5 40	176—18 20	359—15 00	637—11 10				
51—60 00	179—41 20	360—13 00	638—9 00				
52—21 20	181—124 70	369—2 80	639—9 60				
53—27 80	186—7 60	371—2 40	640—4 60				
54—6 00	188—1 40	376—11 20	647—4 00				
55—3 00	189—12 10	378—3 00	649—1 75				
56—3 00	190—5 00	381—17 10	650—5 80				
57—9 00	191—7 00	382—60 00	659—8 60				
58—6 40	192—3 80	384—9 30	663—3 20				
59—43 55	193—4 20	386—5 40	664—2 00				
60—2 60	194—2 40	390—1 80	667—5 20				
61—7 80	195—6 30	391—7 60	676—5 00				
62—21 00	198—13 20	393—3 20	678—15 60				
63—7 30	199—14 60	394—4 60	681—7 80				
64—4 60	200—9 00	399—7 60	683—5 20				
65—10 25	203—16 40	400—3 60	687—7 20				
66—10 60	207—11 80	401—12 60	692—7 80				
67—4 70	208—3 00	402—2 80	696—3 20				
68—13 60	209—18 00	405—2 80	697—9 20				
69—8 00	211—11 20	406—8 00	699—46 60				
70—9 40	214—3 20	409—3 00	701—2 10				
71—11 60	215—15 20	416—49 00	703—5 00				
72—29 00	221—7 80	419—32 80	704—17 00				
73—4 20	222—25 44	424—5 40	707—10 20				
74—27 60	224—12 60	427—4 60	712—5 20				
75—7 70	225—9 30	429—8 90	714—11 00				
76—7 60	226—5 20	433—9 80	715—28 50				
77—11 20	227—12 90	434—4 80	716—12 00				
78—16 20	228—8 00	437—3 20	723—8 80				
79—7 00	229—8 60	439—3 80	726—16 80				
80—25 40	231—1 60	440—36 50	728—1 60				
81—4 50	232—4 00	442—2 80	734—4 40				
82—24 20	235—3 80	444—6 80	739—10 80				
83—2 80	236—2 00	446—10 20	750—12 70				
84—3 00	238—10 80	449—16 80	766—8 05				
85—6 60	239—12 60	451—17 00	768—7 00				
86—4 00	240—17 80	453—24 20	786—3 20				
87—6 80	242—8 60	457—28 85	786—10 00				
88—3 00	243—6 20	464—26 60	799—3 80				
89—17 50	245—5 20	467—4 80	802—22 80				
90—50 60							

Total ..... \$5,866 87

## The Biggest Butcher.

Mr. Philip D. Armour is said to be  
"the richest man in Chicago and the most  
powerful capitalist in the West." Mr.  
Armour is confessedly the biggest butcher  
in the world, or that the world has ever  
known. It requires the cattle on a  
thousand hills, the sheep and hogs of  
half the continent, to supply his de-  
mands. The amount of animal life he  
extinguishes annually, if it were elec-  
tricity, Edison says, would heat all the  
storm clouds that hover over the conti-  
nent from Panama to Alaska—and the  
blood that flows by his command every  
year, could it be properly confined and  
dammed would suffice to run all the ma-  
chinery of New England, or if gathered  
into one great reservoir, would float  
Uncle Sam's navy.—*The Railway Times.*

## MONEYS RECEIVED.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending September 30, 1896.

October receipts will be published next month.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$194 60	114—\$12 80	266—\$ 1 80	468—\$31 50				
2—28 70	115—8 20	267—2 80	470—4 00				
3—7 20	117—13 70	268—7 40	471—25 20				
4—32 20	118—2 20	273—13 75	473—32 20				
5—2 20	119—25 20	274—17 00	474—5 60				
6—24 70	121—10 80	275—8 30	476—45 90				
7—24 00	122—16 65	277—5 40	478—18 20				
8—28 80	123—5 00	281—17 60	481—6 40				
9—202 60	124—4 70	284—5 60	482—9 80				
10—1 00	125—49 40	286—13 80	484—9 60				
11—1 00	126—4 40	287—4 33	486—11 30				
12—17 80	127—7 80	288—8 40	487—12 80				
13—25 00	127—7 80	288—8 40	487—12 80				
16—41 00	131—5 83	291—11 20	490—10 80				
17—3 00	132—6 60	294—2 40	497—45 45				
18—3 80	134—4 00	295—3 00	499—7 60				
19—30 00	135—1 00	300—2 40	500—2 00				
20—9 60	136—5 40	301—15 60	507—5 60				
21—21 60	137—5 60	304—16 10	509—42 60				
22—258 00	139—5 00	305—6 80	513—36 60				
23—13 90	142—13 80	306—136 35	515—38 80				
27—8 60	143—3 40	309—200 00	520—4 60				
28—9 60	144—6 80	315—5 40	521—12 00				
29—45 40	147—8 40	316—7 00	522—9 40				
31—2 00	148—3 00	319—2 00	526—39 70				
33—269 60	149—5 60	325—6 20	534—5 80				
34—10 60	150—2 40	327—6 20	540—6 60				
35—5 40	151—40 40	328—6 80	545—2 80				
38—18 30	154—4 40	329—4 80	551—4 48				
37—3 20	155—9 00	332—65 50	554—14 40				
38—9 10	158—4 70	333—2 20	563—67 50				
41—2 20	160—23 25	334—4 20	564—5 30				
42—8 30	164—1 80	336—4 80	567—14 20				
43—111 60	166—7 20	339—3 60	568—2 10				
44—10 20	167—30 25	340—77 20	575—6 12				
45—2 80	168—11 20	342—11 60	580—6 00				
46—7 00	169—22 00	343—6 20	584—20 60				
47—32 00	170—3 40	344—4 00	588—7 00				
48—8 20	171—9 80	346—6 20	591—15 45				
50—2 80	173—2 60	349—13 40	593—1 75				
51—41 25	175—12 60	352—9 60	599—3 00				
52—9 60	176—19 45	355—18 40	603—4 40				
53—4 60	179—21 30	358—3 80	604—4 30				
54—28 40	181—122 00	359—14 60	605—3 00				
56—27 20	188—1 40	360—11 10	606—5 80				
57—5 40	189—12 00	361—32 40	612—2 40				
58—81 00	190—5 20	365—4 00	617—2 60				
59—10 60	191—6 80	369—2 80	622—2 60				
60—4 40	193—8 65	370—6 00	626—2 80				
61—30 20	194—2 40	371—1 80	628—5 20				
62—58 40	195—6 20	374—53 00	629—9 90				
63—21 85	198—18 00	375—296 10	633—13 00				
64—28 55	199—15 40	378—3 60	637—11 20				
65—5 00	200—8 80	381—15 40	638—9 80				
67—14 00	203—17 05	382—60 80	639—11 90				
70—10 20	207—10 60	384—8 00	650—5 80				
71—12 00	208—2 40	386—5 20	658—6 60				
72—43 80	209—18 80	391—7 00	659—9 60				
73—5 80	211—11 20	393—3 00	664—2 60				
74—7 40	214—3 00	394—5 80	667—4 80				
75—19 40	215—15 50	400—3 20	676—6 00				
76—6 60	221—9 00	402—4 25	678—15 80				
78—9 20	222—10 20	406—8 00	681—5 00				
80—10 40	224—11 80	407—48 30	687—7 40				
82—4 20	225—4 45	409—3 00	692—7 70				
83—27 00	228—8 40	416—52 00	696—3 40				
84—2 40	229—3 60	419—33 80	697—7 00				
86—9 40	230—8 40	424—10 80	698—6 40				
87—10 60	235—3 80	427—4 60	699—47 40				
88—26 60	236—2 00	428—8 20	701—1 60				
89—4 20	237—7 20	429—8 25	703—5 00				
90—12 80	238—10 20	431—1 80	706—4 00				
91—4 00	239—12 60	433—18 20	707—10 40				
92—7 60	240—17 60	434—4 80	712—5 00				
93—13 00	242—9 20	437—2 00	714—11 20				
94—7 45	243—6 20	439—3 40	715—28 40				
95—11 60	244—4 20	440—33 75	716—13 50				
96—25 80	245—4 80	442—2 80	717—5 20				
97—13 10	246—2 60	446—9 80	723—9 00				
98—16 05	247—40 80	449—16 20	726—23 45				
99—5 20	248—5 20	451—16 40	728—1 60				
101—3 00	249—3 60	453—29 20	746—4 00				
103—6 75	250—9 80	456—3 20	750—12 00				
104—7 60	251—12 00	457—32 45	757—8 80				
106—2 60	253—5 80	459—4 20	766—4 00				
107—13 60	256—7 20	460—15 00	783—6 80				
108—49 10	257—76 40	462—8 80	785—3 20				
109—49 40	258—14 50	464—25 30	786—5 00				
111—20 40	260—6 00	467—4 20	802—14 80				
112—60 40	265—3 80						



## Why are the Many Poor?

THE FEW ARE ENRICHING THEMSELVES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE MANY.

**W**E live in a competitive society with capital in the hands of individuals. What are the results? A few are very rich, some well off, the majority in poverty, and a vast number in misery.

Is this a just and wise system, worthy of humanity? Can we or can we not improve them?

Hitherto it has escaped condemnation only because we are so ready to accept established custom, and because such general ignorance prevails both as to the evils to which our industrial disorder inevitably gives rise and as to our power to avert it.

The competitive system, which leaves each to struggle against each, and enables a few to appropriate the wealth of the community, is a makeshift which perpetuates many of the evils of the ages of open violence, with an added plague of tricks of trade so vile and contemptible that words cannot adequately denounce them.

What can be said in favor of a system which breeds and tolerates the leisured "masher," who lives without a stroke of useful work; the wageslave workers, who toil for the mere mockery of a human life; the abject pauper and Ishmael-minded criminal—which makes inevitable and constant a three-cornered duel of dishonesty between the producer, the middleman and the consumer?

What is capital?

It is the sum of our instruments of production, and of the advantages of work of former years. Its use is to be found in devoting it to the benefit of all; its abuse in leaving it in the hands of a few to waste its revenues in their own personal gratification. The present system gives to the few the power to take from the workers a huge portion of the product of their labor—the labor which alone makes fruitful the capital bequeathed by generations of social industry.

What does it give to the many?

Their portion is poverty. This is the inevitable outcome of their competition for wages, and none know so well as the workers the full burden of that terrible and long continued demoralization which is brought about, not merely by the poverty of a generation of poverty, but by generations of poverty. With the smallest of chances, the poor are expected to display the greatest of virtues. On scanty and uncertain wages they must struggle to maintain the independence, self-respect and honesty of men and women, and to put by something for the rainy day which is sure to come.

Let the least depression take place in the labor market, and the worker is pitted against his fellow. The poverty of one is underbid by the greater need of another; and the competition for work reduces the highest wages of some and the lowest wages of all occupations to a pittance just above the starvation point, at which the least failure of health or work leads to pauperism.

This happens to nearly every worker; while the capitalist often retires with a fortune on which he, his children, and his children's children are brought up in ease and luxury. But where are the children of those whose work made the fortune? They toil from morning to night for a bare living as did their fathers before them.

This ceaseless labor of the workers continually enriches those already rich, until extreme wealth enables a privileged minority to live in careless luxury, undisturbed by the struggle for existence that goes on beneath them.

Have laborers no right under the sun but to work when capitalists see fit, and on such terms as competition may determine? If the competitive standard of wage be the true one, why is it not applied all around? What, for instance, would be the competitive value of a duke, a bishop, or a lord-in-waiting?

Do economists, statesmen, and sociologists stand hopeless before this problem of poverty? Must workers continue in their misery while professors and politicians split straws and wrangle over trifles?

No! for the workers must and will shake off their blind faith in the commercial god competition, and realize the responsibility of their unused powers.

If capital be socialized, labor will benefit by it fully; but while capital is left in the hands of the few, poverty must be the lot of the many.

Teach, preach and pray to all eternity in your schools and churches; it will avail you nothing until you have swept away this blind idol of competition, this misuse of capital in the hands of individuals.

You who live dainty and pleasant lives, reflect that your ease and luxury are paid for by the misery and want of others! Your superfluities are the parents of their poverty. Surely all humanity is not burnt out of you by the gold your fathers left you!

Come out from your ease and superfluities and help us!

You who suffer, think of this also; and help forward the only cure for these evils. The time approaches when capital can be made public property, no longer at the disposal of the few, but owned by the community for the benefit of all. You can help to do this; without you it cannot be done. The power is in your hands, and chances of using that power are constantly within your reach. Neglect those chances, and you and your children will remain the victims of competition and capitalism—ever struggling—ever poor.—*Fabian Tracts.*

## Give Each Full Deserts.

*The Chatauquan*, in a recent issue gets at the labor and capital question in a way to set prudent men to thinking. It says that "the fact that disputes as to wages are involved in the majority of strikes forces into recognition the fundamental aspects of the problem. Production is the result of the combined resources of capital and labor. Two distinct classes, whose interests would seem to be in the main identical, are engaged jointly as employer and employed. The one owns the instruments of production, the tools and machinery; the other performs the work. Thus the machinery of capital augmented by the labor of the working-man renders a given product. Directly the question obtains as to the relative share of each factor in that product. Before the era of strikes this question was not a pertinent one. Then industrial forces were not to be set off in two divisions for the men who owned the tools performed the work. There were no wage disputes, for the employer was himself the employed. To day two separate classes contribute to the product of industry, and the equitable division of that product is a matter of vital concern. Obviously the question is not so much, do strikes pay? and how may violent outbreaks against social order be suppressed? but, rather, how much of justice is there in the demands of labor and the protests of capital, and what measures will best conserve the interests not alone of one class or another, but of society as a whole.

## The Construction of Doors With Circular and Elliptical Heads.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Having been asked to explain the best method of constructing doors of the kinds denoted by the title above, I here give the cheapest and best method used in the shops East. Fig 1 shows the elevation of the framing of a circular headed door, 4 feet wide and 6 feet high, to the spring line. The stiles are 6 inches wide,

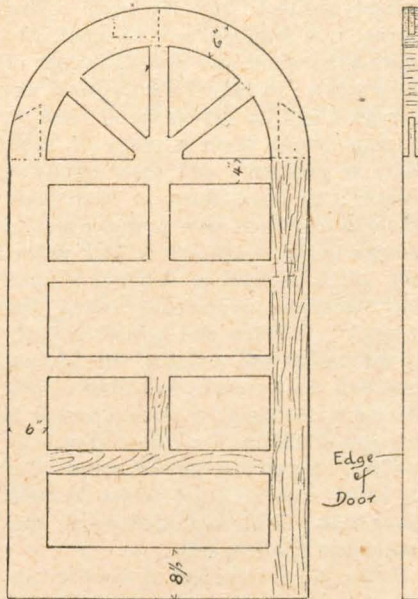


FIG. 1.

as is also the head. Bottom rail is 8½ inches, and the inside rails 3 and 4 inches. The door framing is put together in the usual mortise and tenon manner, with the exception of the head, which is constructed in two quadrants or pieces cut out on the band saw, if the door be solid, and built up in sweeps if the door be veneered. The method of joining is very simple, consisting of the right and

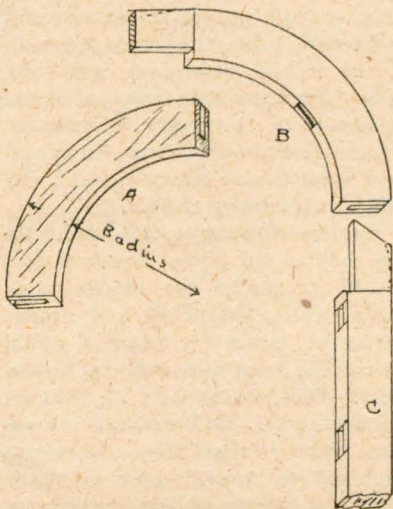


FIG. 2.

left sweeps being mortised out for a slip tenon, the tenon being left on the stile. A, B, and C, at Fig. 2, will give readers a full description of the joints, and the pieces should be very closely fitted and warmed before being glued together, and when together clamped and bound with hand screws, great care being used to keep the door flat and out of wind. Pins are unnecessary in doors of this class, as they mar the face of the work, and have little or no holding power. A good glue joint, if properly made in joining, is the best joint obtainable.

WHAT is the immediate and most pressing duty of the church to organized labor? The church's immediate duty to organized labor is to recognize heartily the imperative need existing in these United States to-day for a more thorough and comprehensive organization among all branches of wage-earners.—*Rev. Dr. Rainsford, New York.*

## The Way It Works.

A FEW FACTS OVER WHICH THE WORKING-MAN SHOULD PONDER.

**EVERYBODY**, even gold bugs, admit there is something wrong in commercial, financial and industrial affairs, that some insidious poison is eating at the vitals of the nation, and everybody is talking of remedies without first instituting a searching analysis to ascertain the true character of the malady. The real trouble is the ceaseless encroachments of the money power upon the lives and the liberties of the people. It has proceeded until it has reduced the working class to beggary. It is assailing the middle class, and is sapping its independence and reducing it to a condition in which its independence is being rapidly destroyed. Let us see.

Assuming the population of the country to be 70,000,000, and the wealth of the country \$60,000,000,000 we have results as follows:

Capital class, 9 per cent. of population, or 6,300,000. This class owns 71 per cent. of the wealth of the country, or \$42,600,000,000.

The middle class, 39 per cent. of the population, or 27,300,000, own 24 per cent. of the wealth, or \$14,400,000,000.

The working class represents 52 per cent. of the population, or 36,400,000, and 5 per cent. of the wealth, or \$3,000,000,000.

Here it is seen that one person of the capitalist class represents \$6,763, one person of the middle class represents \$527, and one person of the working class represents \$53.

Again, to show the ascendancy of the capitalistic class, it is seen that one person in that class is equal to 13 persons in the middle class and 122 persons in the working class, and it is shown in the figures that one person in the capitalistic class is equal to eleven persons of the middle and working classes combined. To present conditions still more simplified, we have:

6,300,000 capitalists, owning . . .	\$42,600,000,000
27,300,000 middle class, owning . . .	14,400,000,000
36,400,000 working class, owning . . .	3,000,000,000
70,000,000	\$60,000,000,000

In the foregoing, we have a glimpse of conditions which portend calamities if a change for the better is not inaugurated. It is an exhibition of progress, poverty and degradation that defies adequate characterization. It is an exhibition of wealth and woe as infamous as can be found in the world. It is an exhibit of the whys and the wherefores of the domination of the money power in all matters in which the capitalistic class take an interest, and this deplorable condition has been brought about by vicious and infamous legislation, in which both of the old parties are equally, or about equally responsible.

The figures upon which our analysis is based are official.—*Railway Times.*

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## What Does It Matter?

It matters little where I was born,  
Or if my parents were rich or poor;  
Whether they shrank at the cold world's scorn,  
Or walked in the pride of wealth secure;  
But whether I live an honest man,  
And hold my integrity firm in my clutch,  
I tell you, brother, plain as I am,  
It matters much.

It matters little how long I stay,  
In a world of sorrow, sin and care;  
Whether in youth I am called away,  
Or live till my bones and pate are bare;  
But whether I do the best I can  
To soften the weight of adversity's touch  
On the faded cheek of my fellow-man,  
It matters much.

It matters little where be my grave,  
Or on the land or on the sea;  
By purling brook or 'neath stormy wave,  
It matters little or naught to me;  
But whether the angel of death comes down  
And marks my brow with his loving touch  
As one that shall wear the victor's crown,  
It matters much!

—Australian Workman.

## Chips From a Union Workshop.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

## IV.

**"ORGANIZATION of Labor"**  
—Louis Blanc, before he became famous as an advocate of the communist idea, had been an attorney's clerk, a private tutor and a contributor to a provincial journal. Removing to Paris, he there founded the *Review of Progress*, in the columns of which he first elaborated his theory of "competitive industry being the cause of all misery and the source of all vice." Several of these articles he republished, in 1840, in a pamphlet bearing the title "The Organization of Labor."

Although Buchez's project of an universal workmen's association had failed to commend itself to any considerable number of the working class, the advocacy thereof had led to the formation of several distinct trade co-operative associations. A few of these had scraped together enough tools and materials to make a practical start. At first their theory did not much differ from that propounded by Buchez; they adopted the system of day work, but, after much dissension, arising from some not performing as much work as others, they generally adopted the piece-work system. This change, by relieving the slower workmen from the reproaches of their abler comrades was found to be more conducive to harmony.

It was against this system of separate associations and payment by results that Blanc fought with all his energy and eloquence. Blanc conceived association as a means to an end—the destruction of competition. He admitted the necessity of the division of labor in separate workshops of carpenters, tailors, etc.; and also of a division by localities, wherever the products of certain industries were needed, but he demanded that there should be only one and the same association for all—the universal co-operative association. This complete centralization, he contended, was essential to prevent competition between the several workshops; and to prevent competition within the workshops he insisted on absolute equality of payments. His rule was,—Each should work, as a point of honor, according to his ability, and receive according to his needs. Thus a sculptor with the talent of a Phidias would receive no more than the roughest stone cutter. Blanc demanded of the state the means of immediately realizing association by the establishment of "national workshops"

in the most important industries, and, on the other hand, he conceded to the state the right of making and enforcing the statutes by which the association would be governed. Thus, he contemplated, all industry would speedily be absorbed by the state.

The associated workmen were not backward in publishing the result of their practical experience as opposed to the metaphysical, personal ideas of Louis Blanc. In September, 1840, shortly after the appearance of the "Organization of Labor," the workmen founded the weekly journal entitled *The Workshop*. This journal was founded, as it declared, "to express the wants and real aspirations of the workers; to defend them against extravagant and dangerous social ideas, to develop among them a sense of their value as producers and their dignity as citizens; to learn them to have more confidence in their own powers; and to struggle to gain tools by free and voluntary effort, instead of depending upon that deceiving providence called the 'State.'" Written and edited entirely by mechanics and artisans, this journal exercised an immense influence among the more intelligent workmen, and it is probable that Blanc would have eventually confined his pen to historical work. But an event was at hand which brought Blanc to the front, and then drove him into almost life-long exile.

Under the government of the Convention, fifty-three years before, the electoral suffrage was exercised by nearly every able-bodied man; but the strong reaction which ensued had restricted the number of voters to about one in every five hundred of population. At length, the demand for an extension of the suffrage became pressing. This electoral-reform agitation alarmed the business men, a commercial panic ensued, and numbers of manufacturing establishments suspended operations. A great reform meeting which had been called in Paris was forbidden by the King, and troops were sent to enforce the order; the people persisted, and the troops fraternized with the people. The King fled; the republic was proclaimed; a temporary government was formed; and Louis Blanc, being connected with the *Reform* newspaper, was included as a member thereof.

It was this temporary government, after being only a few hours in office, that hastened to pledge the nation to a measure which the oldest and firmest government, however retrograde, would have recoiled from as a financial impossibility. Thus, on February 25, 1848, on the proposal of Louis Blanc, a decree was issued stating that the government guaranteed to furnish work to every citizen, and guaranteed the existence of the worker thereby. The Minister of Public Work, moreover, was ordered to immediately carry out the decree. The wages of the workmen thus employed was fixed at about one-third less than the average rate paid by private employers, and the amount granted to the workers that the state could not find work for was equal to nearly half such rate. The spectacle of confusion, mismanagement, waste of labor, shirking, and speculation that now ensued is probably unparalleled in the history of industry. When, on May 4, the newly-elected government was installed, it found a depleted treasury and upwards of 100,000 laborers to find work and wages for in Paris. It immediately resolved to reduce that number. To that end it invited the single men, unable to find work for themselves, to enlist in the army; and, to secure discipline and some equivalent for the wages paid, it decided to place the married men on piece work. An attempt to carry this resolution into practice led to the bloody struggle in the streets of Paris, lasting from the 22d to the 26th days of June. Blanc was ordered

to trial, but he succeeded in escaping to London; where during an exile of twenty-two years he completed his brilliant history of the Revolution.

"What is Property?"—"Property is robbery." This was the paradox, startling to those unacquainted with the communist idea, with which Pierre Joseph Proudhon, in 1840, answered the query forming the title of his most famous work. Starting with the assumption that the day's work of one is of equal social value to the day's work of any other laborer, and that the equivalent of products, measured in days' labor, is the rightful condition of exchanges, the ingenious author had no difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that profit, rent and interest, the attributes of property, are but so many forms of robbery, inasmuch as they appropriate the value produced by others without rendering an equivalent. For property, Proudhon would substitute individual possession, the right of occupation being equal for all men. "Suppress property and preserve possession," he says, "and by that single modification in principle, you change all laws, government, economics and institutions; you banish evil from the world." Proudhon differed from all preceding communist writers inasmuch as he repudiated the idea that society could be changed immediately by any arbitrary, ready-made system. He detested the gross immoralities of the systems of Fourier and Saint Simon, and abhorred the state socialism proposed by Louis Blanc. In his polemic with the latter writer he maintained "that the privilege of property being suppressed and free mutual credit realized, the state would become useless; and, lacking an object to exist for, would necessarily die a natural death." Proudhon's detestation of the forced social equality of the socialists, of that social Procrustean bed demanded by all his communist predecessors, is seen in almost every line of "What is Property?" His denunciation of "the Jacobin communists," as he calls them, is emphatically expressed when he asserts—"The government of man by man, under whatever name disguised, is oppression; the highest perfection of society is in the union of order and anarchy."

In April, 1848, Proudhon founded the journal, *The Representative of the People*, published therein the statutes of the co-operative bank or Bank of the People as he called it, by which he hoped to realize his idea of free mutual credit; a bank operating without capital, and around which he proposed to group the numerous co-operative workshops which assumed such importance at that time. In January, 1849, however, he accused Louis Napoleon of aiming at that dictatorship which became a fact two years later. For that offence Proudhon was condemned by a jury to a heavy fine and imprisonment. This sentence forced him into hiding, and the subsequent course of events prevented the realization of his interesting financial project.

After the bloody and disastrous days of June, 1848, the flight of Louis Blanc, and the voluntary exile of Cabet, the co-operative associations became the remaining object of social revolutionary interest. The decree guaranteeing labor for all, issued at the instigation of Louis Blanc, had entailed a direct expenditure of some thirty millions of francs and a bloody catastrophe. The government, without directly repudiating the guaranty of labor given under "immediate communist" auspices, concluded to reward the "transitional communist" movement with a loan for the encouragement of co-operative workshops. Accordingly, on July 25, 1848, the Legislature voted a credit of three millions of francs

(\$600,000) for that purpose. Thus, for a second time, was the public treasury opened at communist bidding, and great was the struggle which then ensued to get a hand in the state coffers. Workmen became associated without any determined end except to receive aid. Employers, whose affairs were embarrassed, organized their workmen in order to have a claim to a share of the loan. Upward of six hundred more or less genuine associations clamored for assistance; and, after a difficult investigation, the government selected fifty-six of these claimants, among whom it divided \$518,100.

To what extent were these associations successful?

We are able to answer this question with considerable precision by the aid of a statement made to the Workmen's Congress, held in Paris, in 1876. This statement was made by Isidore Finance, the present chief of the national bureau of labor statistics of France, who, as a journeyman house painter, was a delegate from his Trade Union to that Congress.

One of the most successful of the fifty-six associations which received any portion of the said government subsidy was that of the printers, fifteen of whom, employed by the firm of Remquet & Co., were organized by the head of the firm and received from the government the sum of \$16,000. The association was organized for a period of ten years, and, after clearing off its indebtedness to the government was dissolved, with a surplus of \$31,200, an average of \$2,080 per member. This seems to be a tolerably successful result until we take into consideration the means by which it was achieved. We must know that for each of the members of the association there were employed two workmen, on an average. These workmen worked for daily wages and received no share of the profits. In the next place, each member was required to forego one-quarter of his wages to pay off the indebtedness incurred and to form a working capital. Thus, reckoning on a basis of 300 working days in the year and an average annual wage of \$360; each wage worker would receive \$1.20 per day, while each member would receive but 90 cents per day. This deduction of 30 cents per day from each member's wages amounted at the end of ten years to the sum of \$900, and with the interest thereon at 5 per cent. made the total sum of \$1,132. This sum deducted from each member's share left \$948 of actual benefit. Now, had this amount of actual benefit been equally divided, according to the communist idea, between the members and the wage workers, the reward of ten years of hard work, to say nothing of the risk of losing the capitalized wages, would have been the paltry sum of \$316, a result certainly not calculated to throw the advocates of the communist idea into ecstasy.

In the case just quoted the association had the advantage of succeeding to the business of one of the best known and best patronized houses in Paris; it had the further advantage of retaining the services of Mr. Remquet as manager, and last, but not least, the members were so little affected by revolutionary illusions that in framing their constitution the manager was granted all the powers ordinarily exercised by an employer and only limited by the fundamental provisions of the constitution itself. It was by these advantages and precautions that the Remquet association achieved the very moderate degree of success stated.

Turning our attention to the other associations, we find that of the 56 associations subsidized, 30 Parisian associations, with 436 members all told, received \$178,100, and 26 associations in other cities



received \$340,000. At the end of the first six months, following the receipt of the subsidy, 3 of the Parisian associations became bankrupt. In these 3 societies there had been 11 changes of management; 15 members had been expelled, and 74 members had resigned. Before July 1, 1851, 10 Parisian and 8 other associations, who had received \$117,800, had been wrecked. One year thereafter, 8 Parisian and 4 others, having received \$73,000, had also declared themselves bankrupt. Speaking in 1876, M. Finance said: "Of all the Parisian associations who had received state subsidies only one, the File-Cutters' Association, is in existence to-day, and that association," he pointedly remarked, "is not represented by a delegate in this Labor Congress."

### A Fable.

A rich man had a piece of land on which a poor mule was grazing. "I shall harness you," said he to the mule, "and make you plow this land to grow melons on, of which I am very fond, while the stalks will supply you with food." To which the mule replied: "If I consent to toil on your melons I shall be worse off than I am now, inasmuch as I shall have to eat dry stalks instead of the fresh green grass. I'll not do it, sir." "How unreasonable you are," remonstrated the land owner, "your father never had anything but thistles, and yet he worked sixteen hours a day without grumbling." "Alas, that is true," retorted the mule, "but then, you must know, my father was an ass."—*Union Label.*

### The Tragedy of Poverty.

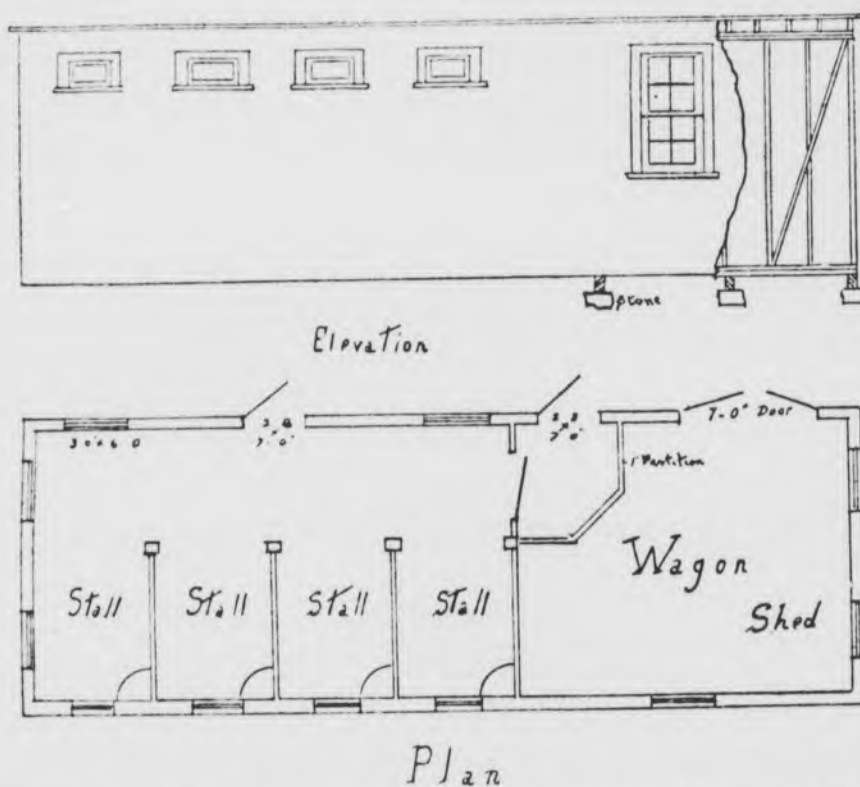
There is no tragedy like that of poverty, says the *Rockville Tribune*. No pain can grind the human heart like that which comes to the husband and wife when they face the cold fact that he is out of work, and then look at the tender faces of the little ones, so confident that the father can take care of them. Yet we know that in thousands of homes in the happy land of America this tragedy is being enacted. If we knew that some fiend was passing from house to house killing women and dashing children's brains out, how long would the good people permit it to continue? Yet poverty is worse. The slow, dull agony at heart, the faint flicker of expectation when returning feet are heard, the dead weight on the heart when she reads on his face "no work!" This is pain which no rich and happy woman can understand. One must feel it—one must know how cruelly precious a dollar can seem—to understand what real suffering is. One must realize what it is to be cold and hungry in a city full of happy, careless people, who waste their precious money, who revel in and grow tired of the warmth and light and food, for want of which little children are dying, in order to know the meaning of a real heart-ache.

PROPERLY speaking, the land belongs to these two: To the Almighty God and his children of men who have ever worked well on it or shall ever work well on it. No generation of men can or should, with never so much solemnity and effort, sell land on any other principle; it is not the property of any generation, we say, but that of all the past generations that have worked on it, and of all the future ones that shall work on it.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

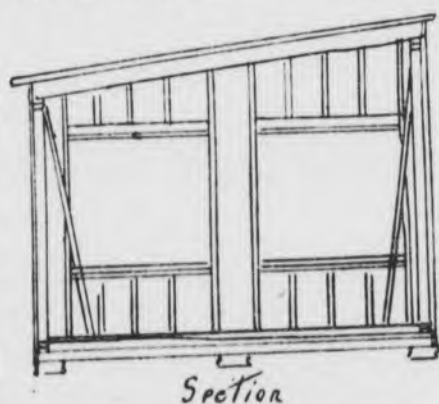
### Details.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

It has been said that "the value of a construction depends upon its details," and the best architect is the one who has the greatest knowledge of detail. No amount of decorative information will ever make a construction, but a construction may be decorated so as to be beautiful. For this reason, then, I have determined to write this article to urge carpenters to take up the matter of details and become so well acquainted with the modern systems of construction that they may read plans at sight and be able to take a set, and with the details usually given construct a building from the foundation to the trimming. The best way to learn this is, if possible, to obtain a set of plans of a house either in course of construction or already built and compare the drawings as lettered for each detail with the executed work, in plan, elevation and section, so that the form and workmanship may be grasped and a comparison made.



To illustrate this, I would draw attention to the plan, elevation and section of a small stable here introduced. The first and most important consideration is, of course, the PLAN. A study of it shows that the outside measurements are 14 feet 6 inches wide by 40 feet 0 inches long and contains four stalls, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 7 feet 6 inches long, separated by 2-inch partitions, and so on according as



the plan denotes. The elevation gives the description of one side, the other being taken from the figures on the plan, and the section shows the studding of the ends. From this comparatively simple structure, I hope that carpenters may learn how to comprehend how it must be built. The scale is simple, "8 feet to an inch," or  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch = 1 foot, and the dimension may be readily scaled off the paper. The details required here are very simple, consisting of the ordinary frame-house frames for windows and doors and sheathing and siding. The roof is flat

and covered with boards and tin. I should like if some reader of the CARPENTER would figure up the quantities of stuff necessary for this little job and send them to the editor for publication; they would prove interesting and valuable with the sketches.

### What Some People Need.

More sand and less soil.  
More spine, and less spaniel.  
More Samson, and less Delilah.  
More courage, and less crawfish.  
More conscience, and less cussedness.  
More will power, and less water power.  
More independence, and less dependence.  
More self-reliance, and less self-abasement.  
More determination, and less inertness.  
More patience, and less petulance.  
More religion, and less rogue.  
More Philosophy, and less pharisaism.  
More Jesus, and less Judas.  
More wisdom, and less damphoolism.—*Railway Times.*

### Cheap Work; Cheap Prices.

It seems as though sub-contracting and piecework are getting to be a regular fad among some of the woodchoppers. Only recently a real estate firm of our city let a lot of small houses to several carpenters to build, who took the work at such low figures that they will not make \$1 a day for their labor. This is a shame to the trade and ought to be stopped immediately. Of course we cannot blame the parties having the work done—it's the men who take work at such low prices who are to blame. We, as an organization, are bitterly opposed to sub or piecework, and do not allow any of our members to take work under these conditions. There is but one remedy to put a stop to this practice, and that is for our worthy contractors to lend us a hand towards putting out of existence this sub and piecework. Let the contractors perfect an organization among themselves (as they have in nearly every city worth speaking of) and co-operate with our organizations and we will soon put a stop to all of this. Then it will give our worthy contractors a chance to put in decent figures and pay their men decent wages. Think this over, contractors, and if it meets with your approval, get together as soon as possible, the sooner the better, as the day is coming when you will be forced to be organized the same as we have for just such a purpose as this.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

### Relic of an Ancient Guild.

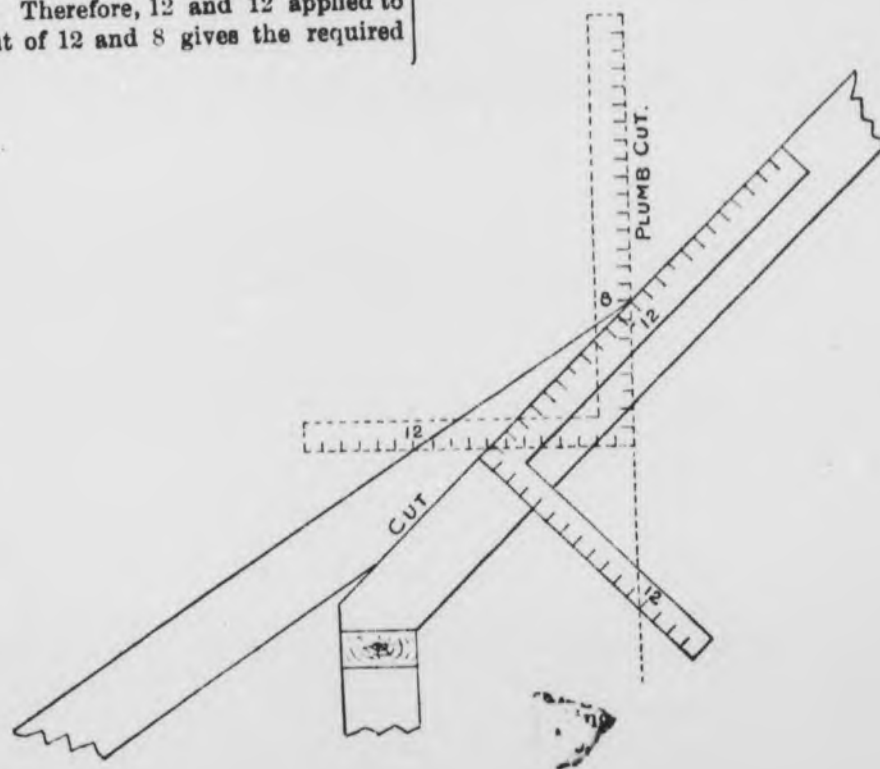
The Company of Carpenters of London, says the *English Mechanic*, have decided to devote a large proportion of their income this year to the carrying on of educational work. They have not only arranged for weekly lectures in their own hall at London Wall, and for examination in carpentry and joinery, building and sanitary construction, but also for lectures at University College and King's College, on technical subjects, as well as classes for practical instruction. At the Stratford Institute they have established a science day school, the subjects taught in which include mathematics, machine construction and drawing, building construction, geometry, chemistry, free-hand and model drawing and workshop instruction. In October and November next, an exhibition of works in wood and wood carving is to be held. This Company of Carpenters is not strictly a Trade Union; it is rather a relic of the ancient guild of carpenters.

### Adjusting One Pitch to That of Another.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Lay off the plumb cut of the lesser pitch and to the bevel thus obtained apply the square with the figures that gives the pitch it joins.

In the illustration we show a  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch joining a  $\frac{1}{4}$  pitch. 12 and 8 gives the cut for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  pitch and 12 and 12 for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  pitch. Therefore, 12 and 12 applied to the cut of 12 and 8 gives the required cut.





# THE CARPENTER

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

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P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1896.

## Four New Unions.

Charters have been granted the past month to four new Unions, viz: No. 14, Tarrytown, N. Y.; 26, Syracuse, N. Y.; 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., (Cabinet Makers,) and 105, Gibbonsville, Idaho.

Now that election is over, let us start a vigorous Trade Union campaign to strengthen our membership and profit by the "good times" they tell us are coming. We must be ready and in shape to inaugurate the eight-hour day next spring in every town where it is not now the rule for carpenters.

## As a Banker Sees It.

A New York manufacturer wrote to a banker asking his opinion of the outcome of the present labor agitation. The banker replied: "A willing slave is no more willing to have the shackles struck from his limbs than the working people are to lift a hand in behalf of their rights. Some of the leaders howl and try to arouse them. It's all wind. Nothing will come of it. One-half deride the rest, and hence will remain helpless. Look at their votes; that tells the tale. They want masters, they don't desire to be free. All we have to do is to smile on one and kick the other. The fact of the matter is they think they are helpless. It's our duty to make them believe it. An empty stomach, a naked back is our argument. This is all we need to remain masters. With all their growlings during their secret meetings, the next day they are the first to discredit their leaders who work for principle and without remuneration. The whole thing in a nutshell is, they are so cowardly they are unwilling to even vote for themselves. They realize they are slaves. Let them believe it—it pays us. We would be fools not to use them in every way to coin money out of them. Have no fear of the workingmen, they'll never disturb our mastery, for where cowardice is added to ignorance, resistance to power is impossible."

## Treading on Everybody's Corns.

There should be no intolerance in any reform organization. Every man has a right to his opinion and to express it. You have no right to impugn his motives because he does not swear by some little plan that you have had so long that it has become outlawed. His idea may be better than yours, if you take the trouble to examine. To take an idea on somebody's say-so, and then ram ahead blindly, treading on everybody's corns and damning everybody who thinks they have as much right to the road as you, may be the height of partisanship, but it is worse than idiocy.

## Important Official Circular

FROM GENERAL PRESIDENT LLOYD AND  
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER  
M'GUIRE ON THE AMEND-  
MENTS TO THE CON-  
STITUTION.

(This circular should be read by the R. S. of each local Union to the members thereof just before the Amendments now pending are voted on.)

To the Officers and Members of the U. B., Greeting.

BROTHERS:—On September 29, 1896, on the eighth day, afternoon session, of the Cleveland Convention of the U. B., the undersigned were instructed to draft a circular for consideration of the Local Unions, and therein give the principal reasons which influenced the Convention to adopt the Amendments now submitted to the Local Unions for a general vote.

## INITIATION FEE AND DUES.

The importance of a number of these Amendments should be made fully known to the members. It is beyond dispute that the strength, stability and permanence of a Trade Union rest on a well-filled treasury. Once organized on this principle, the men remain Union men, and the Union does not have to reorganize each successive year, or go to the wall in dull times, as is the case with Unions destitute of sufficient funds.

With the financial sinews of war on hand, there will be a live, wide-awake interest among the members. Then movements for better conditions can be undertaken, the work of organization can be advanced, the eight-hour day can be established, liberal trade rules with better wages can be agreed on and enforced, and added to all, a strong chain of practical benefits can be welded together, which will increase our membership and make the U. B. a permanent and exemplary power for good.

The Cigar Makers, Iron Molders, Printers, Harness Makers, Amalgamated Carpenters, Engineers, and a number of Unions, all pay more dues per month than we do. Some pay one dollar a month dues. The result is, they have been progressing in membership even during the hard times, while we have had a hard struggle to hold what we have. Now is the time, if ever, to place the U. B. on a better financial basis.

Hence the proposition of the Convention to make the initiation fee \$5.00, and the dues 75 cents per month, should be given a large vote of the members. The idea is to have no Union charge less nor more than \$5 initiation fee, so that all Unions will charge new members alike on joining—a uniform fee—and not have one Union with \$2.00 initiation fee in one city, and other Unions with \$10 to \$25, as the case may be. With the dues at 75 cents per month for Beneficial members, and 50 cents for Semi-Beneficial members all around, the Unions will all charge alike—uniform dues—and not be crippled for want of necessary funds.

## ENLARGING "THE CARPENTER."

The amendment to enlarge our official journal should be adopted, and

the charge of 35 cents per year to each member is a small amount—less than three cents per copy. For this the paper will be mailed direct to the residence or post-office address of each member, so he will get it regularly. It will be a steady monthly reminder to the members of their duty to the Order. With THE CARPENTER, 32 pages, that is, twice its present size, we can have the best and cheapest trade journal of any in the building line. We can then procure the best of talent to furnish sketches, diagrams and technical matter to make the journal worth more than thrice the price charged the members. The surplus moneys from this innovation are to be used to put Organizers out on the road to build up the Unions. Amendment No. 27, for these reasons, should be carried. It was adopted unanimously by the Convention.

## RECEIPTS OF GENERAL OFFICE ALL IN ONE FUND.

The Convention, after most careful consideration, to a man agreed that all the tax and moneys coming into the General Office should be placed in one fund. The idea is to guard against assessments on the members in case the General Fund should run out at any time, through excessive claims for funeral or disability benefits. It would likewise simplify the keeping of the accounts and the publishing of same in our journal, as well as make it easier in the audit of the books. Amendment No. 12 is very desirable, and should pass.

## A PAID GENERAL PRESIDENT.

This change was favored by General President Trenor, at the Indianapolis Convention, two years ago; and at the Cleveland Convention, this year, it was recommended by General President Owens. There are a number of excellent arguments in behalf of the plan. He can take the field as an organizer and lecturer, and have general charge of the work of organizing, and handle all strikes and lockouts of a general character. He can pass on all by-laws, trade rules, questions of laws, grievances and appeals, preside at meetings of the G. E. B., and have active charge of the entire organization.

## MILEAGE OF DELEGATES.

The amendment to Section 11 provides for paying mileage of delegates from the general fund, to be made good by a pro-rata assessment on the members. The idea is to get representatives to our General Conventions from each and every Local Union, no matter how far distant it may be from the city where the Convention is held. Several

trade organizations now have this law. It cost the Cigar Makers \$28,500 mileage and time for the delegates to their Convention in Detroit this year. It cost the Iron Molders a similar sum last year, and it would cost us equally as much. This would be a tax of fully one dollar on each member every two years to cover this item of mileage. Still, the entire organization would be represented.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

Amendment 16 should be adopted. It does away with the law requiring the F. S. shall send a notice to a member two months in arrears. It is proposed instead that the card of membership issued by the G. S.-T. shall have a contract clause thereon, waiving such notice, and holding a member to watch his card, so to not get three months in arrears. Under the present law, if the F. S. fails to notify a member in arrears, and a claim on the General Office arises, the claim must be paid, notwithstanding the member is in arrears, just because of default of the F. S. to notify. There is also a good deal of contention very often between the F. S. and members who deny notice was sent, or claim it was never received.

## SUITS AT LAW.—NOTICES OF ACCIDENT.

Amendments 21 and 22 are both very desirable to protect the General Office from unfair suits at law from members, before final appeal to the Convention, and to protect us against the constantly increasing number of all kinds of disability claims which are pouring in of late to the General Office. Other societies and companies provide a limit of time in which such claims shall be presented, and why should not we do so?

## NO CHARGES FOR WORKING CARD.

The amendment to Section 114 is a good one. It does away with the unfair charge for a working card, which recently made so much trouble between our New York and Brooklyn members. A member who is working in a neighboring town, from which he returns home daily, should not have to pay for a working card, while other Carpenters' societies in those cities, rivals of ours, do not make such charge on their members.

We now submit the foregoing circular to the consideration of our members, trusting it may be helpful to them in determining the general vote, at least, on all the principal amendments submitted by the Cleveland Convention.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY LLOYD,

General President.

P. J. McGuire,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

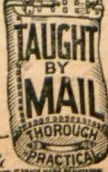
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OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
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General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. Cattermull, 1013 186th st., Chicago, Ill.

S. J. Kent, 2045 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia way, Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 1010 Rusk ave., Houston, Tex.

## Call For Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

HEADQUARTERS, DE SOTO BLOCK,  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 29, 1896

To Affiliated Unions, Greeting:  
FELLOW WORKMEN—



In compliance with our laws, you are hereby respectfully notified that the Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Odd Fellows' Temple, corner Seventh and Elm streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday morning, December 14, 1896, and will begin its sessions

at 10 o'clock on said date, and continue until the business of said Convention will have been concluded.

In issuing this call to our affiliated Unions, we are prompted to call attention to the emergency and necessity of full and complete representation by all who are entitled thereto. As we often justly complain of the lack of interest manifested by some of our members in our local bodies, their failure to attend the meetings, their failure to share the burdens and responsibilities of the legislation of our movement and their consequent indifference thereafter, and possibly their antagonism, so with a number of Unions affiliated, they fail to send delegates and then possibly complain at the legislation. They are unwilling to bear part of the burden of expense incurred in sending a delegate, and consequently desire immunity from the responsibility of the legislation of the delegates to the Conventions chosen by their respective Unions.

We entertain the earnest hope that the Cincinnati Convention will prove a new departure, and that all Unions which can bear the financial burden, or can make even the temporary sacrifice, will be represented. Certainly the conditions of the wage-earners of our country are such as should prompt us to devise the best ways and means by which they may become the larger sharers in the product of their labor. Surely the progress made along the lines of economic and social reform is not such as to lull ourselves or our fellow-workers into a fancied security of an industrial elysium.

The wrongs attending our chaotic economic environments are yet with us. The cruelty and suffering borne by the young and the old, men and women, the strong and the weak, are still manifestly in evidence. The law makers and their executors, as well as law expounders, have not given that generous or fair con-

sideration to labor's demands as are commensurate with the ever-changing scenes on the tragic panorama of our industrial and commercial life.

Many may entertain views and advocate theories as to the best means by which every vestige of human injustice may be obliterated forever from our every-day life. Yet all who really think and all who sincerely strive to attain industrial freedom agree that the best results have been achieved and the best hopes for future success can and will be secured by and through the Trade Unions, federated in a compact, comprehensive movement where the sovereignty of the member shall be the safeguarded as the last rock of resistance to tyranny within or without.

Such an organization is the American Federation of Labor, where, at its Conventions, is voiced the true and untrammelled sentiments and demands of the wage-workers of our land. To participate in the deliberations at its Conventions is not only an honor and a privilege, but it is also the duty of our fellow-workers. To take counsel with each other, to recount the struggles of the past and plan wisely for our future campaigns, so that errors may be avoided and tangible successes attained for our fellow-toilers, is part of the duties which we owe to each other, and which are now only possible on that freest of all forums—the floor of the American Federation of Labor.

The basis of representation in the Convention is: From National or International Unions, for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 members or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Local, Trade or Federal Labor Unions, State Federations, Central Labor Unions, Trade Assemblies or Trade Councils, one delegate each.

Each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members, or major fraction thereof, he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

Earnestly and urgently appealing to all affiliated organizations to be fully represented at the Cincinnati Convention in the hope that it may mark an eventful epoch in the onward march of our movement for the great cause of labor, we have the honor to remain,

Yours fraternally,

SAML. GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

P. J. McGuire, 1st Vice-President.

JAMES DUNCAN, 2d Vice-President.

JAMES O'CONNELL, 3d Vice-President.

M. M. GARLAND, 4th Vice-President.

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.

AUG. McCRAITH, Secretary.

## The Reason Why.

The reason that radical reformers who devote their time to "the cause of progress and co-operation," dislike President Gompers is because he has said that a member of a Trades Union should have absolute control over his own political convictions; that the American Federation of Labor was made up of Trades Unions which welcomed all workmen of moral character to their ranks, be they Democrats, Republicans, Populists, Socialists, Prohibitionists or single taxers; that the American Federation of Labor did not propose to deliver the Trades Unions of the country into the hands of any political party.

The reformers should be willing to exert themselves in behalf of a reform organization and cease their war on Trades Unions, which have never claimed to do more than to advance wages, shorten hours of labor, and exact justice from employers.—*Locomotive Firemen's Magazine.*

## Lumping, Its Evils and Results.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



HE fall of the flat building which occurred at No. 1078 Madison avenue, New York City, and the condemnation of the "lumping" system which occasioned it by the coroner's jury, has prompted

me to write a review of this practice which is prevalent and detrimental to good construction and a hindrance to good workmen.

Here is the clause in the verdict rendered by the jury which was entirely composed of skilled and experienced architects and builders, "We condemn the lumping system of doing work which prevailed at this building, as this method is almost prohibitive to the performance of good work." In this case the lumping was confined to stone work which was defective and unsafe, but let us consider how the lumping system affects carpenters' work and how injurious it is to successful and permanent workmanship.

It is now the custom among speculative builders, to let out all the separate details of the construction as stonework, brickwork, framing, plastering, trimming, painting, to separate contractors or lumpers, who give each a figure to perform the skilled labor, the owner or general builder supplying the materials. Especially is this the case with framing and trimming, flooring and other wood details, thus relieving themselves of the trouble and responsibility. It is to be regretted that so many mechanics are to be found who will undertake such contracts, acting under the erroneous impression that more money is to be gained this way than by working by the day, and they, without consideration or forethought, enter into obligations to do the work, forgetting that, in these hard times and with prices so close and competition so keen, it is impossible to make a profit on work. First-class and reputable builders will go so far as to say that there is little or no profit left in the new work except that of a very high character, as sub contracting has rendered it impossible for them to hire men directly and they are obliged, for their own protection, to employ subcontractors. Subcontractors, as a rule, having taken a contract cheaply must, as a sequence, employ cheap men or boys to do the work and the result is the workmanship is poor and being insufficient, it must, at an early date, require redoing.

Let us look at a few details of the system. Architect's specifications usually state "that all the labor is to be done in a workmanlike manner and to the entire satisfaction of the architect or owner, as the case may be," but this clause is evaded in speculative work. If the building be not supervised by a superintendent or architect, or more frequently the builder, having no personal knowledge of construction, bosses it himself, then the lumper has full scope to rush the work along, without being careful enough to do a permanent and mechanical job.

How easy it is to trace from this procedure the numerous, ill fitting doors, sashes and other details, which are found every day in our new houses, and who can blame a buyer for complaining against a system which entails on him an outlay and which he possibly never anticipated.

The worst results of the system, however, are seen in such ways as poor joints, open mitres, bad scribing, doors not fitting, sash loose, creaky boards in floors, stuff not thoroughly nailed, screws driven home with the hammer and not with the screw-driver as they should be, and other

like lumper's tricks which save time but leave the work simply slop and botch work and not joiner's work. I must state, however, that in many cases builders and architects, having experienced the necessity and expense of many repairs, are awakening to the realization of the uselessness of such botch work and discriminating against it and architects will no longer permit as it injures their reputations and takes away their practice, and all carpenters should do likewise. I have frequently listened to men stating they can lay so many squares of sheathing or siding, nail on so many shingles, hang so many doors, etc., in a day, more than their fellows, and I have invariably found that should they prove their statements their work was faulty and deficient in many respects. Mechanical movements take time and to be thorough must be deliberate and accurate. I have a full knowledge of the value of time, but to me it seems time lost to slight work.

## Useful Knowledge.

According to careful calculation, 1,000 laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails will put them on. Eight bushels of good lime, fifteen bushels of sand, one bushel of hair, make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards. A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall. One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of nails fastens them on. One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface, because of the lap in the siding and the matching of the floor. Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

## Built on Jacks.

AN ARRANGEMENT BY WHICH A BUILDING MAY BE RAISED OR LOWERED.

An entirely new feature of engineering has been applied to the new 25 story building, which has been reared 307 feet above the pavement at Broadway and Ann street, New York. The structure will be constructed on hydraulic jacks which will permit of the building being raised or lowered. This is to overcome the dangers of uneven settling, which always takes place, and should the building sink lower at one part than another the jacks supporting that part of the building may be raised and the structure kept perfectly straight or level. This building, instead of being founded on solid rocks, will rest on concrete beds and rolled iron beams planted in the wet sand.

Forty-seven steel uprights, placed at regular intervals over an area of 6,500 square feet, support the entire weight of the St. Paul building. It is under these uprights that the mechanism is being introduced which will alter the level of the building at any time during its construction, or even after the whole of its material has been placed in position.

The person who is fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of the foundations of the St. Paul building as they at present stand will notice at the foot of each of these columns a support consisting of rolled steel sections, united at an angle. Between this conical support and the base of each column are inserted half a dozen steel plates. It is the removal or insertion of these plates which will alter the height of the building, either raising or lowering it.

In the case of the St. Paul building the second steel compartment will be actually under the supporting columns of the structure. The jacks will be moveable, and while the work of raising the building will doubtless be done by a number of men working together, it will still be possible for a single man to perform the operation alone. The building will weigh 30,000,000 pounds.



## A Plea for Shorter Hours.

In the world there's need for labor—  
Useful efforts fair and true:  
Work is good, so let us share it,  
Mine for me and yours for you:  
Rich or poor, let's have no shirkers,  
Make a world of fellow-workers.

Through the world there's need for leisure,  
Time to think in, time to pray;  
Time for winning health and pleasure,  
Time for wiping griefs away.  
Share the spare time, nor abuse it,  
Teach each other how to use it.

You who slave make others idle;  
Thus you work a double ill—  
You are sweated, they are starving,  
They bind you upon the mill.  
Share the work! Rich idlers ride you,  
Whipless, soon they'll work beside you.  
Rich nor poor, they'll be no shirkers,  
But a world of happy workers.

*Railway Review.*

## Trifling With Truth.



ALTHOUGH we are writing this in the middle of October, 1896, we are not in the least excited about the result of our next elections, on November 3d. We know that after that date large numbers of our brethren shall lie flat and crushed over our three million square miles' battlefield, and many more shall be wild with joy. Yet, the sun shall rise and set all the same, for the benefit of every one of us. God's laws shall continue to operate with that universality of causes and effects, the aim of which is to diffuse joy among men and nations in so far as they may see fit to obey those laws, or to punish them in proportion to their disobedience. Are we sure that we have discussed anything fundamental in the last three or four months? We have had brilliant minds enough on both sides, with lots of figures, and facts, and rhetoric; but what about logic, clear and precise, giving us some intimate connections between facts and figures on one side, and ethical conceptions on the other? Have we had much of that? The writer has not seen it, and he has quietly read pretty near all that has been said and written in the principal papers of the land. We have heard enough about national honor and good wages, because paid in honest money, every dollar being worth 100 cents; and not to increase prices for the sake of our dear laboring men; and not to pay debts with 50-cent dollars; and not to let the savings of the poor people dwindle down to one half of their present value; and so on, until the average worker of this nation of ours has been made to believe that the whole universe would go to pieces if we dared to make any change in the monetary system of the last twenty years, during which we have had the greatest wave of discontent that was ever developed on earth in any one century put together.

Good wages, honest money, national honor—how can we have any such blessings as they pretend, when we have not yet taught men about discriminating between laws of righteousness and laws of sin, and so as long as nations stick to the latter and repudiate the former? The mere possibility of a rise in prices coinciding with a fall in wages, what does that prove but the vilest laws possible at the foundations of all our national life? Because prices would be made by the workers who produce everything, if the workers had any rights above that of begging for labor. That is just as plain as anything can be. Therefore, some power far higher than that of labor makes prices and wages, without consulting labor on the subject.

And what about the value of the dollar, who fixes that? What power determines whether the dollar shall be worth 100 cents or 50 cents, or any other number of cents? And who shall cut down the savings of the poor to one-half, while letting the savings of the rich remain untouched? And what are savings? Are they money? Of course not. They are improved lands, buildings, machinery, stock, merchandise, etc. How can any change in the money unit destroy half of those lands and buildings, and merchandise, etc.? Don't you see how human intelligence can mix truth and error, figures and facts, and make black look white, or white look black, until the working masses are driven half crazy and don't know where they stand? And they are not the only ones in that predicament, either. About nine-tenths of our college graduates, including wise ministers, eminent lawyers and such kind of people, are just as puzzled as the poorest shoemaker in the land on economic subjects.

One of the two. Either truth has been made extremely complicated by God himself, from whom all truth must come, or else educated men themselves complicate truth. We prefer to choose the latter horn of the dilemma. But why do they complicate truth? Because all our educational methods rest on selfish principles. Can anybody give us any better reason? Our political battle of 1896 shall stand, in the history of humanity, as one of the most vivid illustrations of our intensely materialistic education, by which the *Ego* can only see itself, and is unable to rise into the noble realm of truth for purposes of universal good. What else can we think on the subject, when we seem to give to money the power to subvert the whole order of the universe? Would that be the case if we simply gave to money its only natural power, that of exchanging labor products? But that is just what we don't want to do. We wish to have the same kind of money that all heathen civilizations had, with the peculiarity that, under our modern improvements, that kind of money becomes more powerful for evil than ever. Let us explain that as briefly as possible.

As long as the workers of nations could not produce much, because working with plain hand tools, the average man willing to do something useful was highly necessary to the whole social compact, so much so that we took the trouble of going far away to buy men and bring them over, at some expense, to help us produce the wealth we needed. Would that pay us now? of course not. Don't you see that we have already more men than we need, to produce all that we want, a few of us? We can even afford to restrict production by restricting the land supply in actual use, by letting more and more land idle although situated where it would be very useful to all production. Please, now, connect this with the simple fact that is through money that land is bought for gambling and monopoly purposes. If land could only be controlled when in actual use, for full production, then it would not pay to gamble in land, and so it would not pay to restrict production, when capital would have to employ all men willing to work. Money, now, has, therefore, far more power for evil than in the old times, when plain tools made it necessary for capital to employ all men and so have production enough to go around.

By the laws of God in nature, every so-called advance in civilization shall intensify the evils of humanity, as long as the latter wants to simply advance in material forms, while neglecting all ethical law, all justice, all honesty in social relations. The more wealth we can produce, the greater the curse that wealth shall be to us, as long as we don't

see fit to live on earth like real brothers, the children of the same Father in heaven.

Apply that to the money question. All kinds of money is bound to be an abomination to this nation of ours, as long as money has the power to control our land supply, our franchises, our monopolies in all production, transportation and commerce. Every additional law of privilege through national, state or municipal legislation gives to money a greater and greater power for evil independent of its quantity and quality. The money question can only be solved through the suppression of all monopolistic laws, to be replaced by laws of—Equal Rights! Nothing short of that shall save modern nations from destruction.

JOSE GROB.

## What the A. F. of L. Has Done.

Since our connection with the American Federation of Labor we have organized about twenty-five new lodges and reorganized about thirty others. We have succeeded largely of late in the eastern cities, where previously we always experienced difficulty in gaining a foothold. This I attribute in a great measure to the assistance we have received from this organization. Never before in our history have we been in so sound a condition, both financially and numerically.—*Geo. Preston, Secretary Association of Machinists.*

## Stop Piling Fuel on the Flames.

Unless justice prevails some day, greed will not be able to defend what it filches from suffering man. "One man will not be suffered to enjoy without producing what another produces without enjoying." Some day it will become necessary to throw down the barriers that greed has thrown around the products of nature. Some day the hungry who are held back by the terror of the laws enacted to protect the accumulation of greed, will overcome this terror, and then the sacking of Rome, with its accompanying rapine, will be undone. Let intelligent men work to avert such a calamity by using the ballot intelligently and conservatively, to change the present order, before human passions and wants drive men beyond control, and pull down in a common ruin this great government. Stop piling fuel and throwing oil on the flames of an outraged and well-nigh desperate popular sentiment.—*National Unionist.*

## Like Jackals at a Feast.

Do you want to know how cheap men are? Then hang out a sign "Men wanted" on any street in any city and see the swarm of ragged, hungry men who will gather around it like jackals to a feast, offering themselves to do any work, no matter how vile, dangerous or dishonest—only asking for enough food to keep them from starving. Could any slave-owner have secured services so cheap? Could he have put out such a sign and filled his cotton-field? Did the black man have to beg for masters? No! Able-bodied slaves were sought and brought a price besides the cost of house, food, clothing and care of family. Even babies were estimated at \$100 each, and cost and care of raising. Is it so to-day with white babies? Are they cared for? Were ever slave babies murdered because mothers could not keep them? O! wage-earners of America, can you not see that your condition is worse than chattel-slavery, that there must be something wrong with the system that forces you to be worse than slaves? Learn even now that your only hope lies in organization, agitation and education.—*Paterson Labor Standard.*

## The Age of Steel.

This is the age of steel in building, but will it be perpetuated?—that is the question. Whether our twenty-story steel cages, veneered with clay in some form, can stand the climatic changes which the seasons bring in our latitude, is a problem that time alone can solve. That steel will rust more readily than any other form of iron is well known, but whether the protection given it in modern building construction is absolute or only partial is yet to be determined. Experts differ widely in their opinions. Some think that the best protected steel structures in New York city will show symptoms of decay in less than two decades, and will be tottering ruins before half a century, but there is no more scientific demonstration of this theory than there is of that of those who assert that first-class steel construction will outlive the everlasting hills. It is a case of waiting with patience until the course of time is ready to give the solution. Meanwhile we hope to hear of some legislation which will keep the new buildings from shutting out all the light of the sun and making damp, unwholesome canons of our city streets.

## Civilization and Progress Dependent on the Prosperity of the People.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, one of the leading authors of Europe, who recently visited this country, said to an interviewer: "Civilization must be judged not by the splendor of your Rothschilds, your Vanderbilts and your Astors, but by the average intelligence, comfort and well-being of the great people itself, in field, in mine and in factory. The progress of civilization is to be gauged by the admission of an ever larger and larger proportion of the population to that degree of prosperity which will allow them to live decent—laborious but yet comfortable—lives, and not to be crushed into mere soulless machines of toil. I am so constituted that I must sympathize with the under dog. It is the many who toil and starve and suffer whose lot I have at heart; it is the poor, the small, who cannot rise and assert their rights—it is those I love; and I believe that the country is the strongest, the greatest, and the most civilized which is covered with millions of modest but contented homes; not that in which the splendor of a few hundred palaces is supported by the wretchedness of a million hovels."

## Initiative and Referendum.

The system of the initiative and obligatory referendum is one of the greatest and should be made the foremost reform movement of the day. Its application to all governmental affairs would bring about a spirit of self-reliance and contentment that is impossible of achievement under the representative form of government which has become so corrupt that it is a positive menace to the future state and our republican institutions. The system would at once do away with corrupt politics and "boodle" politicians; it would prevent the shameless sale and purchase of valuable franchises, and laws that are now passed in the interests of corporations and the classes, regardless of and against the masses; and it is an educational measure that should not be underestimated.

The representative and one-man-veto-power system is but a step removed from the monarchical form of government, and is frightfully abused, besides having outgrown itself. It should be augmented by the initiative and obligatory referendum.—*Cigar Maker's Journal.*



## Permanent and Growing Trade Unions.

BY A. STRASSER.



JUST one of the most important problems which confronts the majority of Trade Unions is the adoption of a system which will secure a growing and permanent membership. The solution of this problem is the pressing need of the hour; upon its success depends the future welfare of the working classes.

The past history of the Trade Union movement was marked by ups and downs, by rapid increase of membership in times of prosperity and by losses in times of depression. The periodical increase and decrease of membership affected to a large extent the rate of wages, hours of labor and other conditions. Wages increased and hours were reduced during favorable seasons. In many instances these advantages were lost during subsequent periods of depression. The financial and industrial panic of 1873, and the stagnation that continued till 1877, was a sad lesson in this respect. It was an era of low wages, long hours and scarcity of employment. Organization reached the lowest point; barely 50,000 could be mustered all over the country. The majority of national and international Trade Unions had ceased to exist; the remaining ones were in a deplorable and crippled condition, mere skeletons and shadows of their former existence. It took years of effort and hard work to reorganize, to restore lost confidence and to regain the wages and hours of labor that prevailed prior to 1873 in some trades.

The losses sustained by the working classes in wages alone during the period of disorganization, if it were possible to compute at the present time, would amount to at least \$2,000,000,000.

The financial and industrial depression of the last three years is another severe lesson to those Unions that failed to profit by past experience. It is needless to make statements, the facts are still fresh in the memory of the leaders and of the rank and file. It is simply a repetition of past history in a modified form, due to a change in conditions.

To profit by past experiences is the duty of the hour. What are the lessons of the past?

The Trade Unions, both in England and in the United States, paying their members out of work, strike, traveling, superannuation, sick and death benefits, hold their members intact. They are not affected in the same degree by periods of depression as the Unions which do not pay these benefits. At the first signs of a revival of trade, they are ready to take advantage of the situation by demanding an increase of wages or a reduction of the hours of labor. They usually possess the financial strength to maintain it.

The Trade Unions built on old lines for trade purposes only, cannot accumulate a large fund. They cannot hold their membership intact because the average Union man will not contribute, unless the amount is returned to him, from time to time, in the shape of benefits.

The want of steady employment, caused by the fluctuations of trade and the inability to earn wages, endangers the existence of his family. Old age and sickness make his condition still more helpless. He is anxious to obtain some assistance and protection in the hour of need. The

Union must come to his rescue. It must protect him against want and degradation and help to maintain his manhood. The more numerous the benefits the stronger will be his attachment to the Union. This insurance, guaranteed by a permanent reserve fund, will make him a permanent and faithful member, thus insuring a permanent and growing membership. This will make the Trade Unions the sheet anchor in times of distress, the hope of present and future generations. The time now wasted in a continuous campaign of reorganization can then be utilized in a different direction and for more useful purposes.

## Trade Unions and Politics.

THEY EDUCATE MEMBERS TO WELCOME SOCIAL REFORMS.



ANY working people and all reformers fail to distinguish the difference between the objects of a Trade Union and a political labor organization. They cannot comprehend, says the *Labor Tribune*, what independence in politics means. A Trade Union is organized and maintained for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the worker on industrial lines. It secures a reduction of working hours, the highest possible wage and working rules which protect the worker.

A Trade Union encourages its members to desert party lines and combine in voting for friends and measures regardless of partisan influence. It makes no fight against any one on account of political or religious convictions. If a man chooses to be a socialist, this fact does not prejudice his membership; if he believes that a high tariff is a protection to workingmen he is honored for his honest convictions, and if he believes that workingmen receive none of the benefits of a high tariff, he is just as eligible for membership. A Trade Union educates members to welcome social reforms, from whatever source they may come.

With the political labor organization it is different. No man is master of his own mind; he must believe as the "leader" believes, or is a "traitor to organized labor." Whatever "ism" may be the fad is the only shrine at which a member may worship. If it is "greenbacks," "single tax," "government ownership" or any other especial policy that the particular political labor organization may espouse, a member is a renegade who questions the teachings of this particular school.

The Trade Unions welcome all of these and implore them not to ruin industrial conditions by bickering over economic questions. There is no reason why working people should not all belong to one political party, but there are good reasons why this political labor party should not attempt to masquerade as a Trade Union.—*Granite Cutters' Journal*.

THE overshadowing curse of America to-day is the monopolist. He puts his hand on every bushel of wheat, every sack of flour and every ton of coal, and not a man, woman or child but feels the touch of this money despotism. He controls nominations and elections.—*Rev. T. De Witt Talmage*.

## Why We Unite.

A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.



WE unite because we must. It is not a matter of sentiment, or charity; it is one of business. True, the blood tingles on beholding the brutalities of our industrial chaos, but while this is an incentive, it is not the foundation of our Trade Unionism. We are Trade Unionists because there is no other agency that will secure for us good wages, a short workday, partial independence in the present, and, sometime, we hope, complete.

No other agency! A bold statement. Can we prove it?

*Problem: To secure the product of our labor.*

Not a school of economic thought, and there are many, but acknowledges the necessity of union to attain as well as union to hold when attained. One individual cannot lift ten hundred weight; ten individuals can do so with ease. History avouches it. All evidence and experience make the claim of unity axiomatic.

In this instance, then, a union of what? Of all classes? Landlords, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, merchants, wage-workers, such as make up a political party? No; the first two exploit us—we cannot unite with them. The third is a tool of patronage, on sale; he will "tear a passion to rags" for pelf,—him, too, we must exclude. The fourth and fifth, fellow-sufferers of ours, with them we would combine against the first; but they will not. They think they can get more by keeping us, their patrons, down. Are we left, then, to unite with our fellow-wageworkers?

But wait! We overlook the professions—ministers, physicians, scholars, editors. Capable men! Intelligent, conversant, select! But, with creditable exceptions, lukewarm followers; not leaders. Men of bottled opinions.

So,—wageworkers! And they? Robbed, deceived, damned! Scoffed at, shot at, jailed! Unanimous, of course? Men of similar ideas, purposes and means? Hardly. Rather, men of vastly different ideas, purposes and means, to be similarized in action. Men—progressive, tardy, commanding, resisting, liberal, dogmatic, heretical, orthodox, selfish, radical, conservative. Opinions, all shades. A union of "all sorts and conditions of men."

Manifestly, it is impossible to unite these on any composite program. As well talk of an equilibrium of faculties, as Andrews puts it, despite the law of individuality. Impossible in any event but for—self interest. The powerful lever of mutual want, the product of their labor. There is no diversity of opinion on this. To secure it they will combine on certain methods within certain limits. Such methods must necessarily be simple, and the limits narrow, but not incapable of expansion. They will not be as narrow as the narrowest, nor as broad as the broadest. They will be average, with an upward tendency, due to the education which must follow exchange of ideas and contact. The standard will be continually advanced by the dishonest yielding to the honest, in deference to that natural law, the sense of right; the enlightened will elevate the ignorant; the bark of the radical, answered by the growl of the conservative, will modify both; the arbitrary, the resisting, heretic and orthodox, will temporize, agree or disagree on cherished views and work on

common ground. Any attempt to overstep this limit by force will result in lukewarmness, will break the bond of union. Conscience will go on strike.

(It is safe to say that had it been possible to enforce all the resolutions adopted by the Trade Union we would have "all sorts and conditions" of organizations. As it is, the individual is partly contented by his protest.)

The maximum of organization, of "Universal variety in unity," can only be secured by the minimum of coercion; and no matter what the organization may be, it can accomplish but little without numerical strength. The mass will rule despite tangents. Such is the liberty of society. That is not progress which breaks from the mass because of its tardiness. It may be magnificent, courageous, but it is not war. Sooner or later the retreat must be made. The folly of such is apexed when they attack the masses of their fellow-sufferers, as do some anarchists, state socialists and others. The most they can do is to disrupt, defeat union, and then later, when wiser and exploded, get off the Union track, or back into the fold and teach, if their foolhardiness has not discounted their usefulness. This ability to break should only be exercised when coercion is attempted.

So, then, we must have union, which must be numerically strong, which must be of average desire, and which will be educational, flexible and hence progressive. Such is the highest form of organization that man can achieve, built upon common ground, along which its pathway must be traced; and such is the—Trade Union.

We will secure the product of our labor by the progressive Trade Union.

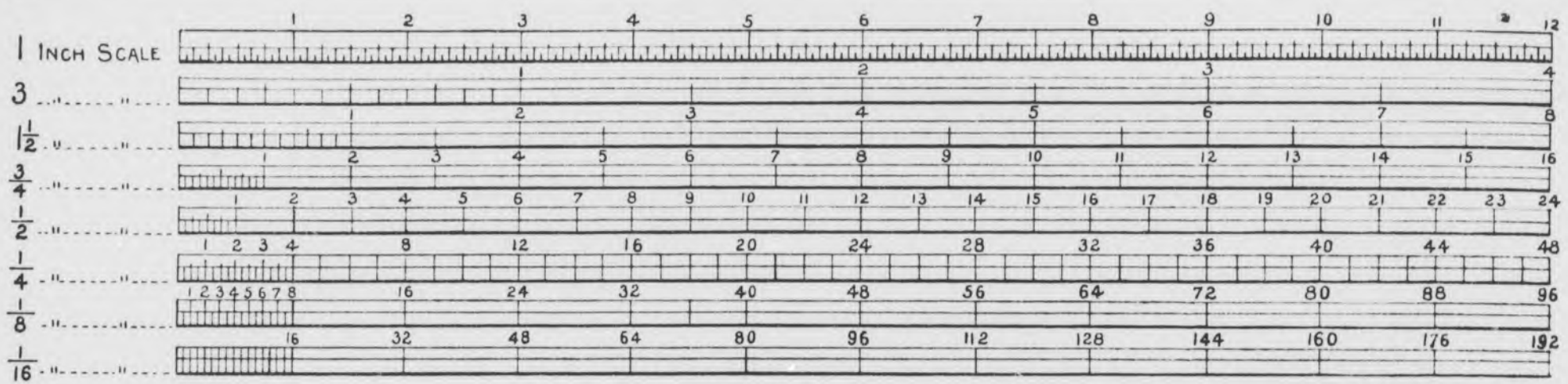
Trade Unions are progressive? Yes; both progressive and slow. Slow because they have the mass to educate, and progressive because of their education. During the past decade the Trade Union has found "common ground" upon many new ideas. Whether they are all correct or not we will not now discuss. Suffice it to say, they evidence flexibility, expansion and the progressive tendency. Such are: nationalization of what are thought to be inevitable monopolies, mines, railroads, telephones, telegraph; municipalization of street cars, light, water; abolition of land monopoly; abolition of money monopoly; direct legislation; Australian ballot, and others. All of these has the Trade Union endorsed and advocated, showing conclusively its limits are not fixed, and that it is ready—must adopt that which is acceptable to its members. Its present aims and methods are well known; it will adopt others just as soon as the education it so widely disseminates levels down the hills and fills up the gaps in the minds of its members. Its possibilities are bounded only by lack of knowledge and the non unionist. No criticism of the Trade Union can be made that does not apply to the whole working class. When the time arrives that results can be achieved by new methods, they will not be new to the Trade Union.

And this is why we unite.

## Not Drawn From Capital.

Wages are not drawn from capital, but are produced by the labor for which they are received. This is clear where the laborer works for himself and gets his wages in his product, or where he works for another, but takes his pay in part of what he has produced. It is no less true where the wages are paid by an employer in money, for the laborer adds to his employer's stock of wealth before he receives his wages.





## Scales.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The scales here presented are (save the fractional divisions) a reproduction of those to be found on the triangular scale used by architects and are here given in connection with the standard foot-rule divided in sixteenths.

For elevations and floor plans the  $\frac{1}{4}$  scale is generally used, meaning  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch to the foot and is in reality 1-48 full size, but it is sometimes necessary on account of the size of the building to use the  $\frac{1}{2}$  scale, i. e., 8 feet to 1 inch or 1-96 full size, or if the 1-16 scale is used the drawing would be 1-192 full size.

The other scales here illustrated are generally used for reduced detail drawings.

The 3-inch scale being  $\frac{1}{4}$  full-size, quarters represent the inches, and the eighths and sixteenths the half and quarter inches, respectively.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch scale being  $\frac{1}{2}$  full size, the eighths and sixteenths represent the inches and half inches, respectively.

The  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch scale being 1-16 full size, the sixteenth divisions represent the inches.

The  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch scale being 1-24 full size, the eighths represent three inches and the sixteenths one and one-half inches.

## Practical Hints to Carpenters.

A very simple way to level up on uneven ground is as follows:—In any place at the highest part of the site for the proposed house, drive three strong stakes about 2 feet apart and to the outside of the stakes nail three strips of  $\frac{1}{4}$  pine with a straight upper edge, taking care to keep them exactly level, which may be done with an ordinary carpenter's spirit-level. By using a rod and pencil, one man holding the rod, a second man can determine the exact level height by sighting across the strips with his eye.

As it is usually the carpenter's duty to set the window and door frames on brick buildings, I would like to impress on all the necessity for care in setting them properly. They should be level on the sill, and if the stone sill be out of level it should be shimmed up, anyway, till the sill of the frame is level. If the braces be not removed from the frames and they are put together square and the sills are level, then the stiles and casings must necessarily be plumb, but the faces on the outside must be plumbed and the frames properly braced to the beams to keep plumb, so that the bricklayers may build the reveals plumb and straight. This is very important, because nothing looks so bad as windows out of plumb.

The old slave was sold as "chattel," willing or unwilling. The new slave sells himself, and seemingly with as much alacrity as if moved by the power of a foreclosure of mortgage. He will probably arise some day and loosen the shackles which hold him down.—*Typographical Journal*.

## Haste not always Speed.

Whatever heights we essay to climb, whatever advances we strive to make, must be over ground whose stability we have tested as we go. Our past experience is evidence of this. However inadequate our wage system is, we must by natural growth supplant it with a better one. To remove a king, and overturn an autocratic form of government, it is necessary to prepare for the establishment of another, or else chaos and disorder, much worse than the evil removed, will prevail.

When labor realizes its strength through intelligent organization and makes proper use of it, it can eventually dictate the just conditions under which it shall labor, and, what is more, be in a position to carry them out, by organizing a higher system of industry to supplant our present wage slavery.

This is all possible through the Trade Unions, the natural and primary means of uniting the workers for their common interest. Let no one term the Trade Union movement narrow. Its present path may be narrow, but it leads to fields as broad as the earth itself.—*The Garment Worker*.

## Good Words for Labor Organizations.



OW many ask the question "Would not mechanics and laborers be better off if no labor organizations existed?" There would be no heavy dues to pay, and strikes or lockouts would be fewer and far between, and the employe and employer would perhaps be on better terms. They would not. At the present time it is utterly impossible for a mechanic or laboring man to obtain living wages unless he belongs to an organization. The large majority of the members of a labor organization are not there simply because of their love for it. Oh, no! They are members because they earn better wages and work shorter hours than those on the outside. The selfishness of large corporations and firms forces men and women to organize. Corporations are utterly devoid of human sympathy. They would prefer their employes to be common serfs, subject to them only, and afraid to say their souls were their own. This state of affairs would exist if there were no labor organizations. Men of families could not earn enough to properly educate their children, and they in turn would grow up ignorant and vicious. The labor organizations of to-day are a credit to the world. We could not get along without them.

The average labor organization of to-day feeds the hungry, clothes the naked and buries the dead, besides giving the widow a few dollars. Millions of dollars are annually paid for sick and death benefits in labor organizations. Many bodies have erected homes for their poor

and sick. Could this be done if there was no organization? Certainly not. The poor house and the pauper's grave would be the result without Unions.

The labor organizations not only regulate their own rates, but they also assist the manufacturer and business man in regulating theirs, for when an organization of working men or women establishes a rate of wages the employer knows exactly what his neighbor pays his help, and he can rest assured he is not paying more wages to his employes than his competitors in business. Then again, the best class of mechanics and laborers are to be found in the trade and labor organizations. The most intelligent wage-earner is he or she who regularly attends the meetings of their respective Unions. They are institutions of learning. Some of the best orators of our day come from the ranks of organized labor. And so it will continue to be until the end of time.

The wages of the mechanic or laborer is reasonable when compared with the professions. A young man learns to be a doctor in from three to five years, and when he graduates and enters business for himself his salary is double that of a good mechanic who had to serve four or five years at his trade, and then accepts only living wages. There is very little difference in the amount of brain strain between the good mechanic and the member of some of the professions.

Trades Unions may make mistakes at times, but they are not exceptions. The wage-earner of to-day can't get along without them, and the country is better off with them. The labor organizations are a part of this great republic. And they will live and prosper as long as the republic.—*Every Saturday*.

## More Fact than Fancy.

THE lowest paid labor is the dearest in the end.

THE shorter the hours the better the pay for the labor.

A BOYCOTT, to be respected, must have some of the elements of success.

WHEN you reflect that labor is not getting its just proportion of production, do you ever consider whose fault it is? Is it the fault of the many or the few?—*Ex.*

A GREAT many men go a fishing without the right sort of bait.

ROCKEFELLER claims to be a holy man because he is everlastingly boring holes.

THE distance between a healer and a heeler is at least a foot.

IN a time now far away, the Athenians learned that true liberty consisted in "Justice and reason."

IT is generally the man who has the least to complain about that does the most kicking.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who made headway in spite of poverty, in a speech delivered in 1860, said: "Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point at which the workingman may stop."

## The Song of the Slave.

I sing the song of the million,  
I voice the cry of the slave;  
My sight is dim of the cradle,  
My vision grows of the grave.

I've struggled with toil and with sorrow  
And never kind word was mine;  
All wealth have I created—  
While not so well sheltered as mine!

But I was blind—not yet awakened—  
Too long was my head bent low;  
Now, for my light is breaking,  
And my face takes on the glow!

Twentieth Century.

## Quick Work in New Zealand.

In three years the people in New Zealand enacted the following reforms: Government ownership of railways, telegraphs, telephones and insurance; graduated income tax; exemption of homes from taxation; discouragement of alien ownership of land by levying an absentee tax; restoration of the land held for speculative purposes to the people by a heavy graduated land tax. \* \* \* Besides, the hours of labor have been reduced to a minimum and a maximum rate of wages have been fixed for the Government employes, a splendid system of factory inspection has been introduced, the contract system has been practically abolished, and many municipal reforms have also been introduced. \* \* \* New Zealand, according to consular reports and reliable Australian newspapers, is today the most prosperous, contented and happy little country under the starry heavens. There are few paupers and no monopolies; there is a gratifying decrease in drunkenness, prostitution and crime, and the usurious practices of a few years ago have been discontinued.

IF THE Government owned the telegraph system of the country there would not be \$100,000,000 watered stock drawing dividends.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1896.

At a meeting of Local Union No. 10, U. B. of C. and J. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The messenger of death has invaded our midst and claimed for his own, one of our most worthy and esteemed brothers, ROBERT T. SWALLOW. Therefore be it

Resolved, That his early death is a severe shock to the members of Union No. 10, and has cast a gloom over this entire body, inasmuch as the brother was a pillar and a faithful worker in the cause of Unionism, and his years of future usefulness were so promising.

Resolved, That this Union extend its most sincere sympathy and condolence to his afflicted family, who deeply mourn his loss.

Resolved, That this our testimony to his worth be entered upon our minutes, a copy sent to his bereaved wife and also published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

A. OATTERMULL,  
W. S. WEEKS,  
D. J. RYAN,  
F. R. EISEL,  
Eco. Sec'y.





Agents for THE CARPENTER.

## ALABAMA

89. MOBILE—D. French, Payou and Charleston.  
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 781 St. Louis st.

## ARIZONA

86. PHOENIX—A. Grant, Box 58.

## CALIFORNIA

23. BERKELEY—J. Lavelle, Mary st., nr. Alston  
332. LOS ANGELES—B. Gray, Box 224  
36. OAKLAND—Sam Jones, 1746 Valdez st.  
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.  
46. SACRAMENTO—J. M. Hooper, 1011 Q st.  
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
R. H. Ingle, 114 Turk st.  
22. N. L. Wandell, 23 Ninth st. Sta. B.  
95. (Latino) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.  
804. (Ger.) A. Volzwinkel, 1328 Natoma st.  
443. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.  
316. SAN JOSE—G. O. Drew, 84 George st.  
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—A. W. Pullen, Box 325.  
85. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott, Box 678  
226. SANTA BARBARA—E. A. Smith, 436 W. Isley st.

## CANADA

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.  
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 28 Nelson st.  
194. LONDON—E. J. Aust, 706 Dundas st.  
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 91 Rachel st.  
876. " H. T. Holland, 36 Kent st.  
38. ST. CATHARINES—Henry Bald, 50 Louisa st.  
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.  
617. VANCOUVER—L. G. Doldge.  
843. WINNIPEG, MAN.—Thos. Riley, 229 King st.

## COLORADO

515. COLORADO SPRGS.—W. H. Hogan, 823 N. El Paso st.  
547. CHIFFLE CREEK—Ed. Barrett, Box 1576.  
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.  
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. 5th st.  
584. VICTOR—B. L. Mack, Box 194.

## CONNECTICUT

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. M. Griffin, 516 Iranistan av.  
43. HARTFORD—T. H. Addison, P. O. Box 229.  
MRIDEN—S. Dolan, 90 Hillside ave.  
97. NEW BRITAIN—W. J. Morehead, 515 Main st.  
709. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.  
137. NORWICH—J. T. Sullivan, 249 Prospect st.  
745. NORWALK—Wm. A. Kellogg, Box 391  
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

## DIST. OF COLUMBIA

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

## FLORIDA

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.  
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Monroe sts.  
74. PANAMA—Geo. Marble, Box 71.  
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

## GEORGIA

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.  
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.  
46. COLUMBUS—John O. Jenkins.  
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

## IDAHO

105. GIBBONSVILLE—Oscar Green.

## ILLINOIS

697. AURORA—G. W. Green, 106 Spruce st.  
438. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.  
70. BRIGHTON Pk.—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place.  
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,  
Ana Hodgman, 7133 Lexington ave.  
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st. Room 2.  
10. Wm. Mead, 7154 So. Chicago ave.  
11. (French) P. Hudon, 52 Vernon Park Pl.  
54. (Bohem.) Jos. Mraz, 976 W. 19th st.  
58. Wm. Bennette, 1739 N. Clark st.  
181. E. Engborg, 821 Potomac ave.  
242. (Ger.) J. Gardner, 4740 Dreyer st.  
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.  
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3263 Oakley ave.  
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.  
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.  
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Illinois av.  
244. ELMHURST—(Ger.) L. Stromberg, Box 159.  
62. ELMWOOD—G. W. Bailey, 513 60th st.  
317. EVANSTON—W. R. Wilson, 1610 Chicago ave.  
360. GALENBERG—P. F. Swanson, 146 N. Whitesboro st.  
141. GRD CROSBING—G. F. Almers, 7720 Dobson ave.  
298. HIGHLAND PARK—J. H. Zimmer.  
649. JACKSONVILLE—S. P. Carter, 742 E. Chambers  
434. KENNINGTON (Fr.)—M. Rougeron, 423 115th, Sta. T, Chicago.  
250. LAKE FOREST—Jas. Dickinson, Box 278.  
294. LA SALLE—James McNulty.  
565. LINCOLN—H. J. Stockford, 831 Broadway.  
80. MORRISLAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.  
245. PEORIA—R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.  
195. PERU—David George.  
189. QUINCY—F. W. Enschler, 720 Jefferson st.  
166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Frankenschuh, 732 18th st.  
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. O. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S., Chicago.  
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Grand ave.

## INDIANA

378. ALEXANDRIA—S. W. Richman.  
332. ANDERSON—D. J. Williams, 223 E 28th st.  
652. ELWOOD—W. M. Rich.  
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.  
470. " (Ger.) P. F. Nau, 1601 Fulton.  
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,  
G. H. Barnes, Room 14, Smith Block  
60. " (Ger.) H. Longere, 50 Barth av.  
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside ave.  
446. " J. M. Pruitt, 175 E. Pearl st.  
315. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 887 South st.  
785. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.  
865. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.  
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. O. Looker, 907 Green st.

## IOWA

629. S. BRND—W. J. Becker, 835 Colfax av.  
48. THREE HAUTE—R. C. Watson, 224 S. 2d st.  
658. VINCENT—A. U. Pennington, 818 N. 8th st.

## KANSAS

107. KANSAS CITY—W. F. Jones, S. S. Station.  
499. LAWRENCE—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av.  
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy.

## KENTUCKY

712. COVINGTON—C. Glattling, 1502 Kavanaugh st.  
785. " (Ger.) J. W. Mantz, 720 Craig st.  
106. HENDERSON—J. R. Ghomley, 48 Aloasia st.  
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.  
626. LEXINGTON—J. E. Strickler, 101 E. Short st.  
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 618 24th st.  
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.  
495. LUDLOW—Wm. Landen.  
698. NEWPORT—M. McCann, 916 Monmouth st.  
701. WINCHESTER—W. F. Crane, Box 515.

## LOUISIANA

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.  
76. D. C. Keeler, 2818 Constance st.  
249. H. Kelly, 528 Josephine st.  
704. John Hamilton, 931 Bordeaux st.  
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.

## MAINE

139. BANGOR—F. D. Lancaster, 135 Elm st.  
407. LEWISTON—J. Perkins, 36 Wash. st., Auburn.  
344. PORTLAND—N. C. McDonald, 50 Stanford st., S. Portland.  
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

## MARYLAND

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1137 E. Fayette st.  
44. " (Ger.) H. B. Schroeder, 505 N. Wolf st.

## MASSACHUSETTS

- State District Council—Secretary C. L. Connors, 82 West st., Newton.  
33. BOSTON—R. Swanton, 12 Corning st.  
56. " (Jewish) I. Arlook, 14 Margaret st.  
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.  
82. HAVENHILL—R. A. Clark, 30 Dudley st.  
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.  
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.  
111. LAWRENCE—Alex. Graham, 180 Park st.  
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.  
LYNN—M. L. Deiano, 103 Lewis st.  
148. MALDEN—L. H. Murray, Hotel Malden.  
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, Box 61.  
154. MARLBORO—John E. Nutt, 27 Main st.  
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 14 Spruce st.  
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.  
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Bolander, Box 739.  
193. NORTH ADAMS—Jos. Darcy, 67 Cady st.  
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 85 Willis st.  
67. ROXBURY—Jas. McGregor, 5 Juniper st.  
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forester st.  
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Miltineague.  
212. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.  
93. WORCHESTER—C. D. Fiske, 270 Main st.

## MICHIGAN

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.  
100. MUSKOGEE—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.  
SAGINAW—Sec. of D. C.—O. B. Oralgan, 1427 Germania ave.  
59. P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.  
248. (Mill) L. Malar, 131 Harnard st., W. S.  
334. J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.  
MINNESOTA  
361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.  
7. MINNEAPOLIS—N. A. Peterson, 900 16th ave. So.  
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

## MISSOURI

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.  
160. " J. B. Gerard, 2635 E. 11th st.  
85. ST. JOSEPH—W. Zimmerman, 1219 N. 13th st.  
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,  
M. B. Davenport, 617 Chestnut st.  
5. (Ger.) Geo. Berron, 3338 Nebraska ave.  
12. (Ger.) R. Bellair, 1442 Warren st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and Gravois ave.  
118. James Shine, 4347 Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis Ave.  
267. F. Button, 3009a Newstead ave.  
270. Chas. Marlett, 5657 Cote Brillante ave.  
578. (Stairs Bldg.) E. Foelach, 4211 Linton ave.  
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.  
699. W. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 238.  
256. BELT—W. E. Riley.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
34. HAMILTON—H. C. Harmon, Box 315.  
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.  
128. QUIGLEY—J. B. Dougherty.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 45 Douglass st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—Wm. Biddle, rear 29 N. Florida ave.  
486. BAYONNE—H. Rehbein, 438 Avenue D.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 847 Fay av. So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 260 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.  
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.  
564. (J. O. HIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.

151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hill.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIR—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—O. V. Deane, Lock Box 163  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
G. E. Ward, 32 High st.  
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.  
120. H. Kachelriebs, 24 Jabez st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—A. T. Zimmerman, 39 Nassau st.  
173. PATTERSON—C. Van Nort, 40 Bella ave.  
325. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 588 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 48 Jefferson st.  
899. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 629 Fayette street.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worlschek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.  
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburgh, 890 Gates ave.  
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flushing ave.  
109. H. L. Lath, 85 5th ave.  
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.  
175. M. E. Webb, 481 Hamburg ave.  
247. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. Lewis Hanson, 190 Cornelia st.  
461. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.  
639. Chas. Suthergreen, 308 47th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heineinan, 806 S. Division st.  
374. W. O. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 276 East st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.  
640. COLLINGS POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.  
315. ELMHURST—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
229. GLEN FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, 10 Liberty st.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. E. Mangan, 141 W. Monroe.  
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Huguenot st.  
607. NEWTONS L.I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Corona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.  
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 148th st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 824 E. 34d st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 801 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.  
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.  
876. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140 E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.  
457. (Scot.) Chas. Smith, 50 E. 133d st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.  
448. J. G. Doyle, 831 E. 25th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.  
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 36th st., Brooklyn.  
478. F. Doherty, 1830 Franklin ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Baumann, 88 1st av.  
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehn, 213 E. 5th st. care Jacobi.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.  
715. Owen Cahill, 2284 Eighth ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
578. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 488.  
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace Terrace.  
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 21 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 51 Floyd ave.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
C. T. Shay, 19 6th ave, New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st. New Brighton.  
587. STAPLETON—P. J. Kleo, Box 545.  
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onondago st.  
26. " Wm. McDermott, 211 Wall st.  
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, No. Tarrytown.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTOCA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERBURY—P. J. Ducey, 3 Vale st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. 6th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st. bet Park and 2d ave.  
273. YORKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.  
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worrall, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 218 Davis st.  
545. " J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 447 Charles st.  
386. OHIOLOOTHE—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 2800 Symmes st., Walnut Hills.  
2. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. O.  
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1815 Spring st.  
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1924 Western ave.  
628. A. Berger, 4220 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 836 Delta ave., Station C.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Joseph Menke, 2630 Jefferson ave.  
681. Wm. Reluke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwars, 874 State ave.  
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Elavin, 124 Carran st.  
11. J. M. Bowers, 75 Woolsey st.

39. (Bohem.) V. Hlavin, 121 Carran st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Geo. Klahn, 160 Merchant ave.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. O. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.  
104. DAYTON—W. O. Smith, 132 La Belle st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleasant st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. O. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARIETTA—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
708. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitenell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
131. WELLSTON—D. D. McCann.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and Harrison ave.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 848.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.  
136. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. 12th st.  
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 64, New Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
258. HOMETEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
253. JEANETTE—John Kirschner.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon, Box 501.  
204. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.  
333. NEW KENSINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2547 Sepviva st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.  
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.  
142. H. (Schomaker), 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.  
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.  
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1118 Greenwich st.  
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 621 5th ave.  
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.  
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormand ave.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 46.  
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Micklely, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J. Bonvouloir, 35 Illinois st.  
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
506. OLNEYVILLE—D. J. Hurley, 113 Hendrick st., Providence.  
842. PAWTUCKET—Jas. E. Duffy, 616 Power Road.  
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.  
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 12 Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 1828 East Tallor st.

## TENNESSEE

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.  
894. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
766. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. College st.

## TEXAS

300. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.  
198. DALLAS—A. J. White, Box 299.  
311. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 305.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.  
526. GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 2123 Ave. K.  
611. " (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2615 Ave. Q.  
" S. J. Ory, 1614 N 1/2 st., Sec. D. C.  
114. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 2206 Lamar ave.  
53. ORANGE—W. T. Smith.  
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.  
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.  
116. SMITHVILLE—H. S. Smith.  
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.  
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

## VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.

## VIRGINIA

182. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WASHINGTON

98. SPOKANE—Chas Wood, Gen. Delivery.

## WEST VIRGINIA

511. CHARLESTON—J. L. Jones, Box 599.  
236. CLARKSBURG—J. W. Watkins, Box 802.  
428. FAIRMONT—W. R. Hickman, Box 606.  
140. MOUNDSVILLE—Frank Wade.  
3. WHEELING—A. L. Bauer, 1619 Jacob st. Sec. District Council Wheeling, etc.

## WISCONSIN

588. GREEN BAY—Ernst Selfort



## For Our German Readers.

## Die Cleveland Convention.

Eine Uebersicht über deren Arbeit und Verhandlungen.

Die neunte General-Convention wurde am 21. September 1896, 10 Uhr Vormittags, in Memorial Hall, Cleveland, Ohio, eröffnet, war acht Tage in Sitzung und vertagte sich am 29. September.

Im Ganzen waren 134 Delegaten erwählt, von denen 106 anwesend waren, welche 65 Städte repräsentierten; 28 erwählte Delegaten waren in Anbetracht der schlechten Zeiten abwesend.

C. C. Burnett von der Sturtevant Lumber Co., Isaac Cowen von der Central Labor Union und John E. Connelly von Union No. 11, alle von Cleveland, Ohio, hielten bewillkommene Ansprachen.

Begrüßungs-Telegramme wurden gewechselt mit den Locomotive Firemen, Wood Carvers, Brewers & Plasterers National Trade Conventions, dann in Sitzung, ebenfalls mit der Cigar Makers Convention, welche in der folgenden Woche in Sitzung trat, sowie auch mit Präsident Gompers von der A. F. of L.

Von Anfang bis zum Ende der Convention wurden alle Klassen von Parteipolitik und volkswirtschaftlichen Schritten strenge ausgeschlossen. Die Delegaten widmeten ihre Zeit genau den Trade Union Angelegenheiten, die Verhandlungen waren harmonisch, frei von Persönlichkeiten und zu Zeiten äußerst lebhaft und enthusiastisch. Gleich von Anfang begaben sich die Delegaten eifrig an ihre Arbeit, beschleunigten wichtige Geschäfte schon am ersten Tage und jedem nachfolgenden Tage.

Wir geben hier, zum meisten, nur eine kurze Uebersicht der Verhandlungen. Mitglieder, welche einen vollständigen Bericht wünschen, können sich gedruckte Exemplare der offiziellen Verhandlungen verschaffen, wenn sie sich an den Finanz-Sekretär ihrer Lokal-Union wenden. Exemplare kosten 5 Cents und sind durch den C. S. S. zu beziehen.

Das Finanz-Committee berichtete am ersten Tage der Sitzung, daß es die Bücher, Papiere und Quittungen des C. S. S. einer sorgfältigen Prüfung unterworfen, dieselben für richtig befunden, und bemerken weiter, daß die Bücher und Papiere der General-Office unter der Aufsicht des C. S. S. in geschickter und geschäftsmäßiger Weise geführt werden, und wir empfehlen ihn der Convention für seine Wirksamkeit, mit welcher er die mit seiner Office verknüpfte massenhafte Arbeit entledigte.

Das Committee empfiehlt ferner, daß die Anleihe von \$7000, welche vom Protective Fond geborgt wurden während der harten Zeiten, um den Forderungen für Benefits entgegenzukommen, gestrichen werden sollen, um somit ein Affektment der Mitglieder zu vermeiden. Der Bericht wurde einstimmig angenommen.

Eine Anzahl Beschwerden und Appellationen wurden erledigt. Der Fall New York gegen Brooklyn nahm allein ein und einen halben Tag in Anspruch. Die Frage, um die es sich handelte, war, ob der New Yorker Distrikt das Recht habe, den Brooklynern Mitgliedern, die in der Nähe wohnen, die Summe von einem Dollar für eine Arbeitskarte abzuverlangen. Brooklyn behauptete, ein Uebereinkommen mit New York zu haben, auf diese Kosten zu verzichten. New York bestritt, daß ein solches Uebereinkommen vorhanden sei. Der Fall wurde von beiden Seiten disputiert, und New York gewann schließlich mit 71 gegen 34 Stimmen. Jedoch, später in der Sitzung wurde bestimmt, ein Amendement zu der Constitution zu verbreiten, wobei das Anrechnen für eine Arbeitskarte gänzlich wegfällt.

An die Convention der National-Association of Builders, welche in Buffalo, N. Y., in Sitzung war, wurde folgendes Telegramm geschickt und gutgeheißen:

Die Delegaten der neunten General-Convention der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners senden einstimmig Begrüßung an Eure Convention und an Eure Association. Vertrauensvoll hoffen wir, daß unsere respektiven Körperschaften von Jahr zu Jahr freundschaftliche Uebereinkommen treffen mögen, welche gegenseitig Strifes und unangenehme Verwickelungen gänzlich unnötig machen, und statt dessen Versöhnung und Arbitration herbeiführen werden.

B. J. McGuire,  
General-Sekretär-Schatzmeister.

In Erwiderung wurde folgendes Telegramm erhalten, aus welchem zu ersehen ist, daß zwischen den organisierten Arbeitgebern und Contractors und unseren V. B. als eine Gesellschaft sehr gute Stimmung und Gefühle vorhanden sind. Das Telegramm liest wie folgt:

Die National Convention of Builders in Convention versammelt bestätigt hiermit den Empfang Eurer Begrüßung und bitten hiermit zu erwidern, daß die Gesellschaft auch fernerhin ihr Möglichstes dazu beitragen wird, angenehme Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter zu sichern und uns bestreben werden, durch friedliche Anwendung von Arbitration Strifes und Lockouts zu vermeiden.

M. H. Sayward,  
Sekretär.

Am dritten Tage der Sitzung wurde der Streit zwischen New York und Brooklyn schließlich geordnet mit der Annahme des folgenden mit großer Majorität:

Mit Hinsicht auf die Handlung der Convention betreffs der Appellation des Brooklyn D. C. gegen den D. C. von New York, empfehlen wir, Euer Committee, daß alle die vom D. C. von New York den Brooklynern Mitgliedern der V. B. auferlegten Strafen, weil sich dieselben keine Arbeitskarten verschaffen, erlassen werden.

Daß künftig kein Anrechnen für diese Arbeitskarten gemacht werden soll, so lange wie Unterhandlungen der beiden Distrikte verbindende Arbeitsregeln zu formulieren unentschieden sind.

Daß alle unentschiedenen Prozesse und Einhaltsbefehle unterdrückt und zurückgezogen werden und sollen künftig diese Council und die Mitglieder der V. B., welche in denselben vertreten sind, harmonisch für die besten Interessen der V. B. wirken. Um diese harmonischen Handlungen zu Stande zu bringen und verbindliche Arbeitsregeln anzunehmen, bringen wir darauf, daß die Vertreter der beiden Distrikte innerhalb 60 Tagen nach Vertagung dieser Convention zu einem Verständniß kommen.

Es wurde angeordnet mit 54 gegen 19 Stimmen, den Charter für die Cabinetmakers Union No. 8 von Brooklyn, N. Y., zu bewilligen.

Eintausend Dollars wurde den Buffaloer Unions bewilligt, um die Mitglieder außer Arbeit zu unterstützen, verursacht durch den Achtstunden-Strife letztes Frühjahr.

Die Anklagen des D. C. von New York gegen den D. C. von Brooklyn, weil letzterer die Gerichte in Anspruch nahm, wurden niedergeschlagen, weil selbige nicht in regelmäßiger Weise vorgelegt wurden.

Das Committee für Constitution berichtete zunächst über eine große Anzahl Amendements.

Am Nachmittag des dritten Tages und in den darauffolgenden Tagen beschäftigte sich die Convention fortwährend mit den Amendements zur Constitution. Diese Amendements erscheinen in dieser Ausgabe und werden den Mitgliedern zur Urabstimmung für Annahme oder Verwerfung vorgelegt werden.

Die hauptsächlichsten Amendements bedingen: Die Reiselkosten der Delegaten, und müssen dieselben wirklich an dem Geschäft arbeiten, oder von der Organisation beschäftigt sein, um wählbar zu sein. Der General-Präsident soll ein Salair von \$1200 per Jahr erhalten und als Organisator und

Sprecher der Organisation in Thätigkeit treten. Das Hauptquartier soll in Philadelphia bleiben bis zur nächsten Convention in 1898.

Eine gleichmäßige Eintrittsgebühr von \$5.00 ist bestimmt, und 75 Cents per Monat Beiträge für benefitberechtigte Mitglieder u. 50 Cents für theilweise zum Benefit berechnete. Alle Einnahmen in der General-Office sollen in einen Fond gehen, um gegen Affektments der Mitglieder vorzubeugen, im Falle der General-Fond durch übermäßige Forderungen für Benefits erschöpft werden sollte.

Das Gesetz betreffs der Aufnahme von Candidaten und betreffs Lumpen und Stückarbeit ist nun viel strenger. Keine Union soll in keinem Falle mehr als drei Jahre Krankengelder ausbezahlen. Die Trustees sollen die Mitglieder benachrichtigen, der vierteljährlichen Versammlung beizuwohnen, und dort sollen die Mitgliedskarten mit den Büchern verglichen werden. Mitglieder, welche es unterlassen, dieser Versammlung beizuwohnen, sollen bestraft werden.

Der „Carpenter“, unser offizielles Organ, soll zu 32 Seiten vergrößert werden, monatlich, 24 Seiten englisch und 8 Seiten deutsch und soll von der General-Office per Post direkt an jedes Mitglied gesandt werden, für welches dasselbe 35 Cents per Jahr im Voraus bezahlt soll, beginnend mit dem 1. Juli 1897.

Vorschläge für gleichmäßige Kranken-Versicherung, für ein Außer-Arbeit-Benefit, Gleichverteilung der Gelder, verhältnismäßige Vertretung in Conventions, Wahl der Beamten durch Urabstimmung und gänzliche Aufhebung von Conventions wurden günstig entgegengenommen, aber die Majorität der Delegaten erachtete deren Annahme für unzeitig.

Der Vertrag mit den Amalgamated Carpenters bleibt in Kraft, sowie auch das jetzige Ritual bleibt unverändert. Die Convention entschied, daß das jetzige Ritual allen Anforderungen genügt, und der Mangel für einen feierlichen Eindruck ist meistens die gleichgültige Art und Weise, in welcher viele Beamte die Einführungs-Ceremonie vollziehen. Mehr Ernsthaftigkeit ist notwendig, um unseren Mitgliedern die Feierlichkeit und Heiligkeit des Gelöbnisses einzuprägen.

Nach mehrmaligem Ballotiren wurde New York als die nächste Stadt ausgewählt für Abhaltung der nächsten Convention, September 19, 1898.

Die nächstmeisten Stimmen erhielt Omaha, Neb.

Die Wahl für Beamten war sehr lebhaft, und ergab folgendes Resultat:

Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass., als General-Präsident; Louis L. Toffey, Detroit, Mich., Erster Vice-Präsident; W. B. Macfarlane, Buffalo, N. Y., Zweiter Vice-Präsident, und A. M. Flagg, Auburn, Me.; A. M. Swartz, Allegheny, Pa.; J. F. Grimes, Houston, Tex.; A. Cattermaill, Chicago, Ill.; S. J. Kent; als General Executive Board.

B. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa., wurde einstimmig ohne Opposition als General-Sekretär-Schatzmeister wiedererwählt.

Für Delegaten zur American Federation of Labor für die nächsten zwei Jahre wurden B. J. McGuire, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. Leslie, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass.; und S. Varnall, Victor, Col., erwählt.

Die Union Labels der Cigarrenmacher, Hutmacher, Garment Workers, Cracker-Bäcker und Tabakarbeiter wurden auf besonderes Verlangen dieser Gewerkschaften indostriert, und Mitglieder der V. B. wurden beauftragt, in ihren Einkäufen vor allen Dingen Union Label-Arbeit vorzuziehen.

Beschlüsse wurden angenommen zu Gunsten der Einschränkung für Einwanderung; Sympathie für die Rebellen in Cuba; für einen allgemeinen Achtstunden-Arbeitstag; für eine einfache, deutliche und übereinstimmende Vornamen in allen Staaten, und eine allgemeine Bewegung, ein solches Gesetz in jeder Staats-Legislatur diesen kommenden Winter zu erlangen.

Mitgliedern der V. B. wird es in Zukunft nicht gestattet sein, Mitglieder einer Ship

Joiners Union zu sein. Mitleids-Beschlüsse mit der Familie von Thomas Evans, welcher von einem „Scab“ in den Brown Pointing Works erschossen wurde, wurden gutgeheißen. Am vorhergehenden Sonntag theiligten sich die Delegaten in Corpore an dem Begräbniß von Thomas Evans und machten ein gutes Erscheinen.

Die Handlungen der Delegaten in den Denver und New York Conventions der A. F. of L., indem dieselbe alle Parteipolitik und „Jams“ niederstimmten, wurden mit großer Majorität aufrecht erhalten.

Unter großem Jubel und Gesang vertagte sich die Convention.

## Vor ihren Arbeitgebern herumtuschen.

Es ist sonderbar, wie viele Arbeiter es giebt, welche auf ihrem Bauche vor ihren Arbeitgebern herumtuschen und jederzeit bereit sind, ihren Nacken selbstgewählten Autoritäten zu beugen, während sie sich andererseits dagegen auflehnen, der Union, welche ihnen etwas mehr Unabhängigkeit verschaffen möchte, kleine Beiträge zur Aufrechterhaltung derselben beizusteuern, und obendrein den geringen Gehalt mit scheelen Augen ansehen, welcher einem Unionmanne gezahlt wird, um nach ihren eigenen Rechten zu sehen.

Die meisten Arbeiter werden in geradezu unsinniger Weise neidisch auf denjenigen ihrer Mitarbeiter, welcher ein wenig Einfluß als ihr Führer erlangt hat, und sie sind immer bereit, die giftigen Pfeile des Neides und des Verdachtes auf die Motive derjenigen abzuschießen, welche aus den Reihen der Arbeiter gewählt wurden, um die Institutionen ihrer Kollegen auszuführen. Der schlimmste und undankbarste Arbeitgeber und Aufseher ist sicherlich diejenige Arbeiter-Organisation, deren Mitglieder am Lautesten die Pölgier und Rücksichtslosigkeit der Arbeitgeber verdammen.

## Die Socialistic Trade and Labor Alliance.

„Was soll die Allianz werden? Eine Organisation für socialistische Propaganda? Oder eine wesentlich gewerkschaftlich-ökonomische Kampforganisation, in Rivalität mit den schon bestehenden zwei Landes-Centralkörpern? Im ersteren Falle würde die neue Organisation freilich ein ziemlich harmloses Dasein führen, aber auch der Socialistischen Arbeiter-Partei nicht viel nützen können: sie würde dieser in's Handwerk pfuschen und wäre dann einfach überflüssig. Im anderen Falle aber ist es klar, daß meine Parteigenossen, die Socialisten, sich eine furchtbare Verantwortung ausladen, wenn sie durch das Unternehmen dieser Gründung ihrerseits neue Anlässe schaffen und Del in's Feuer gießen zu brudermörderischen Kämpfen in den Reihen der organisierten Arbeiter!“

Mit dieser gewichtigen Frage, die Genosse J. L. Franz vor einiger Zeit in der „Brauerezeitung“ stellte, kommen wir wohl gleich auf den Kernpunkt der Sache. Viel ist in dieser Hinsicht schon diskutiert worden, sowohl auf der Convention der Socialistischen Arbeiterpartei, wie auch in der deutschen Arbeiterpresse dieses Landes; aber zu einem endgültigen Resultate, zu einer festen Stellung in dieser Frage ist man soweit noch nicht gekommen. Auch die Principien-Erklärung der „Etiela“ — wie man die S. T. & L. A. der Kürze halber jetzt gewöhnlich nennt — giebt darüber keinen bestimmten Aufschluß; sie spricht nur von der Nothwendigkeit, daß sich Arbeiter die politische Macht erringen müssen, da auf ökonomischem Gebiete allein nichts mehr zu erreichen sei. Letzterem stimmen wir, wie schon oft betont, vollständig zu. Aber haben wir zu diesem Zwecke nicht die Socialistische Arbeiterpartei? Deshalb also



Gründung einer neuen Organisation, die halb gewerkschaftlich, halb politisch, halb religiös, halb Fleisch sein soll? Wenn die S. A. P. unter den Arbeitern dieses Landes, und besonders den englisch-sprechenden, noch nicht den Einfluß erlangt hat, der ihr von rechts wegen zukommt, so ist daran nicht ihre Plattform schuld, denn die in derselben enthaltenen Grundsätze und Resolutionen sind derart, daß sie jeder fortschrittliche Arbeiter indoktrinieren kann und wird. Nein, schuld daran trägt einzig und allein die Art und Weise der Agitation — die Thatfache, daß die Leitung der S. A. P. in den Händen einiger Labor Fakirs liegt, die mit dem Leben und Fühlen der arbeitenden Massen nichts gemein haben, und daß ihr englisches Organ, „The People“, statt eines Erziehungsblattes, ein Schimpfblatt erster Klasse ist, wie sich unsere Leser durch das an anderer Stelle abgedruckte Beispiel leicht überzeugen können.

Einer der Hauptmacher der „Estiela“ und gleichzeitig der S. A. P., Advokat Hugo Bogt, sagte in seiner Begründung der Notwendigkeit der neuen Organisation, daß „wie in der politischen, so auch in der ökonomischen Bewegung die Zeit da ist, in der mit dem Experimentieren ein Ende gemacht werden muß.“

Auch dem stimmen wir vollständig bei, müssen aber doch fragen: Wenn die Leiter der New Yorker S. A. P. zu der Einsicht gekommen sind, daß die Zeit des Experimentierens, des „Schindubertreibens“ mit den Arbeiter-Organisationen nun endlich vorüber ist, wozu dann diese Neugründung, dieses neue Experiment?

Seit mehr als zwanzig Jahren haben es diese Leute verstanden, die Gewerkschaften, die doch sicher kein Experiment mehr sind, sondern das Resultat einer langen, auf der Wissenschaft sowohl wie der Praxis basierenden Erfahrung, zu zersplittern und zu schwächen. Erst versuchte man es mit den sogenannten „progressiven Unions“ — wegen der niedrigen Beiträge auch „Schooner-Unions“ genannt — durch die man unter verschiedene Gewerke, ganz besonders die Cigarrenmacher, den Zankapfel warf, der oft zum offenen Bruderkriege wurde — zum Gaudium und natürlich auch zum Vortheil der ausbeutenden Klassen. — Dann kam die Gründung der Progressive Labor Party in New York und deren Kampf mit der United Labor Party, in welchen auch wiederum eine Anzahl Gewerkschaften zu ihrem Schaden hineingezogen wurden. — Dann traten in New York und einigen anderen Städten die Vereinigten Deutschen Gewerkschaften auf und planten gleichfalls die Gründung einer Central-Organisation über das ganze Land — ein Experiment, das besonders uns Buchdrucker viel Ärger und Trübel verursachte, weil jene Leute nicht einsehen wollten oder konnten, daß auch die sozialistischen Zeitungen Unionlöhne bezahlen sollten. Als neues Experiment versuchte man es dann mit den Knights of Labor. Die zahlreichen jüdischen Gewerkschaften der Stadt New York wurden zum Eintritt in den Distrikt 49 der K. of L. veranlaßt und so der Distrikt für die Labor Fakirs vom Schlage DeLeon's, Daniel's, Böhm's etc. gewonnen. Als die Letzteren aber auf der Washingtoner Convention der Arbeitsritter die Macht nicht an sich reißen konnten, trennten sie den Distrikt 49 wieder vom Orden los und gründeten als neuestes Experiment die „Estiela“, der sie schon Jahre zuvor durch die gleichfalls von ihnen in's Leben gerufene Central Labor Federation in New York, Brooklyn und New Jersey den Weg gebahnt hatten.

Ist es nicht Thatfache, daß die „Estiela“ die Abtrünnigen der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, die sogenannten „unabhängigen Gewerkschaften“, mit offenen Armen empfängt und großzügig zieht, und daß es eine ihrer ersten Handlungen war, den seit vielen Jahren schwer um ihre Existenz kämpfenden organisierten Bierbrauern durch List und Berath in den Rücken zu fallen?

Die wirtschaftliche Organisation der großen Masse der sogenannten ungelerten Arbeiter, der Landarbeiter, Tagelöhner etc., ist eine große und edle Aufgabe, eine Aufgabe,

die sich seinerzeit die Knights of Labor gestellt und der sie auch einen großen Theil ihres phänomenalen Aufschwunges zu verdanken hatten. Ebenso schnell und gewaltig war aber auch ihr Rückgang, als sie versuchten, die Gewerkschaften unter ihre Fittige zu bekommen, als ihre General-Executive sich anmaßte, in die inneren Einrichtungen von Gewerkschaften mit hineinzureden, von denen sie absolut nichts verstand.

An derselben Klippe wird und muß auch die „Estiela“ zerschellen, denn die Gewerkschaftsbewegung ist eine natürliche, den bestehenden Verhältnissen erwachsende, die sich nicht so ohne weiteres in die sozialistische Schablone zwingen oder von Professoren, Advokaten, Bier-Collektoren der sonstigen Mittelklasse-Leuten nach Belieben leiten läßt. (Buchdrucker-Zeitung.)

#### Der Werth der Organisation.

Ueber die Vortheile von Gewerkschaftsorganisationen für den Lohnarbeiter noch Worte zu verlieren, ist gleichbedeutend mit Wasser in den Ocean schütten. Selbst die verbissensten Gegner und eingeäschtesten Geldprogen vermögen nicht in Abrede zu stellen, daß die Arbeiter-Organisationen der Arbeiterklasse mehr genützt haben, als alle Gesetze, die man angeblich im Interesse der Arbeiterklasse erließ, und mehr, als alle Akte der Wohlthätigkeit, welche seitens wohlmeinender Menschen für die Armen und Ent-erbten geleistet wurden.

Die Gewerkschafts-Organisationen der Arbeiter repräsentieren das einzig wahre Prinzip der organisierten Selbsthilfe und die naturgemäße Verbindung zu gegenseitigem Schutz und Trutz, die man sich nur denken kann. Bis auf eine immer geringer werdende Anzahl von Arbeitern, welchen entweder das richtige Verständnis dafür fehlt oder welche aus angeborener oder anerzogener Schlechtigkeit des Charakters einen Vortheil zu erröthen glauben, wenn sie sich von den Organisationen ihrer Berufsgenossen fernhalten, steht es sonst für jeden mit gewöhnlichem Verstande Begabten unwiderleglich fest, daß es mit den ökonomischen und moralischen Verhältnissen der Arbeiter viel schlechter stünde, hätten dieselben keine Verbindungen zum gegenseitigen Schutze geschaffen.

Ja, wir können in unserer Behauptung noch weiter gehen und kurzweg erklären, daß, wäre es nicht um die Arbeiterverbindungen, dann wäre die Arbeiterklasse in ihrer Abhängigkeit bereits so tief gesunken, daß sie dann, wenn überhaupt, nur sehr schwer von einem Zustande der denkbar willenslosesten Sklaverei zu retten wäre und daß an eine friedliche Lösung der sozialen Frage nicht mehr gedacht werden dürfte und nur ein gewaltfamer Ausbruch, ähnlich den Sklaven-Aufständen im Alterthume, oder den Bauernkriegen im Mittelalter, die einzige Hoffnung endlicher Befreiung wäre.

Das sind feststehende, unbestreitbare Thatfachen, über welche heute ebenso wenig gestritten werden darf, als über die Frage, ob die Erde rund oder platt sei. Es ist deshalb doppelt bedauerlich, daß es immer noch Arbeiter giebt, welche die Organisation ihrer Berufsgenossen als Etwas betrachten, das sie nichts angeht, oder welche meinen, es sei Zeit genug für sie, sich derselben anzuschließen, wenn es „einmal losgehe.“ Es beweist das, wenn es überhaupt etwas beweist, wie sehr der Kapitalismus, dessen Gift den gesellschaftlichen Körper unseres Zeitalters nach jeder Richtung hin durchgefressen hat, sogar jene für ihr eigenes Interesse blind gemacht hat. (Bader-Zeitung.)

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#### One Man Does It All.

One man dictates the price of beef over the known globe—on Texas Llanos, on Thibetan steppes, on South American haciendas and in Skythian forests. He is the head of eleven syndicates whose dicta may be often seen tacked up in retail markets, and his name is P. D. Armour. His personal fortune is estimated at \$80,000,000. Some innocent child of an indifferent generation says: "He don't control this shop!" Yes, he does, my little man—you pay the market price. He's got you under his thumb nail.

And the Associated Press is the handmaid—you're his meat—America his slaughter house.

The American farmer raises a steer during three years of feed, shelter and risk. He carries farm capital for his business. He then gets from 1½ to 3 cents for the steer. The combine then takes it, keeps it over night—kills it at a profit of \$1.50 net (for hide and tallow), and gets from 7½ to 9 cents. Then the city consumer pays 12 to 20 cents for it. And if a retailer ducks under an established rate the combine puts in an opposition shop, and has been known to sell beef at 3 cents a pound to drive out the independent man.—East to West.

#### More Than One Way.

A Western newspaper says: "There is but one way of suppressing the tramp, and that is to kill him." That is one way, to be sure; but another and far better way for all concerned would be to furnish him with an opportunity to make an honest living. There is not a tramp on the face of the earth who would not quit tramping and go to work if he could get work, the comic newspapers to the contrary, notwithstanding.—Union Printer.

#### Answer these Questions.

Isn't it a fact that the reason why bankers want to issue money is because it would be a good thing for them?

How would it do to turn the X-ray camera on the brain of an average workingman who votes himself into slavery?

Will we get more class legislation or less so long as we have landlords, landlords, rail-lords and machine-lords for legislators?

Do you know why a nation that gives land for railroad purposes and pays for building the roads should not also own the roads when built?

In your soberest moments do you really think that that is the best kind of government which gives bonds to the rich and bullets to the poor?

Can you tell why a nation that provides facilities for teaching children to spell should not interfere with conditions that cause children to starve?—Coming Nation.

Look out for the man who is forever crying out "labor fakir" and abusing and slandering those who differ with him. Keep a close eye on the fellow who cries "stop, thief." Beware of bigots and fanatics.—Paterson Labor Standard.

WORKINGMEN, individually, stand as much show of bettering their condition as a snow ball does of existing in that land of eternal caloric so frightful to the orthodox sinner. Intelligent, combined action is the one way—and the only way—that conditions may be bettered.—Midland Mechanic.

#### Produced Much Evil.

The modern competitive system has not existed long, but it has produced much evil. It is not by any means the exclusive force which has brought about the present civilization, and to claim that it has given the modern wage-earner a more desirable material existence than that enjoyed in earlier ages by kings and nobles is an absurdity which is only possible for those to maintain who entirely fail to appreciate the essential elements in comfortable living on the material side.—Prof. R. T. Ely.

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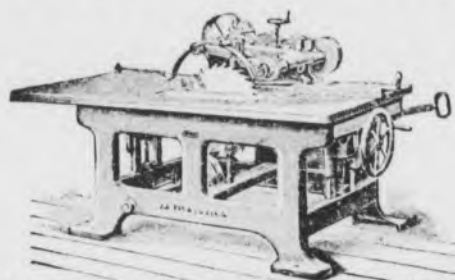
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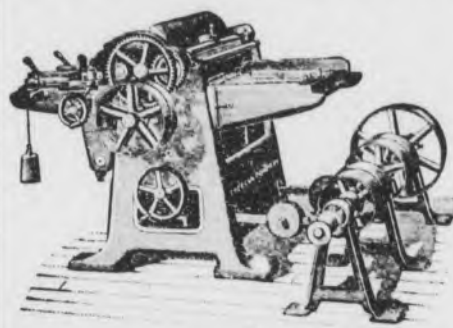
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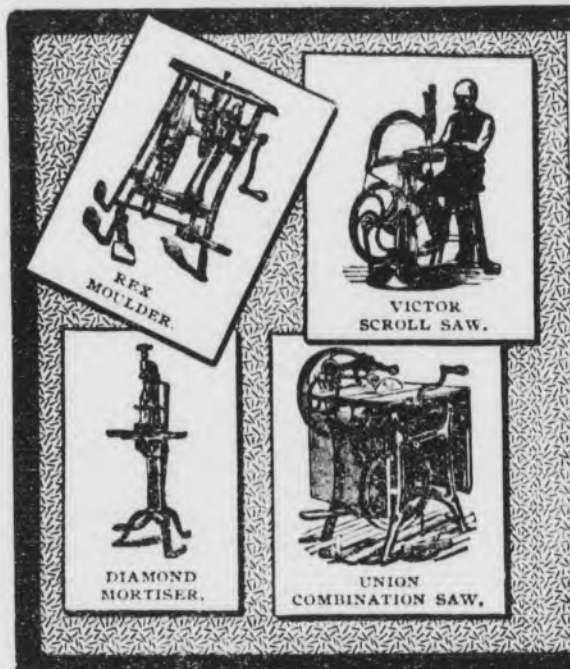
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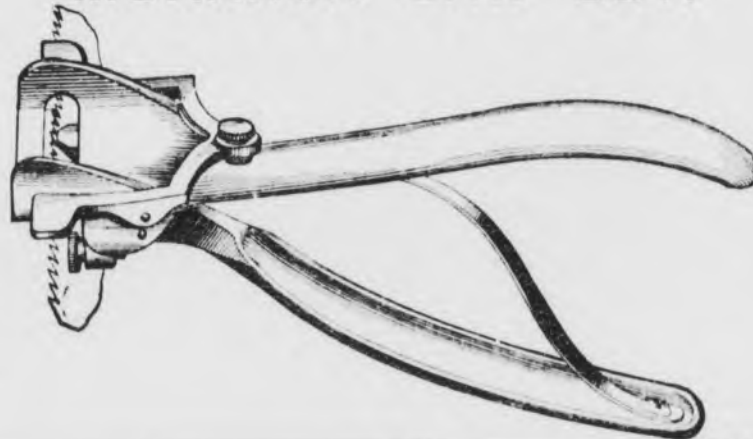


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VOL. XVI.—No. 12.  
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1896.

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## Convention of American Federation of Labor Now in Session at Cincinnati.

On the 14th inst., the fifteenth annual session of the A. F. of L. opened in Odd Fellows' Hall, Cincinnati, with over 125 delegates present. The United Brotherhood is represented by General President Henry Lloyd; General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire; Arthur Leslie, of St. Louis, and Samuel Yarnell, of Cripple Creek, Colo. The convention will last nine days and has a vast volume of business to dispose of.

The principal questions will be matters of Congressional legislation to secure better protection for the interests of the seamen, to restrict immigration, to secure governmental ownership of the telegraph, to check the powers of trusts and moneyed combinations, and to stop the use of Federal Courts in granting injunctions and punishing workmen for contempt in labor troubles.

The convention is likely to favor a voluntary railway arbitration bill to avoid a repetition of the disastrous railroad strikes of the past. It will also take decided ground to push the eight-hour agitation more generally among all the trades and will strive to arrange a concerted practical move to establish the eight-hour day in a number of trades this coming spring. In fact a large number of practical worthy measures, helpful to the labor interests, will be considered.

Mr. Samuel Woods and John Mallinson, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, are present.

This is the most important convention the Federation has ever held, and the personnel of the delegates is of the best. All the principal trades are represented and the commingling of mechanic and artisan, workman and laborer is in the highest degree edifying and inspiring and is a hopeful sign of the progress of the Trade Union movement.

## Carpenters on Jekyll Island.

The carpenters who were at work on Jekyll Island, near Brunswick, Ga., were treated like dogs. Cut off on an island, twelve miles from land, about 100 carpenters and 150 mechanics of other building crafts were herded in shanties. Fifty men were packed in one hut 20x30, and slept bunked up in tiers. This beautiful island belongs to a club of New York millionaires. Our meals were thrown to us like a dog's dinner—not a rich man's dog, remember. The foreman, Jack Wilson, of illustrious fame as a driver in Chattanooga, Cincinnati and other places, proved himself a thorough bullwhacker over the men; and all this for want of thorough organization among the carpenters.

The Seig and Walpole Manufacturing Company, Kenosha, Wis., have locked out Union men from their employ. Don't buy bicycles of their manufacture.



Christmas Day in Scabtown.

## EXPULSIONS

W. BENNER, formerly F. S. of Union 189, Quincy, Ill., for misappropriating moneys of the Union; also HERMAN J. MARKS, for not paying over moneys that were due to our Union.

ROSE CHRISTMAN, from Union 584, Victor, Colo., for conduct unbecoming a Union man.

CHARLES DALEY, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for stealing tools from brother members.

WILLIAM GILMORE, from Union 593, Williamsbridge, N. Y., for defrauding the Union.

## Information Wanted

About Wm. Patterson, who left Wilkesburg, Pa., February 15, 1895, and has since been in Cripple Creek, and who then took his clearance card from Union 547 about October 1, 1896. Since then his whereabouts are unknown to his family, who think him dead. There is a life insurance of \$3,000 on him. His height is 5 feet, 7 inches; weight, 155 pounds; dark hair, turning grey at the sides; sandy moustache; blue eyes, and very high forehead.

BOSTON, Mass.—Union 33 has been doing excellent work month after month. Public meetings, concerts and entertainments have been held, and recently a grand ball was given. This all has aroused a lively interest among Union and non-Union men.

## Beware of John McLuckie, Formerly of Homestead, Pa.

We had occasion some time ago to publish John McLuckie, and to warn our Locals and all trade and labor Unions against him. Now we must do so again. He is a bare-faced imposter and fraud! He has no authority from the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, and President Garland says so officially. McLuckie was burgess of Homestead, Pa., during the memorable strike of iron workers in that place. He now claims he wants money to prosecute Carnegie & Co. in the courts for their armor plate frauds. He makes a very ingenious plea and gathers in the shekels in lively style. He has flim-flammed a number of Unions and central labor bodies, and when questioned as to whom he will make an accounting to for the money collected, he dodges behind the excuse that if he gave the information he would be under arrest for conspiracy. He has worked New York, Boston, Lawrence, Lynn, Providence, Buffalo, and a number of cities in princely style, raking in the past year fully \$1,500, if not more. The Unions discover his game only when it is too late, and then he jumps the town. Labor papers everywhere should show him up, and Trade Unions should not give him any money, no matter how artful or smooth may be his talk.

## An Error Corrected.

In last month's CARPENTER, under head of Claims Approved in October, Claim 3,548, E. Moll, Union 266, should read \$200, instead of \$20. It was a typographical error. The sum total printed, \$4,700 paid out, is correct.

## The Eight-Hour Movement among Carpenters.

The District Council of Westchester county, N. Y., are arranging to make a concerted movement on April 1, 1897, to establish the Eight-Hour day. This will cover with the Eight-Hour shield a large number of towns in the vast territory above New York city.

## Stay Away From These Places Particularly.

New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Detroit, and in fact from all the big cities. They are overcrowded with carpenters and trade is flattened. On the Pacific coast and in Texas work at the trade was never so scarce in many years.

## The Eight-Hour Law Disregarded.

NEWPORT, R. I.—James Corrigan, contractor, has the contract to build the mortar batteries at Fort Adams. The job will employ a number of men for five or six years. Corrigan worked his men nine hours a day, in violation of the Federal laws. The case was brought to trial before U. S. Commissioner Blodgett, and though the prisoner was discharged, every proof showed a violation of the law.

## The Leadville Strike.

For six long months the miners of Leadville, Colo., have been out on strike for Union wages and decent conditions. This involves a large number of the members of Carpenter's Union No. 633, and other trades employed in the mines. Scabs have been shipped to the scene of the difficulty, and they are compelled to work inside a stockade under guard. Several battalions of State militia are camped at the strike centre to help overawe the men. Still the strike is firm, and is managed admirably. The miners are well supported financially by their own organization, the Western Federation of Miners. Carpenters' Union No. 633, too, needs financial aid for its members. Forward monies to this office and they will be sent to the Leadville carpenters. Let every one of our Unions do its share.

ORANGE, N. J.—Union 349 will demand an increase of wages in the spring.



## Chips from a Union Workshop.

"CAPITAL," AND THE INTERNATIONAL OF  
KARL MARX.

BY HUGH MCGREGOR.

**I**N the dim, livid afternoon light of December 20th—six months after the bloody socialist fiasco of 1848—a dreamy, dissipated looking man, wearing white kid gloves, and a red button in the lapel of his dress coat, stood before the tribune of the French legislature. That saturnine man was the president-elect taking his inaugural oath of office—"In the presence of God and before the French people I swear to be faithful to the democratic Republic and to defend the Constitution, I swear it!" Six months thereafter, that disgraceful adventurer sent an army to strangle the young Roman Republic, and ere three years had elapsed he used the same army to assassinate that French Republic he had solemnly sworn to defend.

If we ask how the defence of the Republic was confided to that treacherous scoundrel, the answer is not difficult. Four years before, in 1844, he had proclaimed decided socialist sentiments in his book entitled—*The Extinction of Pauperism*. That work gained him the approbation of the several socialist factions headed by Cabet, Proudhon and Louis Blanc; and his reputed affiliation with the secret political-communist society of the Carbonari, recommended him to the "Red Republicans." On the other side, he had approached the royalist and clerical factions through such men as Theiers, Berruyer, Molé and Montalambert. Finally, the great mass of the people, moved partly by traditions of military glory and partly by fear of a possible restoration of monarchy, pronounced for the man who claimed to be the nephew of the victor of Marengo and Jena. In September, 1848, he was elected to the legislature by five different constituencies; in December of the same year more than five million voters elected him president; and it is worth noting that it was in the most socialist districts that the "man on horseback," received the largest proportion of votes.

The pledges made to the clericals and royalists he redeemed, in a manner, by the overthrow of the Roman and French republics; but the architectural embellishment of Paris, which he carried on during his subsequent twenty years' career as dictator and emperor, was the only fulfillment of his socialist dreams and pledges. He gave work to a few thousands at the expense of the liberty of millions. In the clash of political and socialist revolutionary factions that moral leper established what he called "order;" a degrading debauch supported by a subsidized press and stock-exchange swindling; an infernal orgie of braggart generals, crooked gamblers, and the painted denizens of brothels.

The foregoing incidents mark the interval between the close of the second and the opening of the third period of the agitation of the communist idea; that is to say, the interval between the collapse of the National Works, of Louis Blanc, in 1848, and the definite formation of the International, by Karl Marx, in 1864.

Commencing with the preliminaries of this third period, we find that on September 29, 1860, the *Progress of Lyons* advised workingmen to tax themselves to send delegates to the then forthcoming World's Fair in London. Shortly afterward the *National Opinion*, of Paris, expressed the hope that the example of Lyons would be followed by all manufacturing and commercial centres of France.

*The Times*, of Paris, then proposed a national subscription for paying the expenses of the delegates. And, finally, Mr. Dufour, an agent of the emperor, hastened to declare that he would neglect nothing to facilitate the projected visit.

Arriving in London on a fine summer's day of 1862, the delegates commenced to study, more or less seriously, the industrial and artistic treasures then on exhibition. On August 5, 1862, a fairly representative body of English workingmen tendered the visiting delegation a fraternal reception in the somewhat dignified Freemason's Tavern; the chair on that occasion being occupied by Edward S. Beesly, a well-known and trusted friend of the workmen of both countries. One important feature of this reception was the presentation of an address; some of the passages of which, in the light of subsequent developments, have for us a great interest.

"We, English workingmen, have seized with joy the occasion of your presence in London, to extend to you a fraternal hand, and we say to you with all our hearts—you are welcome. In the ages of ignorance and darkness, we have only known how to hate; then was the reign of brute force. To-day, under the shield of civilizing science, we meet as children of labor; the reign of moral force has come."

\* \* \* In the same manner that our national dissensions have been ruinous to our respective countries, our social divisions will be fatal to those whom competition influences against their brothers. As long as there are employers and laborers, as long as there is competition between employers and disputes concerning salaries, union among workingmen will be their only means of safety. \* \* \* The improvement of machines and the gigantic production which is the result of the application of steam and electricity change every day the conditions of society. An immense problem has to be solved, that of the remuneration of labor. \* \* \* What will be done with those without work? Should they be left to starve, or be fed at the expense of those who work? We do not pretend to solve these questions, but we say they must be solved, and for that task it is not too much to demand the concurrence of all—of philosophers, of statesmen, of historians, of employers, and workingmen from all countries. Many systems have been proposed for the solution of this problem; most of them have been magnificent dreams; but the proof that the truth has not been found, is that we are still seeking it. We think that by exchanging our thoughts and our observations with the workingmen of different nationalities, we shall discover more quickly the economic secret of societies. \* \* \* Let us hope that we shall find some international means of communication, and that every day will form a new link in the chain of love which shall unite the laborers of every country."

In reply to this address the French delegates expressed the desire to have a committee of workingmen chosen and charged with the duty of industrial investigation and correspondence.

Thus originated the famous International Workingmen's Association. Starting with the modest disclaimer of any pretension to solve some of the simplest industrial difficulties—which, by the way, had been grappled by the amalgamated Trade Unions several years before—this young association soon fell under the control of a few rigid dogmatists, who blatantly claimed to furnish the solution not only of the simplest, but also of the most complex social problems. Those acquainted with the modes of thought characteristic of English workingmen will readily suspect that the address quoted was not the product of any of their pens, and may therefore conclude that it was

framed under the inspiration of some of the guests. As a matter of fact, the address was the work of a third element; an element which, being destitute of the sound practicality of the English and of the bitter experience of the French workingmen, was still wallowing in the slough of the "magnificent dreams" of communism.

The element referred to was composed of groups of German emigrants and political exiles which for several years had generally congregated in the Soho quarter of London. As early as 1847, one of these groups, known as the Communist League, had published, with the financial assistance of Frederick Engels, a pamphlet written by Karl Marx and entitled—*The Manifesto of the Communists*. This now almost forgotten document, consisting of a violent denunciation of the whole progress of the human race, written with a view of justifying the most extreme communist ideas, had been widely distributed throughout all countries of western civilization. But the signal collapse of the threatened Chartist demonstration in London on April 10, 1848, and the failure of the Parisian barricades in the following June, had dashed the hopes of the German colonists for any speedy outbreak of that bloody cataclysm which, they had prophesied, would sweep away "all existing social arrangements."

Succeeding to this memorable year of abortive revolutions, a long period of political calm and industrial prosperity ensued, during which the Trade Union struck deeper root in the hearts of the workers, Karl Marx ensconced in the quiet alcoves of the British Museum Library, prepared his work on *Capital*, which he intended as the doctrinal justification of his prophecy of the "impending communist revolution," made in the *Manifesto*. Modern prophets do not always disdain to lend a helping hand to the realization of their own prophecies; so when the communist coterie became aware of the visit of the French delegates they were eager to exploit the opportunity. To accomplish their object they undertook to hoodwink both parties; and this they were better enabled to do when acting as interpreters. Thus the British were lulled into the belief that the association was designed as an extension of the Trade Union, which would effectually prevent the importation of scabs from country to country; and the French were persuaded that by Trade Union methods they could infallibly realize their then dormant ideals. So it was that the Trade Unions walked into the baited trap, and, during seven years of so-called organization, paid the lion's share of the association's expenses.

Two years passed away in seeming inactivity, and then, at a meeting in St. Martin's Hall, held September 24, 1864, the International was definitely constituted, with about fifty members and some fifteen dollars of available funds in the treasury. The declaration of principles, which was then presented by the leaders, demands our attention.

It declared that "the emancipation of the working classes must be gained by the working classes themselves." Regarding this clause from the Trade Union standpoint few will be inclined to deny its truth; but it certainly appears somewhat inconsistent coming from a society whose leader, Karl Marx, had no pretension to be, in the ordinary meaning of the word, a workingman.

Then it declared that "the subordination of the workman to the employer is the cause of all misery and degradation." The absurd exaggeration of this statement must be apparent to all intelligent persons in possession of their normal senses. But, social revolutionists are not in a normal mental condition. Filled

with blind hatred they seek to destroy the distinction of employer and employed; to wipe out or hopelessly confuse that important separation of industrial functions, which has contributed so greatly to human progress, during the past six centuries, especially.

Having in the first and second classes declared that the "emancipation," which the workers must gain for themselves, is emancipation from the control of their employers; the third clause of the declaration stated that this emancipation is to be gained by political action. This clause doubtless caused Karl Marx much anxiety, but he was bound to insert it by the fatal logic of his retrograde social creed; though he foresaw that it would, by attracting a certain class of minds, tend to leave out of sight the object of the association. The proof of this latter assertion is to be found in a letter of Marx which was suppressed for fifteen years by the socialist leaders of Germany, to whom it was addressed; but was at length brought to light in the Halle Congress of 1890.

The plan of organization provided for an annual Congress, which was to meet in some city chosen by the previous Congress; a General Council, as a permanent committee with executive powers, whose seat should be similarly determined; Federal Councils of the various countries, where the association was regularly organized; and an unlimited number of Sections, each composed of a single trade union or of mixed membership. According to this plan, everything was to flow from the members by a system of single or double elections. Thus, the sections were to elect delegates to the federal councils, and the federal councils were to elect delegates to the congress—the supreme power of the association. Such was the theory; but the practice was far different. From the beginning, the power was confined to a few men who constituted the general council and by dictatorial practices retained that power to the bitter end. Like united Germany, the socialists find their real system of government in the Prussian barracks.

The General Council selected from its midst a president, general secretary, treasurer, and as many corresponding secretaries as there were supposed different countries. Many of the foregoing officers were mere figure-heads. It is difficult to discover on what principle, if any, secretaries were apportioned to countries; and the number of "countries" that appeared on the International map would have astounded any ordinary geographer, and have led him to believe that Europe had relapsed to mediæval feudal conditions.

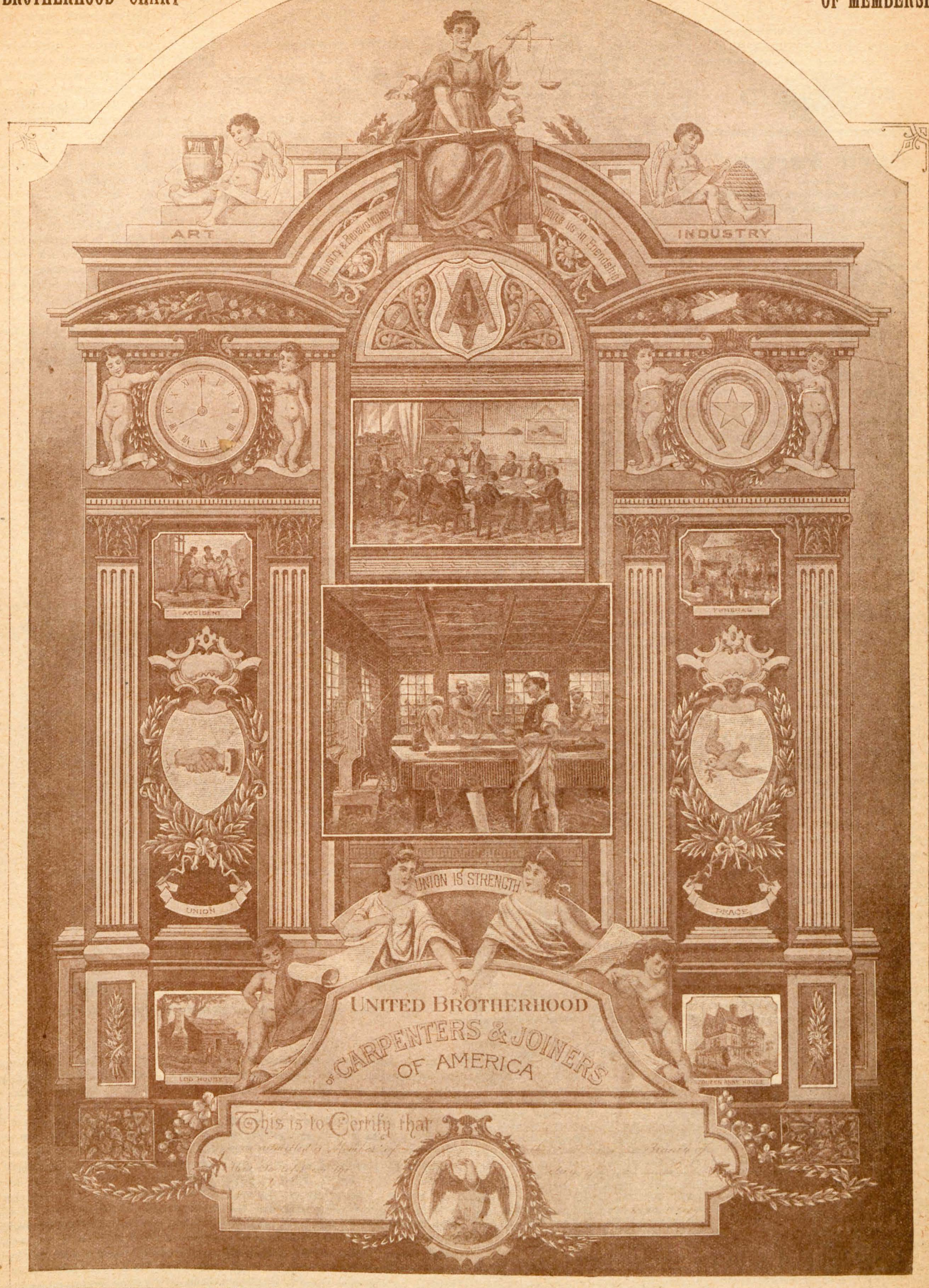
The funds of the International, for general purposes, were to be derived from an annual contribution of two cents from each member; but great difficulty was experienced in collecting even that small sum from the sections. Eventually, it was decided to exclude delegates, whose societies were in arrears, from admission to seats in the Congress. Considerable sums, however, were raised by many of the councils in the form of assessments; and, when these failed, by public collections. But it should be understood that the chief reliance of the International leaders was in the treasuries of the old-established trade unions. It is certain that the financial genius of the Jewish race, to which the learned author of *Capital* belonged, was not apparent in his management of the affairs of the International.

A LABOR organization that represents a class of wagemakers who are dilatory in the payment of dues can never be much of a success.—*Railroad Telegraph*.



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BROTHERHOOD CHART

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Above is a photo-engraving of the elegant new Certificate of Membership, size, 20" x 28" which will soon be sold by the General Office for 75 cents each. It is to be printed in handsome, illuminated colors, and is an excellent, artistic work. Send in your orders first, without cash, so we will know if there will be enough orders to justify printing these Charts. The orders must come through the Fin. Secy. of your Local. Address P. J. McGuire, G. S. T., Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.



## THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1896.



## Open Forum.

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

## The Real Evangelists.



HERE is nothing like going to the bottom of every fact in life, if we want to grasp any important subject tending to that symmetry in thoughts indispensable to usefulness and manhood. One of the reasons why knowledge has so far been totally inefficient in

the building up of orderly civilizations, is that we have overlooked the solidarity of truth as well as that of humanity, and so the marvelous unity of all forces and forms in creation, and, hence, the inevitable actions and reactions of all our social contrivances in our eternal efforts to build up the individual man. And what is man but a compound of body and soul? Can you develop the latter without the former? That is just what we have been endeavoring to do, and that is why we have so miserably failed. There would be no symmetry in the universe if the soul could evolve itself, bright and brilliant, in the midst of poverty and wretched surroundings for the body, just as there would be no logic and no goodness in any of the divine plans if social growth meant the development of a few choice types here and there while millions of our brethren are forced to struggle for a mere animal existence, and disappear from life, century after century, just as so much human cattle, because having lacked opportunities to do better. They have done well enough, most of them, in so far as they could, and, in so far as we know, we may find them in heaven occupying higher seats than any of us, with tolerably well evolved bodies and souls. All the same, something fundamentally wrong has been allowed to remain among men, to produce the absence of social symmetry in question. And somebody must be responsible for that.

Take now that phrase of saving souls. What do they mean by that? We have now been doing that for centuries. Even the old heathen civilizations did that in their own way. Even they entertained some rudimentary conception about a life beyond, more or less connected with life on earth. Even they had some perceptions of moral law. They would have gone to pieces in no time without that. Moral law, in this or that form, is just as indispensable to social cohesion, as the force of gravitation to that of planets and stars and all physical phenomena through the infinite. If souls had been saved in the right way for only a single century, we could hardly be sunk as far down in the ditch of unsolved social problems as we are yet. Look only at the following items:

In the last 40 years the evil of intemperance has increased at the rate of about 380 per cent. more rapidly than population, judging by the consumption of alcoholic beverages. And, what is worse, it has become more concentrated with certain classes of population, since many

have eliminated the habit which formerly was more diffused, and, hence, less fatal in general results. And what about crime? It has increased at the rate of 440 per cent. more rapidly than population. And what about the most serious problem of all, that of the unemployed? It did not exist 40 years ago. It commenced soon after the civil war, and has grown ever since into the most dangerous proportions. And what about wealth distribution? Not over 40 years ago the plain workers held nearly 50 per cent. of the wealth of the nation. The same plain workers hold to-day about 15 per cent. All such data comes from that of census of ours, intended to prove our immense prosperity, prosperity with social injustice, and, so, with no real Christianity about it.

We have yet another important social abnormality, as the climax of the few we have mentioned. About 1,000,000 of our male adult workers are forced to group themselves in powerful labor brotherhoods in order to protect themselves and families from industrial conditions, the tendency of which is to suppress all principles of justice in wealth distribution. That 1,000,000 of men are, on the whole, honest, faithful, intelligent workers. When the history of their struggles is written up by an impartial pen, and the living to-day have been in the grave for over 50 years, it is then alone that men shall appreciate the nobility of their aims and the sacrifices that such workers had to make against the barbarisms of our industrial status, against the intense heathenism of our social combinations, which would be totally impossible if we had only preached the real gospel of Christ for the last 25 years, and even if all the previous Christian centuries were a blank, a negation, and had never existed at all.

The mere fact of large numbers among our best and most efficient workers having to group themselves in brotherhoods in order to retain at least 40 per cent. of the wealth they produce through hard, constant labor, what does that mean? Would that be at all necessary if we had at least commenced to establish the brotherhood that Christ preached and for which he died nineteen centuries ago? Hardly. But don't you see that we have been so busy in saving souls, that we have had no time for that bagatelle of building up a brotherhood anywhere, and so we have let nations develop without any fundamental laws of righteousness for the proper evolution of the Christian individual, and much less for that of the Christian citizen.

How long before we shall learn that the healthy development of the body is totally indispensable to that of the soul? How long before we grasp the idea that there can be no choice types on earth among men, while poverty and degradation exists any where, in any corner of any nation? And it happens that degradation and poverty thrive and increase in the bosom of the very social compacts we call the best, in the cities where we have the most eminent preachers and elegant cathedrals, and grandest displays of that beauty, and that wisdom, and that philanthropy about which we boast so much, and none of which seems to care anything towards the need of righteous human laws for the joy and manhood of the very workers to whose labor we owe the existence of nations and cities, and without whom no arts could flourish, no scientific inventions could become facts, and not even the inventors themselves would be found anywhere, as they all, with the eminent preachers on top, would have to hustle for a living in the fields, factories, shops, etc.

It looks as if modern nations were in a bad fix, because of no real evangelists preaching the fulness of God's truth, and so that social righteousness without which iniquity must prevail in the future as in the present and the past. It is then alone that the saving of souls will tell, when righteous laws go hand in hand with the saving process. Trying to save souls while doing our best to perpetuate social iniquity, has never worked right. God is not a God of shams, but a God of realities. And every one of us down to the humblest of the lot can become a real, faithful, efficient evangelist, because we all can do our share in creating a common consensus tending to shame all men who may pretend that our laws are all right. Every law of monopoly is wrong. Every law of privilege is unchristian. And our whole industrial and social organization rests on laws of that kind. Evangel means Good News, and hence The Plenitude of God's Truth. That is impossible without Righteous human laws.

JOSEF GROS.

## How to Frame the Timbers for a Brick House.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

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IN writing this article I have endeavored to follow, as closely as possible, the methods of construction laid down by the building laws of the City of New York, as they embody the best forms of construction existing, and are both semi-fireproof and economical.

By referring to Fig. 1, of the illustrations the readers of THE CARPENTER will be enabled to obtain a very clear example of the floors of a city house or flat in course of construction.

of this is that the front stone setters, or front bricklayers, work much slower than the rough wall men, and, in consequence, the temporary partitions are placed by the framer, or carpenter, so that no time may be lost, or men delayed. There is no waste timber in using this expedient, as the studding and plates, shown on the illustration, are used in the inside partitions when the roof is on and they are being set; but great care must be used in setting the beams level. For this end the measurements must be carefully made and the studding cut the exact length. The New York building law, however, calls for not more than two stories of any wall to be built in advance of any other wall, so that not more than two rows of temporary partition should be needed. These rows of studding should be kept back at least 3 inches from the face of the wall.

When the beams are being framed their ends must be beveled. They are usually 3 inches thick, and must be

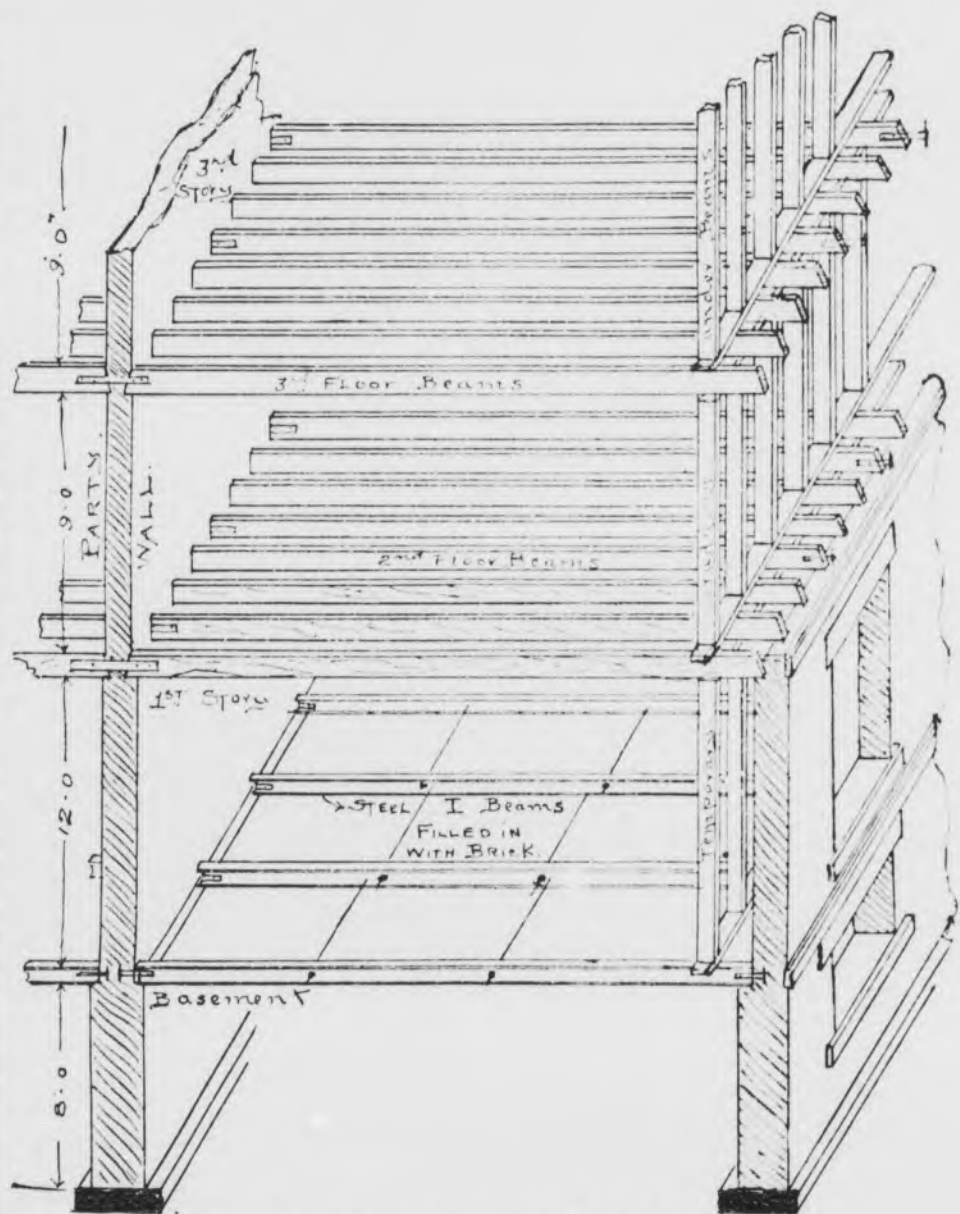


FIG.—PROJECTED VIEW OF FRAMING OF A BRICK HOUSE.

There are four stories supposed to be partially erected, namely—basement, first story, second story and third story. The brick party wall, on the left, is carried up to above the third floor beams, and south front is built to the level of the second floor beams. The first floor is fireproof; that is to say, it is constructed of steel beams, filled in with brick arches. The thrust of the arch between the beams being resisted by the wrought iron tie rods seen in the engraving, which is an isometric section of a corner house, placed on the north-east corner, showing the south gable front. It will be noticed that there is a temporary line of stud partition placed back of the front wall at each story. These are inserted for the purpose of supporting the several tiers of beams on each floor, till the front is built up to them; as the practice usually is to build the side, rear and party walls first, and then build the fronts up to them. The reason

beveled to not less than 3 inches, or the square of their thickness. This is also shown in Fig. 1, together with the method of anchoring the beams to the brick walls. It will be noticed here that in the party wall strap anchors are used, and in the gable T anchors. If there be two gables, side walls, or the beams on opposite sides of the party wall be on different bevels, then T anchors must be inserted, and all anchors should have the T at least 8 inches, or the thickness of two courses of brick in the wall. All wooden trimmers and headers should not be less than 1 inch thicker than the floor or roof beams of the same tier, when the header is 4 feet or less in length, and when the header is more than 4 feet and not over 15 feet in length or span, the trimmer and header beams shall be at least double the thickness of the floor or roof beams, or be made up of two beams spiked together. All this I here illustrate at Fig. 2, which is so clear as to



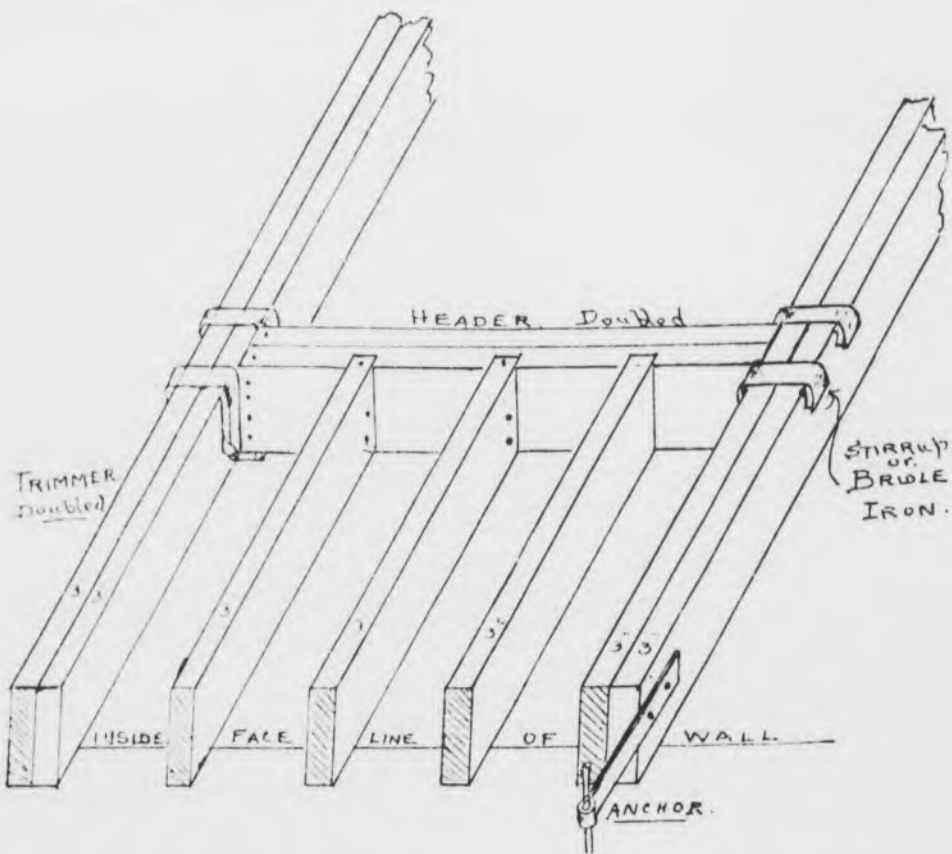


FIG. 2.—HEADERS AND TRIMMERS DOUBLED, ALSO FRAMING OF FLOOR BEAMS.

fully explain the construction without further explanation. I would state here that it is scarcely necessary to bevel the roof beams, as the decrease of 4 inches, from a 12-inch to an 8-inch wall, leaves it unnecessary. All wooden beams must be trimmed away from all flues, not less than 8 inches from the flue. Fireplaces must have trimmed arches to support the hearths, 16 inches wide, measured from the face of the chimney breast. The several tiers of beams must, of course, be anchored, as I described above, and the anchors should not be less than 6 feet apart, or nailed on every fourth or fifth beam, as represented in Fig. 1. Anchors should be of wrought iron  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch thick and 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, nailed with  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch nails. Beams resting on girders may either be overlapped, the width of the girder, or abutted, end to end, and tied together with the double Tstrap, I illustrated in the October issue.

Concerning the method of anchoring the front wall. I show it in the engravings Figs. 3 and 4. The plan of the floor Fig. 3, shows that every tier of beams

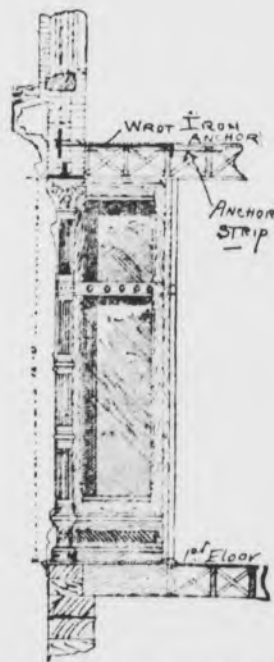


FIG. 4.—SECTION OF FRONT OF STORE, SHOWING ANCHORS, STRIPS, BEAMS, ETC.

In regard to stud partitions, this construction I would say, that when they

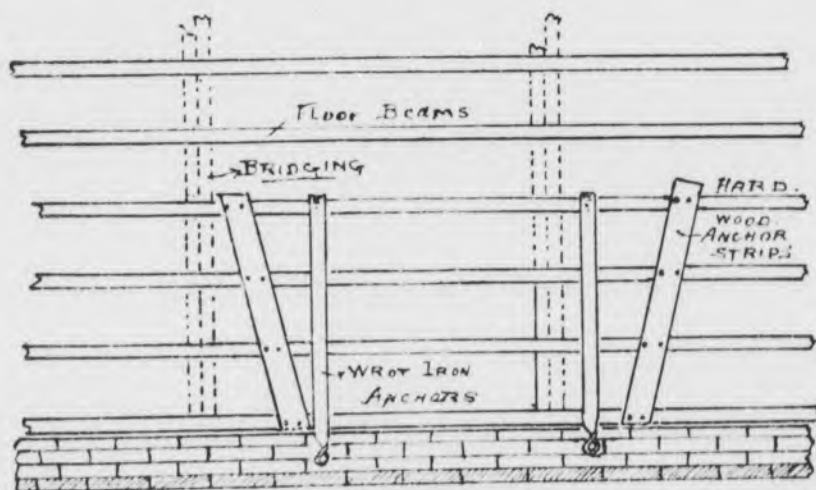


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF FLOORS SHOWING METHOD OF ANCHORING FRONT AND REAR WALLS TO BEAMS.

front and rear must have, opposite each pier, hard wood or hard pine anchor strips (seen in Fig. 3) dovetailed into the beams diagonally, which must be inserted in at least four beams and nailed to each, but they must not be let in, within four feet of the centre line of the span of the beams between the walls. The wrought iron anchors are then placed as I have drawn them in the illustration. The section of the front Fig. 4, will show better how the anchors hold.

run across the house they are built in the usual way with a top and bottom plate, but when longitudinally or fore and aft partitions, as they are usually termed, or run directly over each other, they have the top plate only and the bottom ends of the studding passing through, or between the floor beams and resting on the top plate of the story below, in the manner represented in the engraving Fig. 5, which is a projected section of an upper story floor,

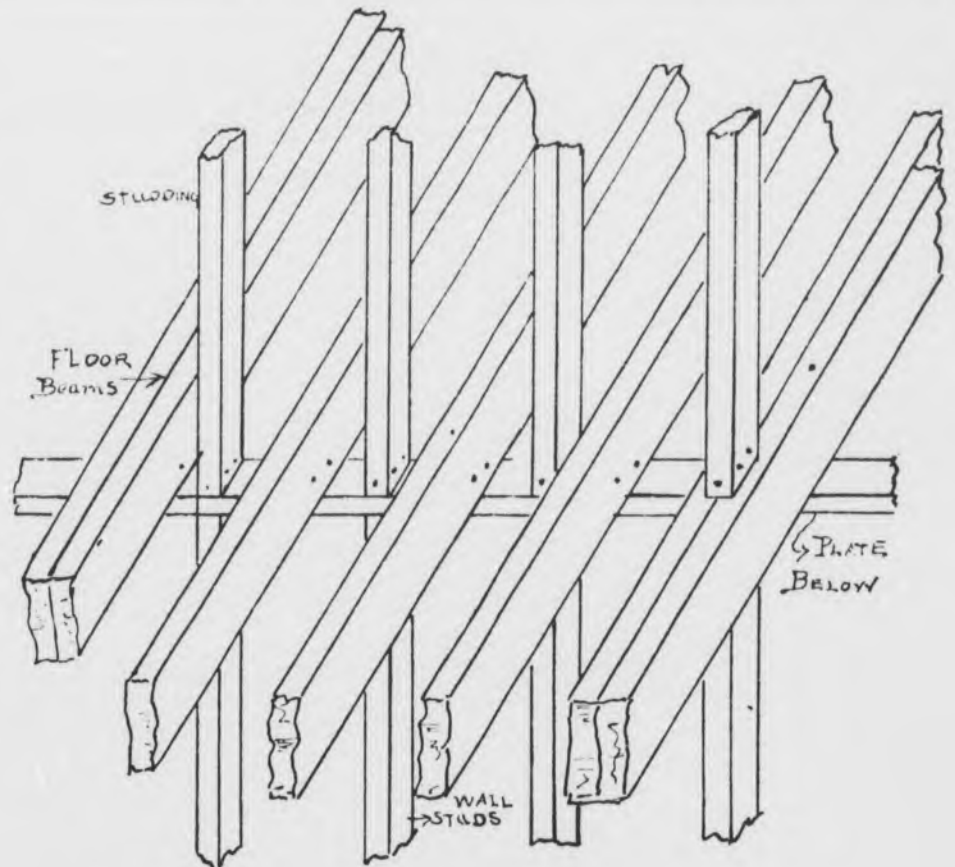


FIG. 5.—PROJECTED SECTION OF FORE AND AFT STUD PARTITION AT FLOORS.

showing the floor beams and plates and studding of a fore and aft partition. When the spacing of the studding compels that one or more studs should rest on a beam or trimmer as the engraving shows, then, of course, it is not possible to pass them through, but they should invariably rest on the plate below and the space between filled in with old or broken brick so as to make the partition semi-fireproof. As I have previously described the methods of centering for the arches between the first story steel beams and other details under the head of "City House Framing." I will close this article by advising all readers to study the actual construction when in progress, as it is in this way only mechanical information is acquired.

#### Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Moreland, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Marion, Ind.
Austin, Ill.	Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Berkeley, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Boston, Mass.	Oak Park, Ill.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Pueblo, Colo.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cripple Creek, Col.	St. Louis, Mo.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Fremont, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Highland Park, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Hyde Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Kensington, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Victor, Colo.
Manor Station, Pa.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Hitchcock, Tex.
Cleveland, O.	Marblehead, Mass.
Gillette, Colo.	Tremont, N. Y.

Total, 70 cities.

[Claims Approved in November, 1896.]

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3660.	M. Mullin . . . . .	509	\$400 00
3661.	W. J. Logsdon . . . . .	1	200 00
3662.	Mrs. A. Metzger . . . . .	1	50 00
3663.	Oscar Kaule . . . . .	1	200 00
3664.	R. T. Swallow . . . . .	10	200 00
3665.	D. W. Parker . . . . .	18	200 00
3666.	Henry Herr . . . . .	29	200 00
3667.	William Holl . . . . .	33	200 00
3668.	Mrs. E. A. Hilton . . . . .	33	50 00
3669.	T. Jenkins . . . . .	52	200 00
3670.	Mrs. K. Filek . . . . .	54	50 00
3671.	Chas. A. Wooley . . . . .	57	100 00
3672.	Ed. Parker . . . . .	62	400 00
3673.	Mrs. M. Burrell . . . . .	63	50 00
3674.	M. Fallon . . . . .	63	200 00
3675.	Mrs. A. S. Lindskog . . . . .	87	50 00
3676.	Mrs. N. Johnson . . . . .	109	50 00
3677.	J. H. Blesen . . . . .	132	200 00
3678.	Jas. Matthews . . . . .	137	200 00
3679.	Mrs. M. Ossman . . . . .	142	50 00
3680.	Mrs. J. A. Rea . . . . .	167	50 00
3681.	B. Erikson . . . . .	181	200 00
3682.	Jas. Olsen . . . . .	247	200 00
3683.	A. J. Wandless . . . . .	275	200 00
3684.	Jos. Mladek . . . . .	309	200 00
3685.	A. F. Long . . . . .	344	200 00
3686.	F. Alyesworth . . . . .	440	100 00
3687.	Mrs. M. Hobson . . . . .	442	50 00
3688.	Mrs. A. Rochford . . . . .	468	50 00
3689.	Mrs. C. McCartney . . . . .	483	50 00
3690.	H. Smith . . . . .	704	100 00
Total . . . . .			\$4,650 00

By the very constitution of our nature, moral evil is its own curse.—Chalmers.

NEVER contract a friendship with a man who is not better than thyself.—Confucius.

EDUCATION is a better safeguard to liberty than a standing army.—Edward Everett.



## FREE SAMPLE COPY OF HOME STUDY.

An Elementary Journal for Students of

ELECTRICITY,  
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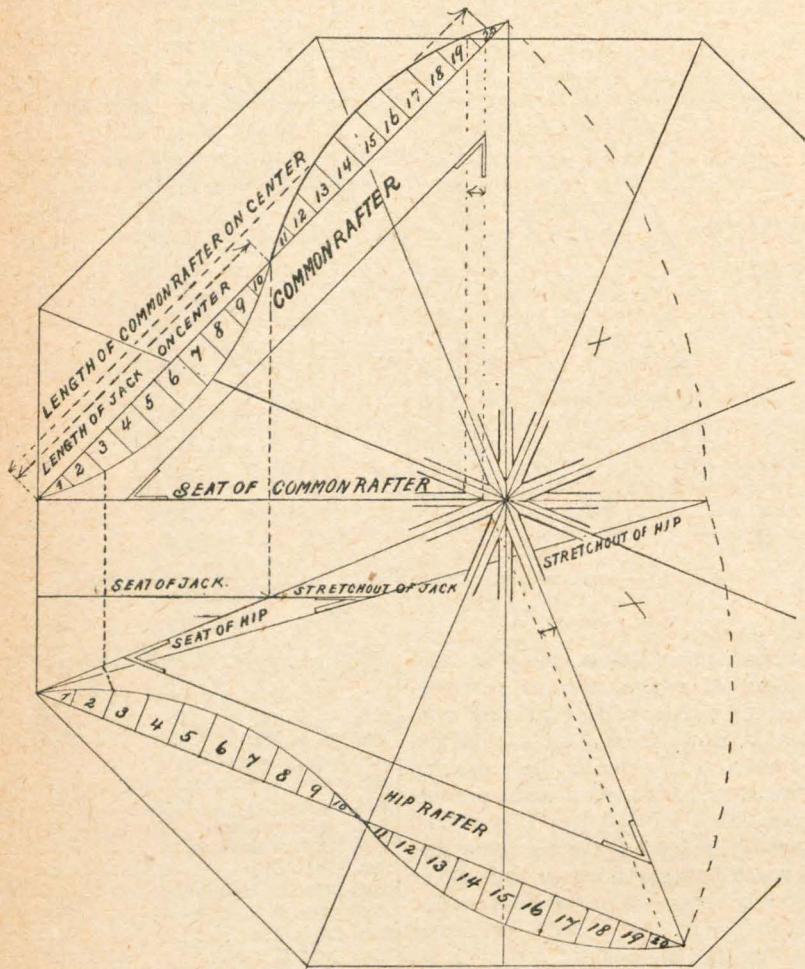
HOME STUDY, - - SCRANTON, PA.



## A Tower Roof on an Octagonal Plan.

### Mr. Owen B. Maginnis' Prize Offer.

Announcement of the award as to the best solution will be made by Mr. Maginnis in our next month's issue. The competition for this prize closes this month.



Biermaas' Solution.

EDITOR OF THE CARPENTER:

Above is my solution of Mr. O. B. Maginnis' prize offer, and I give the following explanation:

First lay out the common rafter as on a straight octagon roof, as the working line in the drawing indicates. Divide this working line into an equal number of equal spaces from 1 to 20. Take one-half the length of common rafter working line for radius and describe the curves from 1 to 10, and square these points down to the curved line. Cut this curve out nice and clean and nail the cut-out part on the upper half of common rafter. The dotted lines next to rise of roof line for common rafters show, how much shorter the common rafter will have to be cut from its original layout to fit against the hips. To give the top side bevel, run both lines to top of rafter, square outside dotted line across top edge to center, connect center and inside dotted line for side bevel. Next lay out hip rafter, the same as on a straight octagon roof. Divide hip rafter working line in 20 equal spaces; find the bevel for these lines as the drawing shows from point 2 in common rafter to point 2 in hip rafter, so these lines will correspond with the square lines in common rafter when the rafters are set up. Make division lines in hip rafter the same length with corresponding lines in common rafter and trace the curve. Cut out the same as before and nail the cut-out part on the upper half. For top side bevel proceed the same as for common rafter. To get side bevel for jack, follow the drawing and apply underneath. It is only for the ones who are not well posted in lines that I give this description, and I hope they will benefit by it.

FRED. W. BIERMAAS,

L. U. 122, Germantown, Pa

Henry D. Cook's Solution.

CUTS AND LAY-OUT FOR IRREGULAR CURVED OBSERVATORY ROOF.



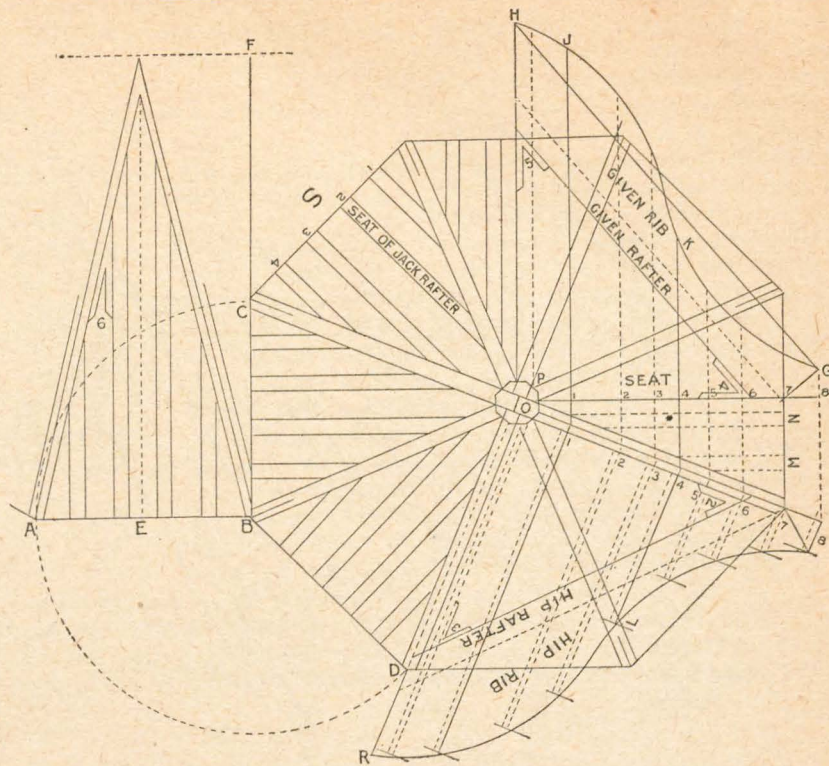
HE Carpenter and Joiners are sometimes called upon to execute certain work which requires good judgment and ability.

The irregular curved roof for the observatory will perhaps as fully explain this as any other subject.

No part of this work should be done on the building, everything should be prepared and ready, when this is done the mechanic should have nothing to do but fasten everything properly in its respective position.

It should be commenced in a practical way, by first finding a place large enough to lay out everything its full size, the lengths and proper cuts for every piece of material required in the construction of this work must be obtained.

In this case the plan being octagonal, commence by laying down the plan its full size. In this construction I have arranged to have a rafter to support each piece of rib, which is indicated by the dotted line, commence by laying out the seat of each hip, centering from each angle C, B, D, etc., and meeting in centre at O, here you see is given the lengths and cuts of each hip, and as I have here shown a centre post you have now the opportunity of getting the size required for the post through the intersections of the seats of each hip at O. Perhaps it may be well to mention that it may not be necessary to have either rafter or centre post, but while drawing the plan I have simply shown the utility of its construction, and leave it to your option either to accept it or not.



FROM HENRY D. COOK.

Next proceed by striking the seat line from the centre at O, on the right, marked 1, 2, 3, etc., from which all measurements are to be taken which pass from seat through the given rib H, J, K, G, etc. Next lay out the position of two jacks at M, N, decide on the height at H, and G, bisect the line cutting H, and G, and strike the curve. Note, the point where the long and short jack cut the seat of hip at 1, and 4, square up the solid line cutting the rib at J, and K, also cutting the centre line of hip below at 1, and 4, this gives the lengths and plumb cuts of the long and short jacks at J, and K, the foot bevel is seen at 4, and the plumb bevel at 5. Draw any number of ordinates through the seat and given rib, parallel with the centre line at H, passing through the seat line cutting the centre line of hip which also forms a seat line when transferring the different heights as taken from the given rib, to that of the hip or angle rib.

Square down each line from centre of hip below indefinitely indicated by Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Take each measurement separately from the seat and given rib O—H, 1—J, 4—K, 8—G, etc., and transfer them to corresponding lines meeting centre of hip below, which now becomes a seat line for getting the heights of the hip or angle rib, both being of equal heights gives points through which to trace the curve and the hip or angle rib is formed. The bevel for the foot is seen at 2, and plumb bevel is seen at 3.

The backing of the hip is obtained by laying off one-half thickness of rib from centre line on seat of hip as seen at long point of short jack M, cutting the ordinate K, from which point the dotted line is carried over making it equal in height to that of the solid line cutting the curve, from which draw a line parallel with seat gives the backing at L, and similar points through which to trace the curve, completes the backing.

The bevel for side cut is obtained by making A, B, on the left equal to B, C, and B, D, make F, E, on the left equal to G, H, on the right. Lay off the position of the rafters, this gives the bevel for the side cut at 6. Note—Now let us reason a few minutes, suppose we could take the object between our fingers and thumb at the point F, using the the point B, as a centre, and A, as radius, how easily we could swing it round, right or left, to C, or D, as indicated by the dotted line, when each rafter would stand directly over its respective seat and be on the same pitch as G, and H, on the right. The seats of four rafters are also shown at S, by Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Notice the point where the dotted line strikes the centre post at letter P, and long point of seat of hip, passing up through 5, cutting the curved line at the right of H, which gives the length of cut of hip when a centre post is to be used, but, should it be decided that no post will be needed, the line at H, dropping to centre at O, will be the length and cut of the hip.

In order to avoid the confusion of lines, I have discontinued the line H, also the seat line, at the edge of the post, the little dot at the left of O, represents the seat line, for obtaining the heights of both hip and given ribs at points H, and R.

HENRY D. COOK.

Union 8, Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 12.)



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty to call to him our worthy brother FRANK M. AYLESWORTH.

WHEREAS, The long and intimate relations held with him in the faithful discharge of his duties makes it eminently befitting that we record our appreciation of him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By this Union, No. 440, that we mourn the loss of FRANK M. AYLESWORTH, one of our conscientious workers in the cause of which we are organized. And, be it further

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to his widow, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and be published in THE CARPENTER and a copy sent to the bereaved wife of our deceased brother FRANK M. AYLESWORTH.

R. H. CLAXTON,  
WM. C. SMITH,  
GEO. MILLER. } Committee.

### Help the Cracker Bakers.

Buy none but Union label crackers! Look for the blue label on the boxes, barrels and packages containing crackers kept in groceries, retail bakeries, restaurants and saloons. Insist that your dealer refuse to handle goods without the blue label of the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America. This will be an effective blow against the Cracker Trust, with a capital of over ten millions and a number of other merciless syndicates, and it will improve the condition of the poor workers in the cracker bakeries.



# MONEY \$\$\$\$ RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending October 31, 1896.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1--\$196 60		110--\$5 20		258--\$18 80		478--\$19 40	
2--25 60		111--25 65		259--8 40		479--5 20	
3--7 70		112--59 40		260--2 00		480--10 80	
4--31 30		113--20 20		261--1 80		481--57 00	
5--2 40		114--12 70		262--6 40		482--8 60	
6--21 05		115--5 00		263--41 90		483--11 40	
7--25 00		116--11 50		264--15 40		484--8 80	
8--23 80		117--4 40		265--15 00		485--10 80	
9--194 60		118--21 00		266--4 60		486--60 10	
10--67 20		119--7 72		267--4 40		487--41 80	
11--19 60		120--10 80		268--17 90		488--5 60	
12--24 00		121--18 20		269--3 20		489--500 20	
13--8 00		122--5 00		270--11 20		490--8 40	
14--3 80		123--4 00		271--3 80		491--1 00	
15--9 60		124--43 50		272--8 40		492--4 40	
16--10 00		125--4 40		273--24 40		493--27 20	
17--116 40		126--12 00		274--3 00		494--4 80	
18--6 60		127--5 20		275--2 80		495--12 30	
19--6 40		128--5 30		276--15 60		496--8 80	
20--13 60		129--7 75		277--12 60		497--40 00	
21--10 00		130--6 40		278--61 20		498--5 80	
22--8 60		131--5 40		279--185 35		499--5 80	
23--8 60		132--7 40		280--4 20		500--2 80	
24--40 40		133--19 20		281--6 60		501--76 00	
25--14 40		134--21 20		282--12 60		502--12 12	
26--4 60		135--3 40		283--3 20		503--14 40	
27--19 60		136--7 20		284--4 40		504--7 30	
28--1 00		137--8 00		285--6 80		505--27 60	
29--5 40		138--9 30		286--58 00		506--5 80	
30--13 80		139--5 40		287--2 20		507--8 75	
31--3 70		140--6 00		288--3 80		508--3 50	
32--8 00		141--5 05		289--4 40		509--2 60	
33--7 60		142--4 40		290--3 60		510--5 60	
34--17 00		143--8 80		291--79 20		511--3 20	
35--112 60		144--4 20		292--12 20		512--2 20	
36--8 60		145--1 80		293--7 00		513--3 80	
37--7 00		146--7 20		294--5 30		514--6 10	
38--37 75		147--5 60		295--6 20		515--5 40	
39--8 20		148--5 80		296--6 00		516--11 40	
40--2 80		149--12 20		297--7 70		517--2 40	
41--42 20		150--21 20		298--13 40		518--2 00	
42--4 60		151--3 80		299--3 20		519--2 60	
43--28 40		152--10 20		300--18 75		520--5 20	
44--12 40		153--13 20		301--10 80		521--8 40	
45--5 20		154--18 80		302--28 20		522--10 20	
46--85 60		155--120 10		303--2 80		523--10 80	
47--10 20		156--3 80		304--3 60		524--8 40	
48--4 20		157--11 80		305--1 80		525--10 10	
49--15 40		158--6 20		306--147 00		526--5 00	
50--60 00		159--6 80		307--11 00		527--3 20	
51--22 20		160--7 00		308--14 50		528--5 00	
52--56 40		161--2 40		309--61 40		529--5 80	
53--5 90		162--6 00		310--6 80		530--9 00	
54--15 60		163--12 40		311--5 20		531--4 60	
55--6 20		164--15 00		312--3 60		532--5 45	
56--9 20		165--16 60		313--7 60		533--18 60	
57--41 90		166--18 20		314--3 00		534--4 60	
58--1 40		167--9 00		315--8 50		535--4 20	
59--5 80		168--2 40		316--3 40		536--7 40	
60--19 40		169--20 00		317--3 40		537--7 00	
61--6 00		170--13 40		318--7 60		538--3 40	
62--7 60		171--3 00		319--3 00		539--6 00	
63--10 00		172--14 00		320--49 60		540--46 60	
64--4 00		173--8 00		321--34 00		541--7 01	
65--14 40		174--12 05		322--6 80		542--3 40	
66--4 80		175--4 40		323--4 60		543--15 80	
67--7 60		176--5 00		324--7 90		544--0 80	
68--9 40		177--7 20		325--6 80		545--7 12	
69--23 20		178--8 20		326--2 80		546--10 20	
70--3 60		179--3 20		327--4 20		547--28 10	
71--12 80		180--4 00		328--1 60		548--13 40	
72--7 60		181--3 80		329--3 20		549--3 10	
73--20 40		182--2 00		330--2 80		550--9 00	
74--7 80		183--12 40		331--18 40		551--24 00	
75--7 60		184--12 80		332--16 20		552--1 60	
76--29 90		185--16 30		333--16 80		553--4 60	
77--4 20		186--11 05		334--28 60		554--7 30	
78--17 80		187--6 20		335--32 70		555--2 00	
79--2 60		188--2 80		336--6 80		556--11 40	
80--3 20		189--22 20		337--26 20		557--4 00	
81--3 00		190--4 80		338--3 60		558--7 66	
82--7 70		191--3 40		339--30 00		559--6 60	
83--7 40		192--4 20		340--25 20		560--3 20	
84--2 60		193--9 05		341--34 90		561--5 40	
85--11 80		194--5 90		342--47 40		562--8 60	
86--41 20		195--6 00		343--43 30		563--9 60	
87--47 80		196--82 40					

Total . . . . . \$5,434 69

## Claims Approved in September, 1896.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AMT.
3602.	Dennis Toomey . . . . .	4	\$200 00
3603.	Mrs. C. Fekund . . . . .	10	50 00
3604.	Aug Willers . . . . .	12	200 00
3606.	Robt. Williams . . . . .	12	200 00
3607.	Mrs. M. Berrill . . . . .	22	50 00
3608.	P. Hewitt . . . . .	51	200 00
3609.	Mrs. M. Stahlhut . . . . .	60	50 00
3610.	Mrs. M. L. Demony . . . . .	89	50 00
3611.	Mrs. A. Lukens . . . . .	122	50 00
3612.	Mrs. L. Lomax . . . . .	171	50 00
3613.	J. J. Pearson . . . . .	181	200 00
3614.	Mrs. L. P. Bloom . . . . .	251	50 00
3615.	O. Toftsen . . . . .	256	92 45
3616.	Mrs. N. F. Dyer . . . . .	257	50 00
3617.	J. F. Quilman . . . . .	301	200 00
3618.	F. Helmes . . . . .	309	200 00
3619.	Jos. Gugen . . . . .	309	200 00
3620.	Mrs. E. Hyne . . . . .	340	50 00
3621.	Alex. Zub . . . . .	355	100 00
3622.	Jas. Dougherty . . . . .	463	200 00
3623.	G. W. Shingleton . . . . .	453	50 00
3624.	J. W. Brown . . . . .	468	400 00
3625.	Mrs. M. Wolpert . . . . .	476	25 00
3626.	A. Schmidt . . . . .	699	200 00
3627.	Mrs. S. Patterson . . . . .	716	50 00
Total . . . . .			\$3,167 45

## A Few Points on Framing.

BY R. WHITE.

## TO LAY OUT A HIPPED ROOF.



Let A, X, and A, Y, represent two of the plates. If it is a square house, A, B, and Y, B, will be the base lines of two of the hips, and W, V, the line of ridge. To find length of hips, let B, D, at right angles to A, B, be the rise or perpendicular height of roof.

Connect A, D, and you have length of hips. The angle at A, formed by the lines A, B, and A, D, will be the bevel for foot of hip.

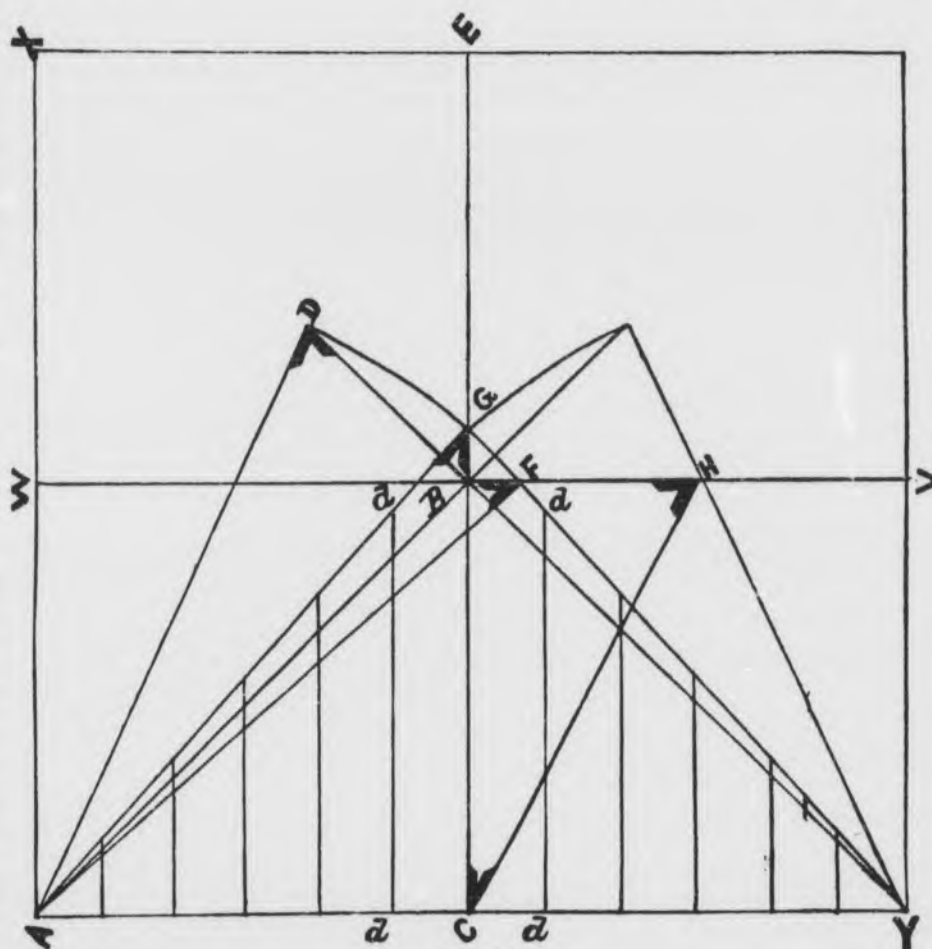


FIG. 1.

To cut head of hip to lie against ridge board W, V. Take the line A, D, in compasses set one foot at A, and swing the other foot to meet the line of ridge at F. Set bevel as indicated in drawing. The reason for this will be apparent on examination; for, suppose the ridge board wide enough to extend down to a floor laid on a level with the plates; then it is evident that if you let the rafter down to the floor, swinging on the point A, the head will rest at F, and the bevel must of course fit all the way in the descent.

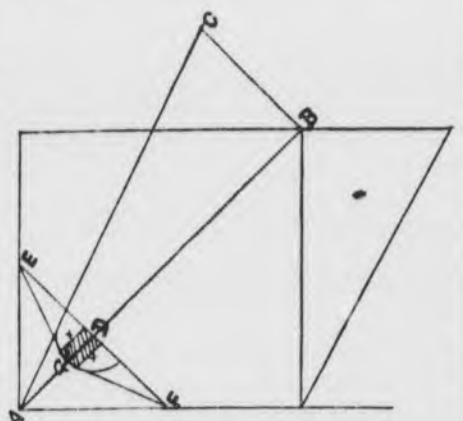


FIG. 2.

To make this perfectly clear, take a piece of cardboard, and cut out a strip, say an inch wide, and laid out to represent the top of the rafter. Take a piece of board wide enough for the purpose, plane up one edge square, and set up on

the line W, V, to represent ridge. Placing the middle of the foot of your pasteboard rafter against a pin stuck at A, swing it up and down against the ridgeboard, but not above the proper height.

For the common and the cripple rafters. C, B, is the base, and B, H, the rise, of a common rafter. Then C, H, will be the length of the rafter, and the bevels for the head and foot as indicated in drawing.

To find length of cripples, set one foot of compasses at A, and, taking in the line A, D, swing down to strike a line continued through C, B, and draw the line A, G. Draw in the cripples d, d, and the proper distances apart, and you have their lengths; and a bevel laid in at G, will give the side cut for their heads. Of course the down bevel for the head, and the cut for the foot, will be the same as for the common rafters.

To fix this system of getting lengths in

stretch out to G; the heads of the cripples following the lines of the hips.

## TO FIND THE BACKING OR BEVEL FOR TOP OF HIP RAFTER.

Let A, C, in Fig. 2, be a hip rafter, and A, B, the base line. Set off equal distances from A, to E, and F, and connect the two points. At the intersection of A, B, and E, F, at D, draw a segment of a circle just touching the line of hip, and cutting A, B, at G. Connect G, E, and G, F. Now set a bevel on A, B, and G, E, for the backing of hip.

To make the correctness of this clear, suppose the rafter is worked from a plank wide enough to reach to the floor, thus making A, G, B, A, a solid piece, and of the thickness from x, to x.

It is evident that if this solid plank rafter, which now lies flat, were swung up to a perpendicular, G, D, x, x, will be a correct representation of a section cut through at D. Or suppose the rafter is as thick as from E, to F, then G, E, F, would be a section cut through at D, and laid flat. For octagonal roofs, the lengths, bevels and backing of the rafters may be found in the same way.

## A COMMON RAFTER OF A CURVED ROOF BEING GIVEN, TO FIND THE SHAPE OF THE HIP RAFTER.

Let A, B, in Fig. 3, be two of the plates D, and C, the base lines of a common and a hip rafter, respectively, and E, the curve of the common rafter. From E, without taking pains to space off accurately, draw lines parallel to B, meeting C. At the intersections, set up lines of indefinite length at right angles to C.

With the spaces a, b, a, c, etc., set up on the corresponding lines from C, and trace through the points as set off. The same rule will, of course find the shape of the hips for roofs of other curves,—as an ogee, or a dome.

The reason for the mode of operation will be apparent at a glance, for it is evident that if the two rafters were each worked from a plank wide enough to reach to a floor laid level with top of plate, and were then turned up on their bases C, and D, points on the two parallel to the plate B, must be of the same perpendicular height.

R. WHITE.

Auburn, N. Y.

## A Few Geometrical Puzzles.

Describe an ellipse with one stroke of the compass,—that is from one centre, without changing the set of the compass.

Given, a set of holes as shown below, to make a block that will pass through each hole, and just fill as it passes through.

Auburn, N. Y.

R. WHITE.



length B, D,—or the rise,—set up at B. Now drive pins at A, and Y, tie a thread to A, at its foot, pass it over the top of pin at B, and carry down and tie at Y. These, then, will represent the hips. Drive other pins at the feet of the common and cripple rafters, and tie other threads to represent those rafters. You now have a section of roof. Next withdraw the pin at B, and lay your threads down on the paper. The heads of the hips and common rafter will of course

The success of the competitive system depends upon how much "cheaper" one manufacturer can produce than another, and the employment of a worker depends upon how much cheaper he can live in order to get a job away from another. In fact, it is a "cheap" system all through. For heaven's sake, can't we, as intelligent, human beings, bring about some kind of a system that will not depend upon "cheapness"?



# THE CARPENTER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Published Monthly, on the Fifteenth of each Month.

AT

124 N. Ninth St., Phila., Pa.

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P. J. McGuire,  
Box 881, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1896.

We will have a new dress of type and other improvements next month to start the New Year.

We promised you "a hummer" this month. Don't you think this issue fills the bill? Next month will be even better.

See our Brotherhood chart on page 3 of this journal. What do you think of it? If you want one give your order to your F. S. and we will know how many are wanted.

Don't wait for headquarters to organize the carpenters of your town. Start in and try to do it yourselves. Let each member set earnestly to work and make it his pride to see how many new members he can get the next few months.

MERRY Christmas and happy New Year to all our readers! Yes, a very happy New Year, and it can be made happy and happier by every carpenter becoming a good, staunch Union man, striving for higher pay, eight hours a day and better conditions.

## Nine New Unions.

Since October 1st, charters have been granted to nine new Unions, viz.: Union No. 14, Tarrytown, N. Y.; No. 26, Syracuse, N. Y.; No. 32, Brooklyn, N. Y.; No. 40, Kingsbridge, N. Y.; No. 68, Hempstead, N. Y.; No. 77, Portchester, N. Y.; No. 81, St. Louis, Mo. (Carondelet); No. 105, Gibbonsville, Idaho, and No. 138, Angleton, Tex.

## Affairs in New York.

NEW YORK—The grand entertainment and ball of the 18 U. B. Locals of this city on the 12th inst. was a gigantic event. All the Locals composing the N. Y. District took part, and delegations were present from the Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester County Unions in large numbers. The entire affair was very creditable to the U. B., fully 4,000 people being in attendance. General President Henry Lloyd delivered an address in the early part of the evening.

## Trade Dull.

Carpenter work is very dull in every section, notwithstanding the ante-election promises of prosperity. It is even much duller than this time a year ago. Trade, however, is particularly stagnant in Cleveland, O.; Quincy, Ill.; Anderson, Ind.; Houston, Tex.; Springfield, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; Omaha, Neb.; Indianapolis, Ind.; San Francisco, Cal.; Hartford, Conn.; Portland, Ore.; Bellaire, O.; Paterson, N. J.; Henderson, Ky.; Richmond, Va.; Austin, Tex., and Detroit, Mich.



PROCEEDINGS of Cleveland Convention can be had at a cost of five cents per copy.

NEW style of membership cards for 1897-1898 are now ready. Price one dollar per hundred.

Be careful and correct in sending in F. S.'s reports to this office. If they are not correct we will return them.

SEND in, on the regular postal, your list of new officers from the Local Unions. It is the duty of the R. S. to attend to this.

NEW Constitutions, in English, German and French, are now ready. Price five cents per copy. Send in your orders through your F. S.

SINCE 1891 no withdrawal cards have been used in the U. B. If a member wishes to withdraw he must resign, as the Constitution requires.

MEMBERS cannot be suspended for arrears in the middle of month, nor can they be so reported on F. S.'s reports. All suspensions must date from the first of the month, as the Constitution, Sec. 56, prescribes that all accounts date from the first of the month.

## Odds and Ends.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—Union 57 mourns the loss of Bro. Chas. A. Wooley.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Union 554 proposes to secure the nine-hour day at an early date.

THE State Supreme Court of Utah has sustained the constitutionality of the eight-hour law.

THE carpenters D. C. of Westchester County, New York, will move for the eight-hour day April 1st.

THE Carpenters' Union in San Luis Obispo, Cal., will inaugurate the eight-hour day January 1st next.

UNION 309, New York, makes it a practice to auction off the tools of deceased members for the benefit of the families.

OAKLAND, CAL.—Union 36 feels under obligations for the prompt payment by the General Office of the Fladberg claim.

ANACONDA, Mont.—This is one of the best Union towns in the world. Every trade is well united, and we stand firmly together.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 has been holding a series of public meetings and sociables, with good effect in bringing out a large attendance.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Union 59 has been working hard to enforce the eight-hour day in the construction of the Federal building soon to be erected.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—The J. T. Smith Lumber Company is non-Union, and Union 328 does not allow its members to work material from that firm.

LATEST statistics show there is a total of 4,819 Trade Unions in Germany, with 259,175 members. The carpenters have 190 locals and 9,281 members.

BUTTE, Mont.—We have a strong Building Trades Council doing splendid work. The Murray Opera House is under boycott for not hiring Union men.

ALL stoves and ranges made by the Fuller-Warren Co., Milwaukee, Wis., are the products of unfair conditions. The firm is hostile to Trade Unions.

ALL the building trades of Cleveland, O., not now working eight hours a day, will try for it next spring. The Building Trades Council of that city is in good shape.

THE Battle Ax plug tobacco is the product of a huge trust, the American Tobacco Company, and the boycott of organized labor against it is having telling effect.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The building trades of this city have organized a Building Trades Council, and will soon enforce the card system, so as to stop piece work and shyster bosses.

JUDGE GROSSCUP acted properly in refusing to grant an injunction against the Metal Polishers' Nation Union, as asked for in Chicago last month by the Gormully and Jeffery Bicycle Manufacturing Company.

THE Amalgamated Carpenters have 723 branches and a membership of 48,317. During the past three years of dull times \$7,500 per year has been sent the American branches, as they were not self-sustaining.

THE boycott of the Detroit Stove Works has been removed. The firm has satisfactorily settled the difficulty with the Mounters and Polishers' Union. The shop is now strictly Union, after quite a struggle.

THE three House Framers' Unions of Brooklyn, N. Y., have consolidated and applied to the U. B. for a charter. The K. of L. Carpenters' Assemblies of Chicago have also consolidated and applied to us for a charter.

EDWARD SWANICK left Wilkesbarre, Pa., three years ago, and since then we have not heard of his whereabouts. He is a member of the U. B. Send information to V. V. Haidenacher, 46 N. Kidder street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

BOYCOTT all products of the Armour Packing Company! The firm has discharged Union men and women and has acted in an outrageous manner to its employees in Kansas City, Mo. Boycott Armour's meats and Armour's canned goods.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Brewers' Union of this city have had trouble with the Winter Bros. Brewing Company and the Iron City Brewing Company, both of this city, and the Eberhard and Obers Brewing Company of Allegheny. These three firms are unfair to organized labor.

UNION 332, Los Angeles, Cal., and our San Francisco Unions have been fighting hard ever since September 1st, to generally enforce their respective trade rules as to Union wages and hours, and with a fair degree of success. Both cities rigidly enforce the eight-hour day for carpenters.

THE Quincy Show Case Works discharged all Union men recently and employed boys and scabs. It will not make fair terms. Let the power of organized working people be felt by this firm, the same as the Excelsior Show Case Company felt it. The latter firm, after a stiff fight some time ago, had to go into the Sheriff's hands.

St. Louis, Mo.—The millwrights of this city are moving to get the eight-hour day early next spring. Union 604 has had a few good public meetings for the purpose and they have been very helpful. The headquarters of the District Council are now located at 617 Chestnut street, and they are open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. It is quite an attractive rendezvous for the members. Carpenters had better not come to St. Louis. Trade never was so dull.



ROBERT T. SWALLOW, of Union 10, Chicago, an old time member of the U. B., suicided October 19. He was an active worker in the Trade Union movement and was very popular. His suicide is inexplicable, as he was known to have no special troubles.

LOUIS E. TOSSEY, our First Vice-President, has been elected a city Alderman in Detroit, Mich.

THOS. V. SALISBURY, of Union 170, Bridgeport, O., is editor of the *Ohio Valley Workman*.

## Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held Aug. 6-11, 1883, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement.

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had, of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

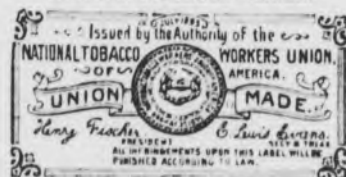
SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for each number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship, they may become acquainted with the workings of the Unions, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

## TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

## UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Worker's Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by Union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The Union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.



## GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,  
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut  
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,  
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

## GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis H. Tossey, 601  
Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122  
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

## GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be  
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago, Ill.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 28 Columbia way, Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 1010 Rusk ave., Houston, Tex.



Henry Lloyd.

Above is an excellent glimpse of our new General President, elected last September at the Cleveland Convention, where he was a delegate from Union 33, Boston, Mass. He was born in Albany, N. Y., August 17, 1855, and at eight years of age went to work in Roy's Butt factory in West Troy, N. Y. His step-father removed to Toronto, Canada, in 1864, to avoid the draft during the Civil War.

After serving his apprenticeship he joined the Mill-wrights Union, of Toronto, in 1876.

In May 1884, he became a member of the U. B., and in 1888 was elected a delegate from Union 27, of Toronto, to the Detroit Convention. There he was elected First Vice-President and served in that capacity until 1890. That year he removed to Boston and joined Union 33, on a clearance, serving as President of that Union two terms, was twice a delegate to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, once at Birmingham, Ala., and next at Denver, Colo. On both occasions he represented the Central Labor Union, of which he is at present the President.

While traveling in Europe in 1894, he was the representative of the A. F. of L. at the British Trades Union Congress, in Norwich, England, that year. At the request of the Executive Council of the Federation he was instrumental in having John Burns and David Holmes visit America and attend the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L., and thus brought about that interchange of fraternal visits which has since continued year after year; thus cementing the Trade Unionists of the Old World and the New.

"Harry" Lloyd, as he is familiarly called, was the candidate of the Workingmen's Political League, of Boston last

year for the Boston School Board, polling 37,553 votes, being defeated by barely 500 votes. Our General President is an earnest, able platform speaker, one of the best in labor and social reform circles today. He is eloquent, convincing and powerful, in the advocacy of Trade Unionism or any cause he espouses. He is well equipped in a knowledge of economics and of all the schools of philosophic thought. Alert, progressive and a close student of social and political questions, he is in the vanguard on all the vital, throbbing questions of the day.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

## DETAILED EXPENSES—AUGUST, 1896.

Printing 1,000 arrears notices, bound . . .	\$ 5 00
" 100 Fin. Sec. rec. books . . .	25 00
" 5,000 note heads . . .	12 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes . . .	1 25
" 5,000 arrears notices . . .	10 00
" 18,500 copies Aug. CARPENTER . . .	348 50
" 150 Convention circulars . . .	2 75
" 150 " credentials . . .	6 25
Expressage . . .	65
Printing 2,000 circulars . . .	3 50
Postage on Aug. CARPENTER . . .	21 62
Engravings for Aug. " . . .	9 00
Special writers for Aug. CARPENTER . . .	14 00
1,000 stamped envelopes . . .	21 56
Postage on supplies, etc. . . .	20 30
Expressage on supplies, etc. . . .	6 40
7 telegrams . . .	2 06
Office rent for August . . .	25 00
Salary and clerk hire . . .	371 66
Electric meter repairs . . .	3 74
Tax to A. F. of L. July . . .	50 00
H. Blackmore, Enloe law suit . . .	3 00
L. E. Tossey, expenses . . .	3 00
R. Beatty, org. in Paterson, N. J. . . .	1 50
C. E. Ballard, org. in Texas . . .	2 00
F. C. Walz, org. in Waterbury, Conn. . . .	3 12
R. M. Wells, org. in Spokane, Wash. . . .	5 30
Frank Duffy, org. in New Jersey . . .	15 69
John Williams, org. in New York . . .	44 06
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . . .	42 00
Rubber seals . . .	1 50
Stationery and incidentals . . .	2 50
Janitor, cleaning office . . .	5 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,688 41</b>

## DETAILED EXPENSES—SEPTEMBER, 1896.

Printing 2,000 F. S. blanks . . .	\$8 00
" 500 postals . . .	1 50
" 500 special circulars . . .	4 25
" 5,000 membership cards . . .	12 50
" 100 certificates of membership . . .	3 75
Expressage . . .	1 15
Printing 18,500 copies Sept. CARPENTER . . .	348 50
" 5,000 note heads . . .	12 50
" 100 Sec'y order books . . .	25 00
Postage on Sept. CARPENTER . . .	21 19
Printing 10,000 agitation cards . . .	17 00
Engravings for CARPENTER . . .	27 75
Special writers for CARPENTER . . .	10 00
Stamps for password . . .	4 00
500 postals . . .	5 00
Postage on supplies, etc. . . .	19 42
Expressage on supplies, etc. . . .	3 91
Five telegrams . . .	2 39
Office rent for Sept. . . .	25 00
Salary and clerk hire . . .	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (Aug.) . . .	50 00
Frank Duffy, org. Conn. . . .	5 65
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . . .	34 68
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,688 41</b>

## The J. A. Fay &amp; Egan Co.

The above-named firm, with immense factories located in Cincinnati, O., is the leader in wood-working machinery. Their machines are incomparably the best in the market and are for sale at reasonable fair prices. A book recently issued by them, "Cutters' Heads, etc.," is a gem, and will be gladly mailed free to any one writing for it, or they will mail free another book, "Wood Workers, Variety and Universal."

A point to be noted about wood-working machinery is that the makers of "standard" goods have held their own these hard times better than others. Take for instance the great manufacturers

Charter fee returned, Harvey, Ill . . .	5 00
500 Brotherhood pins . . .	100 00
Stationery and incidentals . . .	2 13
Janitor, cleaning office . . .	5 00
J. Williams, visit to Niagara Falls . . .	13 60
Union . . .	3,167 45
Benefits Nos. 3602 to 3625 . . .	3,167 45
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$4,266 88</b>

## EXPENSES OF CONVENTION.

125 Badges . . .	\$ 38 25
Rent of Hall . . .	38 90
Printing Gen. Pres report . . .	9 50
J. C. Larwill, messenger . . .	32 00
H. L. Lepole, door keeper . . .	32 00
H. Lloyd, Committee on Constitution . . .	33 25
R. B. Hall, " . . .	33 25
G. H. Welp, " . . .	27 00
C. A. Judge, " . . .	27 00
J. J. Manning, " . . .	27 00
W. P. Moffatt, Committee on Finance . . .	27 00
M. O'Hara, " . . .	27 00
W. F. Plumb, " . . .	27 00
W. Hilton, " . . .	27 00
A. J. Smith, " . . .	27 00
A. M. Swartz, Committee on Appeals . . .	27 00
A. Leslie, " . . .	27 00
W. B. Macfarlane, " . . .	27 00
M. W. Karslake, " . . .	27 00
A. Haugen, " . . .	27 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . . .	62 50
Chas. E. Owens, Gen. Pres. . . .	121 75
S. J. Kent, Sec. G. E. B. . . .	143 05
A. M. Flagg, new G. E. B. . . .	6 15
A. M. Swartz, " . . .	6 25
A. Cattermull, " . . .	6 25
J. F. Grimes, " . . .	6 25
S. J. Kent, " . . .	6 25
Stationery . . .	7 10
Telegrams . . .	3 77
Miscellaneous, excess baggage, wagon hire, etc. . . .	4 70
<b>Total for Convention . . .</b>	<b>\$ 942 27</b>
" above for office . . .	4,266 88
<b>Sum total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$5,209 15</b>

## DETAILED EXPENSES—October, 1896.

Printing 5,000 applications . . .	7 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes . . .	1 50
" 500 plain envelopes . . .	1 25
" 2,500 letter heads, 8 changes . . .	11 25
" 2,500 envelopes, " . . .	8 75
" 500 postals receipts . . .	1 50
" and furnishing 1,000 clasp envelopes . . .	7 20
" " 1,000 envelopes . . .	1 50
" music piece, etc. . . .	3 75
" 18,500 copies Oct. CARPENTER . . .	348 50
Expressage . . .	65
Postage on Oct. CARPENTER . . .	20 75
Engravings for " . . .	24 35
Special writers for CARPENTER . . .	22 00
1,500 stamped envelopes . . .	32 34
500 postals and stamps . . .	11 50
Postage on supplies, etc. . . .	22 48
Expressage on proceedings . . .	2 35
" on supplies, etc. . . .	10 74
Six telegrams . . .	2 30
Office rent for Oct. . . .	25 00
Quarterly rent of P. O. box . . .	3 00
Salary and clerk hire . . .	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. Sept. . . .	50 00
Sturdevant & Stear, attorneys . . .	25 00
Charter fee returned, Eastport, Me. . . .	5 00
J. M. Lynch, org. in Syracuse, N. Y. . . .	5 00
Frank Duffy, org. in Tarrytown, N. Y., and Kingsbridge, N. Y. . . .	10 60
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses . . .	49 00
Chas. E. Owens, donation from Convention for services as G. P. . . .	250 00
24 emblem watch charms . . .	20 00
Stationery and incidentals . . .	3 60
Janitor, cleaning office . . .	5 00
Benefits Nos. 3628 to 3659 . . .	4,700 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$6,065 62</b>

J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, O. They have steadily progressed these last few years. Have, by getting out many new machines, well designed and well constructed, managed to keep running all the time, and, between their domestic and foreign trade, are doing well. Considering the high grade of their machinery, their prices are exceedingly low, and, from all indications, now is a good time to buy first-class machinery at very low figures.

In BRUSSELS, Belgium, 4,500 carpenters have been on a strike for many weeks for an increase in pay and ten hours a day instead of twelve.

## RECEIPTS—AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1896.

From the Unions, tax, etc. . . .	\$17,587 39
" Advertisers . . .	161 84
" Subscribers . . .	2 50
" Clearances . . .	15 80
" Rent . . .	40 00
" Local and District Supplies . . .	8 35
" Charms and Badges sold at Cleveland Convention . . .	16 00
" Strike Fund returned from Union 332, Los Angeles . . .	169 50
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$18,001 38</b>

## DIVISION OF QUARTERLY RECEIPTS.

(As per Sec. 58.)

General Fund . . .	\$12,600 98
Protective Fund . . .	3,600 27
Organizing Fund . . .	1,800 13
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$18,001 38</b>

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND.

Quarterly Division . . .	\$12,600 96
Organizing Fund . . .	1,800 13
Cash balance, August 1, 1896 . . .	449 72
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$14,850 81</b>
Total Expenses, August, September and October . . . . .	12,363 18
<b>Cash on hand November 1, 1896 . . .</b>	<b>\$ 2,487 63</b>

## REPORT OF PROTECTIVE FUND.

From August 1, 1896, to October 31, 1896.

Cash balance, August 1, 1896 . . .	\$12,011 49
Receipts for August, September and October . . . . .	3,600 27
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$15,611 76</b>
Expenses, August, September and October, as per details below . . . . .	1,799 50
<b>Cash balance November 1, 1896 . . .</b>	<b>\$13,812 26</b>
<b>Loaned to General Fund . . . . .</b>	<b>7,000 00</b>
<b>Total Protective Fund . . . . .</b>	<b>\$20,812 26</b>

## EXPENDED FOR STRIKES AND TRADE MOVEMENTS.

1896.	
Aug. 20. Cleveland, O. . . . .	\$29 00
" 25. San Francisco, Cal . . . . .	100 00
Sept. 5. Los Angeles, Cal . . . . .	200 00
" 10. San Francisco, Cal . . . . .	80 00
" 22. Los Angeles, Cal . . . . .	200 00
Oct. 9. Philadelphia, Pa . . . . .	190 50
Nov. 8. Buffalo, N. Y . . . . .	1,000 00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,799 50</b>

## Obituary.

OAKLAND, CAL.

At a regular meeting of Union 36, held at their hall, October 5, 1896, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, In the accident and death of brother J. G. FLODBERG, this Union is reminded of the uncertainty of life, and the Oakland Union has lost a constant member, and the wife a cherished husband. Therefore, be it

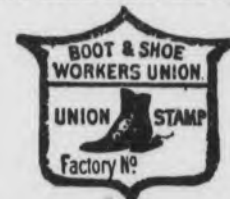
Resolved, That we, the members of Union 36, do hereby express our sorrow for the untimely death of our deceased brother, and hereby tender to his widow our profound sympathy for the loss she suffers, and be it further

Resolved, That as a tribute of our respect to his memory, the charter be draped for thirty (30) days, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy thereof be engrossed by our Recording Secretary and forwarded to the sorrowing widow, and a copy of the same be sent to THE CARPENTER.

R. H. MCKINSEY,  
FRANK INGERSON, } Committee.  
R. WIAND.

R. REED, Recording Secretary.

## UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.



## Let Brotherly Love Continue.

(SPECIALLY FOR THE CARPENTER.)



There's a pleasure in life, go wherever we may,  
'Tis one of all pleasures the best,  
To meet as we travel by night or by day,  
One friend that's more true than the rest;  
Whose heart beats responsive to friendship and love,  
In faith, hope and charity's call,  
Who blind to our follies is slow to reprove,  
And friendly whate'er may befall,  
Let brotherly love, etc.

Then let us my brothers through life's busy scene,  
Should sadness or sorrow appear,  
Be true to our promise as others have been  
And strive this dark pathway to cheer;  
Our stay is but short in this valley below,  
On all sides we trouble might scan,  
Let us help one another wherever we go,  
And make hearts as light as we can,  
Let brotherly love, etc.

A. R. HENDERSON, Union 19. Detroit, Mich.

## Carving.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Carving is an art, and until it is mastered, better make no attempt at ornamentation in that line. Nothing sets off a gable so nicely as a well proportioned and handsomely executed piece of carving. On the other hand, nothing so detracts more than an ill-proportioned, poorly executed piece of work.



It is not my intention to enter into relief carving, as that requires time and patience, as well as a liberal supply of artistic taste on the part of the learner; but to present some ideas as to scroll work that can be cut in with the gouge.

The scrolls should be bold, with graceful sweeping curves, avoiding sharp or irregular bends. The best way to lay out the design is to take a heavy piece of manilla paper, and with a piece of charcoal or chalk, sketch one-half of the general outlines of the design full size, then take a pencil and carefully go over the work, bringing out the smaller details and make such corrections as desired.

Now, take a sharp knife and make a stencil of the scroll.

This being done, we have an excellent pattern, and by placing it on the piece that we wish to carve and by tracing the stencil we have no superfluous lines to avoid in the cutting. By reversing the stencil we have the corresponding half as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 1 shows one half of a design.

## Bicycles and Lumber.

ABOUT 6,000,000 FEET OF HARD WOOD  
USED BY THE MANUFACTURERS OF  
WHEELS.

THE continuing and growing demand for bicycles has its effect upon the hardwood lumber trade. It is estimated that there will be produced in American factories this year nearly 800,000 bicycles. Practically all these are equipped with wood rims. Each rim requires two and one-half feet board measure, and allowing one-third for waste, that would mean a consumption of 6,000,000 feet, almost exclusively rock elm. This is for the rims alone, to say nothing of the guards and handle bars, but of the latter there is another story. The consumption of 6,000,000 feet or thereabouts of rock elm does not look very large in a business which is accustomed to deal with hundreds of millions, but when it is remembered that only about fifteen per cent. of hard maple is available for rim purposes, and that therefore 40,000,000 feet of one of the minor hardwoods must be handled over in order to obtain this material, the importance of the bicycle demand in this special way will be recognized.

It has had a marked effect upon the market for rock elm. It has increased the price of that portion of the stock from which the rims can be made, has increased the product and consequently has somewhat overburdened the market with lower grades and with nondescript grades; that is to say, this business has involved the picking over of the better part of the rock elm stock to such an extent that the remainder is damaged for the general market. It is a question whether the sometimes fancy prices secured for the bicycle stock have compensated for the injury done the remainder. Those who are interested in the manufacture and handling of rock elm should do some figuring in regard to this matter, and see if their prices have been properly adjusted as between the grades suitable for the different uses.

We spoke above of wooden handle bars: That is to be the next new thing in bicycles, according to authorities on the subject. Wood, principally hickory, perhaps a little ash, is to be used instead of steel tubing, not because of any decrease in weight, as that will remain about the same, but because of the superior elasticity of the wood, making the wheel easier to ride and less fatiguing to the hands and arms. Furthermore, it will be an advantage to the manufacturers, as bent tubing is a difficult article to manufacture, whereas hickory can be easily bent into any desired shape, and then, again, the new bars will be cheaper. There is no prospect of any less number of bicycles being manufactured in the near future than in the present or the past, and perhaps a million bicycles next year may be placed new upon the market. A considerable proportion of them, it is said, perhaps the majority, will have handle bars made of second growth hickory. That is another thing for the hardwood men to take note of.

But the consumption of lumber due to the bicycle trade does not stop with this. There is crating. What that amounts to no one seems to know; but about every bicycle sooner or later is invested with a crate of its own, and this requirement must mean a considerable increase in the consumption of coarse lumber; so though the bicycle is largely a thing of tubing, wire and forgings, it has some influence on the lumber trade, and what does not? The lumber trade is one which is in touch, in some way or other, with almost every branch of industry.—*Timberman.*

## Organize! Build Up Your Union!



NOTHING is more important before the workers of this country and the bakers in particular, at the present hour than the work of organizing and solidifying the Unions of their

calling. Neither the gold or silver currency, mono or bimetalism, a protective or a tariff for revenue only, civil service or woman suffrage, neither the success or progress of the Populist, the Socialist or single taxer will do as much to rapidly improve the lot of the workers, than the plain, simple and unpoetic Trade Union in its efforts to promote the reforms in the shop, factory and mine, where the daily tragedy of labor is going on in spite of all the politicians and parties in the land.

The workingman who is unable to exact from his employer through organized effort a better wage and shorter work hours. A man who cannot assert his manhood in shop and home, the two elements nearest his life and his ambitions, can never think of successfully mastering the complicated machinery of political party management or of exercising a controlling influence over the powers of state.

Labor as at present constituted, may now and then, under particularly favorable conditions, exact from the forces of government some more or less valuable concessions, material advances it will not secure through that agency until its economic and its social influence has become vastly greater than it is to-day.

This desirable event, however, will not come through idle bluster, the passage of resolutions, the vituperation of the enemy, the formation of so-called progressive unions or any similar introduction of the methods of a Don Quixote into the modern labor movement. It can only be the result of hard and persistent work in the field of organization and education. Organization of the masses into their Local, their National and finally the great Confederated Union of American Labor, the A. F. of L., the education of the same vast host through the theoretical work of the labor press, the labor speaker, and the labor poet and novelist, and last but not least, through that very best and most successful of all teachers, experience and experiment in the field of practical endeavor.

All of these vast educational and active forces of reform slumber in the organization of labor on Trade Union lines.

It is therefore that we hesitate to follow the siren songs of the crank, the enthusiast and the political bunco steerer who would lead us out of the haven of security on to the high sea of a stormbound voyage that will wreck the great vessel that bears our hopes and aspirations.

It is therefore that we appeal now more fervently than ever to the workers to organize, to stand by their Unions, to extend their usefulness to study the economy of the labor movement and to stand firmly by their Trade Unions.—*The Bakers' Journal.*

THE shorter work day will give the toilers millions of hours of golden opportunities for physical, mental and moral improvement; these, with better homes, better lives, resulting from higher wages, giving an impetus to production and distribution, of industry and commerce, progress and human consideration for each, their rights, duties and happiness, it can receive in no other way.—*American Federationist.*



## Gutters and Their Construction.

BY A. W. WOODS.

The gutter, commonly called the bracket or yankee gutter, should be so constructed as to add to the ornamentation of the house as well as for the use for which it is intended. Too often the carpenter slights the work here, thinking its only the gutter anyway.

When, by a little more time in cutting, some neat brackets and a cap would greatly add to the general appearance of the whole house.

The gutter should set level on the roof, and the fall or grading done by putting in an inclined bottom to place of outlet, and should set so as to clear the plate.

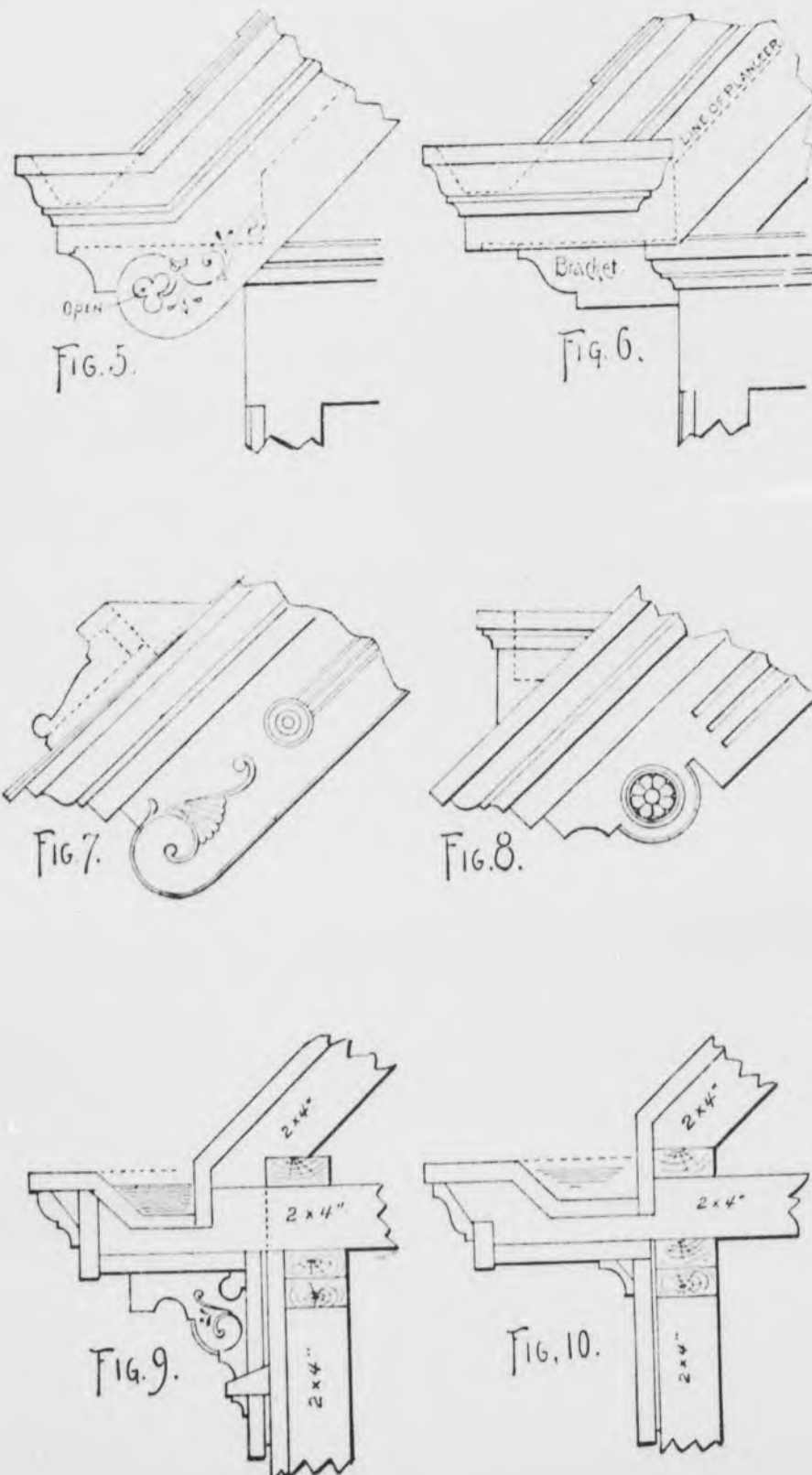
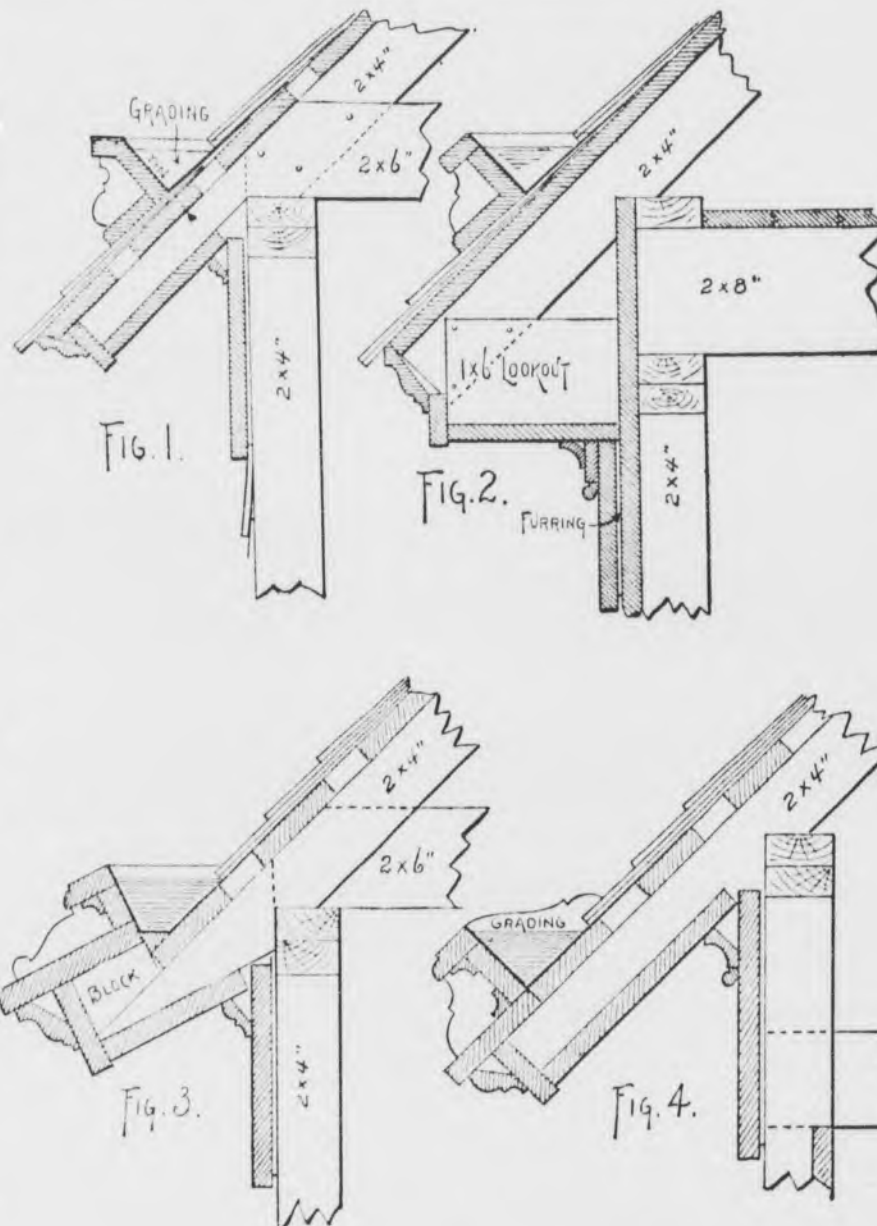
The illustrations here presented show several tasty designs that may be used with good effect.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4, show general construction in connection with the cornice.

Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8, show the exterior part of the gutter and cornice.

Figures 9, and 10, show construction of box gutters.

The moulding here shown are such as can be had at any lumber yard.



## The Drawing Power of Cut and Wire Nails.

We have an article in the October CARPENTER, by R. T. Hanford, on the drawing power of cut and wire nails. There is one detail in the experiments that seems to be lacking, i. e., the difference in drawing power and resilience between dry and wet wood. Now experience, in the wet mines of this country, has clearly proven that in damp wood the cut nail is far superior to the wire, even after the cut nail has been started.

The lining, which is nailed to the timbers, is sure to receive considerable hard pounding from the heavily loaded iron buckets, holding from 500 to 1,000 pounds, and the lining boards are either knocked off or broken.

Resilience in the cut nail is much greater than in the wire nail, and we generally find that when the lining boards do spring loose from the timbers, in the case of cut nails, that the wood has rotted from around the nail so that the nail has nothing to hold to. The damp wood swelling around the cut nail holds it much more tenaciously than it does the wire nail, and the compression and tenacity seems to be almost as great even after the nail has started.

Leadville, Colo.

A. P.

## Out of Work.

Life is hard enough, in all conscience, for those who are in work, toiling hard, as we have to do, day in and day out, from one week's end to the other, with scarcely sufficient time for sleep; and many not even then securing the barest subsistence; but to be "out of work," to be cut off from all means of procuring a meal, to have to beg to be allowed to toil, simply in order to obtain some of the barest necessities to whose existence in such abundance is to be attributed your own want of employment and consequent misery, the horror of such a position can be dimly conceived by those who have never experienced it. Out of work! How many thousands will soon have to feel for the first time what enforced idleness means? How many who have already suffered will once more have to go through the old experience, to start out from the cold, fireless "home" in the dark, early morning, to seek and to seek in vain, with aching heart and trembling limbs, for an opportunity to work, to toil, to get the means of a livelihood for themselves and those dependent on them? Out of work! No food, no fire, with the ones we love dying before our eyes, and we unable to do anything, unable to procure a morsel of food or a spark of fire; as much cut off from help or hope as though we were on a raft in mid ocean, although everything that is necessary to a happy, comfortable life is piled up in the stores around us in the greatest profusion.—*Exchange.*

## Simply Astounding.

THE FIGURES ARE STARTLING, BUT NEVERTHELESS TRUE.

THE historian, John Clark Ridpath, who is acknowledged an authority everywhere, makes the following statement:

"By the close of the year 1896, the people will have paid upon the public debt, in interest alone, \$2,835,000,000, and upon the principal, \$1,700,000,000, making the enormous aggregate of \$4,535,000,000! This will leave us still owing about \$1,273,500,000, including premium on bonds. We will have paid at the end of 1896, more than three-fifths of the entire debt (besides the fabulous sum in interest,) and yet the less than two-fifths remaining will be worth more to the holders than the entire debt was on the 1st of March, 1866."

Mr. Ridpath adds further:

"For thirty years the American people have been pouring into that horrid maelstrom, the volume of their resources. They have paid on their debt, or at least they have paid, at this long period, such a prodigious sum, that arithmetic can hardly express it. And yet it is the truth of the living God that at the close of the year 1896, the remaining balance of the national debt of the United States, in its bonded and unbonded form, will purchase at its equivalent in value, as much of the average of the twenty-five of the leading commodities of the American market, including real estate and labor, as the entire debt would have purchased at its maximum on the 1st of March, 1866. In short, the people have paid for thirty years, and at the end have paid just this—nothing at all."

LABOR organizations are established in 156 cities and towns of England.

A MILLION and a quarter workmen in England belong to the 165 Trade Unions.

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## A Tower Roof on an Octagonal Plan.

(Continued from page 6.)

draw the circle from O, to K, then the straight lines K, K, form the octagon, then from the point E, to O, and K, to O,

To get the common rafter draw a straight line from B, to D, and divide the space between B, and D, which is the point N; strike out the point M, from B, and N, which will be the radius for the bottom of common rafter, then strike out the point M, from N, and D, which is the radius for the top of common rafter. Divide into equal spaces the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and draw to the top of common rafter, from O, take K, to A, now from A, to O, the width of the seat

draw lines 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, from the top of common rafter to those numbers corresponding on the hip rafter side, which will be the points for the circle of the hip rafter. Divide the space from B, to K, which will be drawn to the line K, O, which will be the seat of the jack rafter, then draw at right angle to top of common rafter P; from P, to B, will be length of jack rafter for cutting the face jack rafters. FIG. 2. Make A, B, equal to B, D, in Fig. 1; draw right angles on

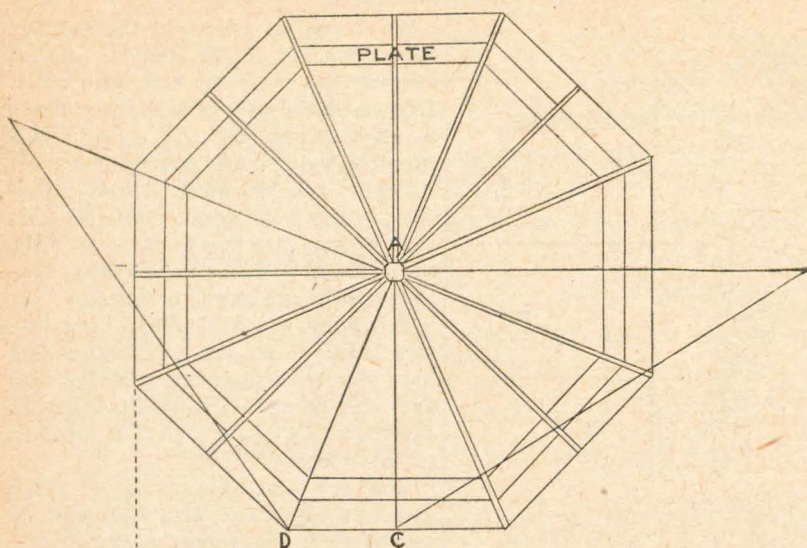


FIG. 1

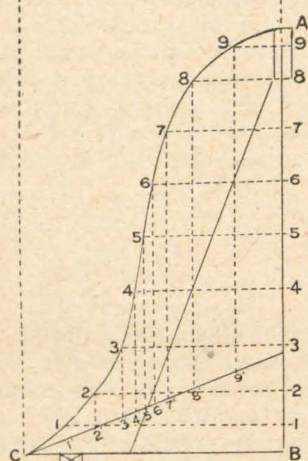


FIG. 2

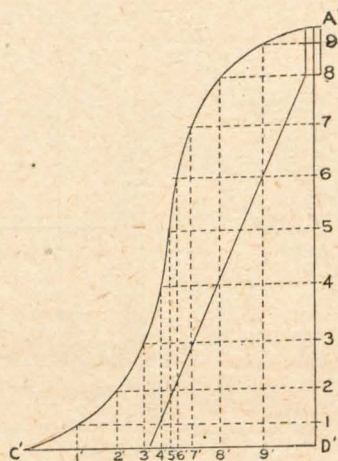


FIG. 3

A SOLUTION BY C. S.

## A Solution by C. S.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18th, '96.

EDITOR CARPENTER:

The above sketches are for curved roof of tower proposed by Owen B. Maginnis in September number of CARPENTER.

Referring to the plan Fig. 1, a, c, is the seat of the main rafter and a, d, the seat of the hip. Make c, b, Fig. 2, equal to a, c, Fig. 1. On b, raise the plumb line b, a, to represent the height, from a, to c, draw the curvature of the main rafter. Next divide the curve into ten equal parts and transfer them to the plumb line a, b. Make c', d', Fig. 3, equal to a, d, Fig. 1, the seat of the hip. On d', raise the plumb line d', a', equal to b, a, Fig. 2, and transfer the level lines 1, 2, 3, etc., from a, b. Make c, d, Fig. 2, equal to c', d', Fig. 3, and draw plumb lines from 1, 2, 3, etc., on the curve to c, d. Transfer these distances to c', d', and draw plumb lines to intersect level lines drawn from 1, 2, 3, etc., on a', d'. Through these intersections trace the curve which will be the shape and length of the hip rafter to stand over a, d, Fig. 1.

The octagon shaped finial at a, is inserted to get good nailing at the peak, half the thickness of which must be deducted from the top of the rafter.

C. S.

Local 64, New York.

## W. J. Mahoney's Solution.

Draw lines A, B, and C, D, set trammels one-half size of tower, then form O, which is the centre to point B. Draw circle E, E, do the same on all four sides, then draw the square e, e, e, e; now set trammels from e, to o, the centre, then

on the straight line gives the seat of the common rafter and hip rafter.

of hip rafter. Divide in as many parts as there are in the seat of common rafter;

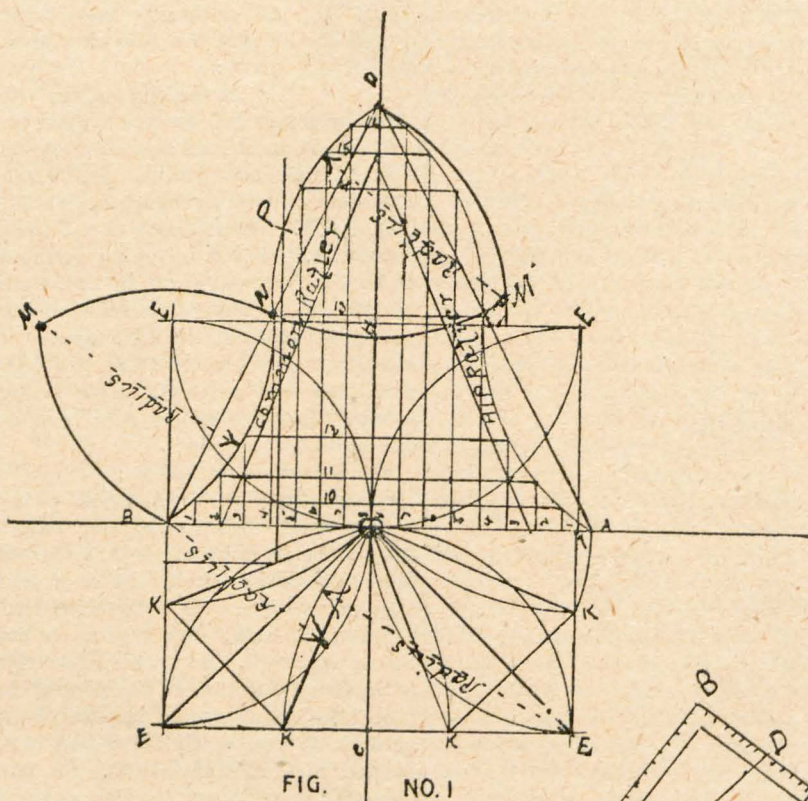


FIG. NO. 1

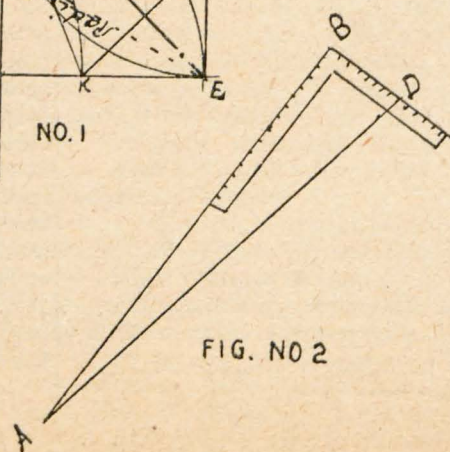
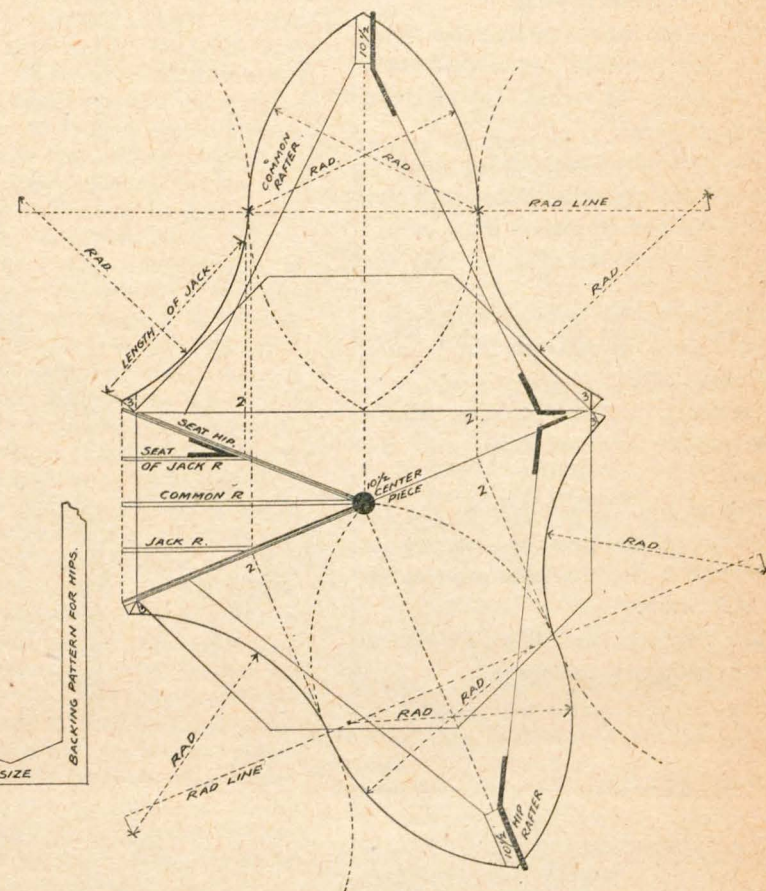


FIG. NO. 2

W. J. MAHONEY'S SOLUTION.



C. E. HANDSHEY'S SOLUTION.

the line A, B, B, D; make A, D, equal to A, D, in Fig. 1, then B, A, D, makes the angle to cut the face of the jack rafters.

Yours respectfully,

W. J. MAHONEY,

Union 584, Victor, Col.

From C. E. Handshey.

EDITOR OF CARPENTER: In answer to prize offer by Mr. Owen B. Maginnis, I send this solution, giving the lines, bevels, radius and layouts for an octagonal roof tower. The best way is to lay it out on the floor the size required. It is best to put in a centre piece to nail to, as it gives a good bearing. Now to lay out the common rafters, square across width of octagon for a base line, then divide into four equal parts, as seen on plan, by dotted lines, Nos. 1, 2, 3. No. 1, is the centre line. Next square up from centre of base line the height of point of rafter, then measure up half way to get the radius line. To get the radius, square up on base line No. 2 dotted line to radius line, set point of compass at intersection of radius line and No. 2, dotted line and the other point to intersect centre of base line No. 2, and radius line and point of rafter. This gives the cut line of upper half. To get lower half use same radius only to measure above radius line, the height of No. 3, dotted line. To get the radius for hip rafters, set your compass to intersect same points on hip rafters as described above. To find length of jack rafter, square up from point of jack, as seen on plan till you strike out side line on common rafter. This gives length of jack. To get bevel for jack hold bevel on bevel line with heel cut of rafter. To get backing for hip rafters it is best to make a pattern as seen on plan, as the backing will not be all the same. For this reason, there are so many different pitches. Always hold the pattern on a level with bottom cut of rafter and shave off corners of rafters to suit backing pattern.

CLARENCE E. HANDSHY.

Zanesville, O.





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12. (Ger.) R. Bellair, 1442 Warren st.  
47. (Ger.) Henry Thiele, Loughborough and  
Gravois ave.  
81. F. Jaeger, 5341 Magnolia ave.  
118. James Shine, 4240a Hunt ave.  
240. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1420 St. Louis Ave.  
267. F. Hutton, 3009a N. Newstead ave.  
270. Chas. Mariatt, 5657 Cote Brillante ave.  
578. (Stair Bldg.) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.  
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.  
699. W. Houser, 4580 Lucky st.  
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2307 Gravois ave.

## MONTANA

88. ANACONDA—M. W. Karslake, Box 288.  
265. BELT—H. L. Hull.  
112. BUTTE CITY—J. P. Mondloch, Box 623.  
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.  
34. HAMILTON—H. O. Harmon, Box 315.  
28. MISSOULA—E. S. Newton.  
128. QUIGLEY—J. S. Dougherty.

## NEBRASKA

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2113 Grant st.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 45 Douglass st.

## NEW JERSEY

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.  
66. ATLANTIC CITY—Wm. Biddle, rear 29 N.  
Florida ave.  
486. BAYONNE—H. Rehbein, 438 Avenue D.  
121. BRIDGEPORT—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.  
20. CAMDEN—E. F. Dunphy, 1023 S. 5th st.  
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 547 Fay av.  
So. Elizabeth.  
687. ELIZABETH—(Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spen-  
cer st.  
647. ENGLEWOOD—S. L. Westervelt, 57 John st.  
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 1207 Wash. st.  
467. " (Ger.) H. Slevors, 400 Monroe st.  
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.  
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.  
482. JERSEY CITY—J. F. Moulton, 161 Grand st.  
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and  
Boulevard.

151. LONG BRANCH—W. G. Pinson, Box 237.  
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.  
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 West Main st.  
429. MONTCLAIRE—E. E. Moody, 197 Bloomfield ave.  
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deata, Lock Box 163.  
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,  
W. R. Macdonald, 12 Eagles st.

119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.  
120. H. Kachelries, 24 Jabez st.  
306. A. L. Beegle, 71 N. 2d st.  
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.  
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.  
173. PATTERSON—C. Van Nort, 33 Bella ave.  
335. " J. M. Gemeinhardt, 358 Pacific st.  
490. PASSAIC—Daniel Keane, 275 Passaic st.  
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Peterson, 43 Jefferson st.  
899. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 58 Fayette  
street.  
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Westervelt,  
N. Plainfield.  
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 151 E. Rose st.  
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109  
Willow ave., Hoboken.

## NEW YORK

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.  
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.  
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.  
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.  
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,  
T. B. Lineburg, 890 Gates ave.  
32. (Ger. Cab. Makers) H. Munster, 793 Flush-  
ing ave.  
109. H. L. Lath, 100 St. Mark's Place.  
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.  
175. M. E. Webb, 431 Hamburg ave.  
248. Chas. Monroe, 51 St. Mark's ave.  
257. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.  
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.  
381. Lewis Hansen, Locust ave., Sta. F.  
451. F. Coghlan, 932 Pacific st.  
471. Fred. Brandt, 467 6th ave.  
639. Chas. Sutherland, 308 47th st.  
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,  
Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
9. Geo. Ullmer, 674 Genesee st.  
355. (Ger.) Jos. Heiseman, 806 S. Division st.  
374. W. C. Foster, 381 Fargo ave.  
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.  
802. E. M. Rathbun, 278 East st.  
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 Georgis st.  
640. COLLINGS POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and  
11th st.  
315. ELmira—F. Phillips, 514 W. 1st st.  
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.  
500. GLEN COVE—L. I. John Martin.  
229. GLENS FALLS—R. S. Waters, 15 Harrison ave.  
73. GLOVERSVILLE—A. Casler, Box 22.  
68. HEMPSTEAD—Fred. Rhodes.  
149. IRVINGTON—Alex. H. Smith, Box 187.  
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.  
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelley.  
251. KINGSTON—E. O. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.  
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangin, 147 W. Monroe.  
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catherine st.,  
Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.  
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers Jr., 85 William st.  
42. NEW ROCHELLE—T. Quinlan, 357 Huguenot st.  
507. NEWTOWN L.I.—Thos. Hill, Box 205, Co-  
rona P. O.  
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,  
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.  
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.  
63. Jas. J. Kane, 324 E. 33d st.  
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 87th  
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 227 E. 121st st.  
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st ave.  
340. A. Watt, Jr., 105 W. 105th st.  
375. (Ger.) Frank Spreter, care Mr. Krause, 138-140  
E. 57th st.  
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.  
457. (Bohem.) Chas. Smith, 239 East 126th st.  
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 164th st.  
468. J. G. Doyle, 232 E. 26th st.  
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.  
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 35th st., Brooklyn.  
478. F. Doherty, 1830 Franklin ave.  
497. (Ger.) H. Haumann, 88 1st ave.  
509. J. McGrail, 638 E. 141st st.  
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 218 E. 5th st. care Jacobi.  
707. (Fr. Canadian) J. P. Morache, 325 E. 90th st.  
715. Owen Cahill, 2254 Eighth ave.  
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak,  
339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.  
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. R. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.  
474. NYACK—Robt. F. Wool, Box 493.  
101. ONTARIO—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.  
77. PORTCHESTER—Albert Coe.  
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Furnace  
Terrace.  
72. ROCHSTER—H. M. Fletcher, 31 Bartlett st.  
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Place.  
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.  
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.  
STAYES ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,  
Wm. Curry, Carey ave, West New Brighton.  
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st.  
New Brighton.  
667. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 548.  
15. STRACONNE—(Ger.) H. Werner, 1410 W. Onen-  
dago st.  
26. " Wm. McDermott, 211 Wall st.  
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, No. Tarry-  
town.  
78. TROY—Robt. Laurie, Box 65.  
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.  
580. WATERTOWN—P. J. Ducoy, 3 Vale st.  
WEST CHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of Dis-  
trict Council, D. J. O'Malley, 119 N.  
8th ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
668. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, Box 836.  
273. YORKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.  
726. " A. Edwards, 145 Linden st.

## NORTH CAROLINA

384. ASHEVILLE—J. Worral, 60 Blanton st.  
41. RALEIGH—(Col.) Geo. Harris, 313 Davis st.  
445. " J. L. Cross, S. Fayetteville st.

## OHIO

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.  
17. BELLAIR—Geo. W. Curtis, Box 20.  
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Gilman, Box 41.  
143. CANTON—Keller Huff, 1218 Willet st.  
286. CHILLICOOTHE—Geo. Schwartz, 400 S. Mul-  
berry st.  
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,  
D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st., Walnut  
Hills.  
3. E. Overbecke, Observatory ave., Sta. O.  
209. (Ger.) August Welas, 1057 Freeman ave.  
327. (Mill.) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.  
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhau, 1924 Western ave.  
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.  
664. A. J. Haines, 535 Delta ave., Station O.  
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Sta. D.  
676. Joseph Menke, 2380 Jefferson ave.  
681. Wm. Reinke, 1650 State ave.  
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.

692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.  
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,  
Vincent Havin, 124 Carran st.  
11. J. M. Bowers, 75 Woolsey st.  
39. (Bohem.) V. Havin, 121 Carran st.  
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.  
449. (Ger.) Geo. Klahn, 160 Merchant ave.  
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 783 W. Broad st.  
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 133 La Belle st.  
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 811 Clover st.  
328. E. LIVERPOOL—R. B. Stevenson, 154 Pleas-  
ant st.  
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 1141 Heaton st.  
703. LOCKLAND—Chas. E. Hertel, Box 182.  
369. MADISONVILLE—E. L. Belden, Box 284.  
356. MARION—J. W. Forester, 800 4th st.  
708. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave.,  
Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.  
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.  
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.  
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.  
25. TOLEDO—J. W. Mitchell, 625 11th st.  
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.  
131. WELLSTON—A. J. Cunningham.  
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.  
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,  
10th Ward.

## OREGON

520. ASTORIA—A. G. Sandstrom, Cor. Tenth and  
Harrison ave.  
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

## PENNSYLVANIA

- ALLEGHENY CITY—  
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.  
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 195 Madison ave.  
138. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quiler, 235 N. 12th st.  
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.  
551. BANGOR—Warren Reagle.  
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New  
Brighton.  
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Helm, 210 Union st., W.  
Bethlehem.  
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.  
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.  
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.  
122. GERMANTOWN—J. H. Martin, 128 E. Duval.  
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord st.  
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.  
288. HOMETOWN—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.  
253. JEANETTE—John Kirchnr.  
599. KANE—S. G. Coon, Box 501.  
203. LANCASTER—O. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland  
ave.  
333. NEW KENNINGTON—J. C. Reed, Box 12.  
PHILADELPHIA—  
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.  
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.  
238. (Ger.) Jos. Oyen, 814 N. 4th st.  
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2331 Sergeant st.  
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,  
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.  
142. H. G. Schomaker, 138 Sherman ave., Alleg.  
166. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.  
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet St., 14th Ward.  
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.  
BRADING—T. Kinsinger, 1118 Greenwich st.  
583. SCRANTON—E. E. Knapp, 124 N. Rebecca ave.  
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) A. Huber, 521 5th ave.  
87. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smith, 510 E. Cameron.  
265. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Orlando ave.  
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.  
459. UNIONTOWN—H. G. Case, 164 Grant st.  
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.  
191. YORK—Ed. Micklely, 19 N. Penn st.

## RHODE ISLAND

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J. Bonvouloir, 35 Illinois st.  
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.  
842. PAWTUCKET—C. E. Hirtle, 12 Star st.  
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.  
117. WOODSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 19  
Mount st.  
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) O. A. Thompson, 1523 East  
Tailor st.  
TENNESSEE  
225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 8th ave.  
394. MEMPHIS—Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.  
736. NASHVILLE—J. F. Dunnebacke, 1406 N. Col-  
lege st.

## TEXAS

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.  
309. AUSTIN—J. Geggie, 205 W. 6th st.  
198. DALLAS—M. S. Dalton, Box 299.  
371. DENISON—O. H. Miller, Box 895.  
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.  
526. GALVESTON—W. Lawes, 2123 Ave. K.  
611. " (Ger.) J. Scholze, 2515 Ave. Q.  
S. J. Ory, 1514 N 1/2 st., Sec.  
D. C.  
114. HOUSTON—J. W. Edwards, 912 Travis st.  
53. ORANGE—W. T. Smith.  
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515  
E. Macon st.  
717. " A. G. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.  
116. SMITHVILLE—H. S. Smith.  
126. TEXAS CITY—L. C. Jackman.  
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 11 Walnut st.

## VERMONT

329. BURLINGTON—Jas. Childs, 22 North st.

## VIRGINIA

132. RICHMOND—G. T. Perrot, 1221 W. Broad st.

## WASHINGTON

98. SPOKANE—Chas Wood, Box 890.

## WEST VIRGINIA



## For Our German Readers.

### Höhere Beiträge — bessere Arbeitsbedingungen.

Von S. Compers im „American Federationist.“

Es giebt vielleicht keine Frage, der die Arbeiter so wenig Beachtung schenken, wie die ist: eine gute Kasse in dem Verbands ihres Gewerkes anzuführen. In der Regel bilden die Arbeiter einen Verband infolge Vorgehens der Arbeitgeber, ihre Arbeiter zu überbieten, oder um bei einer allgemeinen steigenden Klut gewerblicher Wiederbelebung einige Verbesserungen ihrer Lage zu erlangen.

Thatsache ist, daß die nichtorganisierten Arbeiter die Neigung haben, ihre Kräfte zu unterschätzen und die Macht der Arbeitgeber zu vergrößern, während der erste Schritt zum Verbands das genaue Gegenteil von dem Stande der Dinge hervorruft, nämlich: Unterschätzung der Macht der Arbeitgeber und Überschätzung der eigenen. Sie scheinen ein neues Element der Stärke entdeckt zu haben. Sie stehen Schulter an Schulter mit ihren Brüdern der Arbeit. Ein neues Licht ist ihnen aufgegangen, eine neue Hoffnung ist in ihrem Herzen erweckt und eine neue Begeisterung hat ihre Blüten getrieben.

In Folge dessen fühlt jeder, daß er ein Held ist, bereit zur Selbstaufopferung und willig, alles zu dulden, bis der Sieg errungen ist. Eine kurze Zeit leidet ihnen, daß mehr als Begeisterung, mehr als Hoffnung verlarvt wird, um die Siege zu erringen, um welche die Arbeit kämpft. Das Wesentlichste, der Schachkasten des Verbandes, fehlt leider, und bald finden die Arbeiter ihre Hülfe abgelehnt und ihre Erklärung, volle Hingabe an den Verband ist vergessen worden, oder wenn sie sich derselben erinnern, so bedauern sie, diese nicht aufrecht erhalten zu können, mangels desjenigen, welches tiefere Herzen und edle Seelen erhält, die im Kampfe für eine gerechte Sache begriffen sind.

Es ist eine merkwürdige Thatsache, welche uns die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung täglich zeigt, daß diejenigen Arbeiterverbände, welche sich mit genügenden Geldmitteln versehen haben, diejenigen sind, welche aus höchste geachtet werden, deren Löhne den höchsten Standpunkt erreichen, deren Arbeitsstunden die wenigsten sind, deren Arbeitsbedingungen die vernünftigsten und angenehmsten sind, deren Forderungen im allgemeinen besser beachtet werden und welche weniger wie andere nötig haben, einen Strike zu veranstalten, um Abhilfe ihrer Beschwerden oder die Bewilligung einiger neuer Bedingungen zu erlangen, während andererseits die Arbeiter ohne oder im schlechten Verbands, das Wesentlichste — nämlich die Bezahlung größerer Beiträge an den Verband und das Ersparen eines guten Gelbbetrages — vernachlässigend, diejenigen sind, die zu der längsten Arbeitszeit gezwungen werden, und zwar zu dem niedrigsten Lohnsage und unter den lästigsten Bedingungen, deren Arbeiterrechte darin bestehen, daß sie dem Willen oder der Laune irgend eines kleinen Meisters oder Unteraufsichters unterworfen sind.

So verhält sich die Sache und so ist sie festgesetzt. Die Arbeitgeber und Gesellschaften werden sich vorher erst sehr bedenken, ehe sie versuchen, eine Herabsetzung der Löhne oder andere herabwürdigende Bedingungen gegenüber gut verbündeten Arbeitern, die über eine gefüllte Verbandskasse verfügen, durchzubringen, während dieselben Arbeitgeber und Gesellschaften keinen Augenblick damit zögern würden, hätten sie mit verbandlosen oder schlecht verbündeten Arbeitern oder einem mittellosen Verbands zu thun.

Es ist sonderbar, daß so viele Arbeiter glauben, daß es irgend eine unbekannte Quelle giebt, aus welcher ein Verband Geldmittel erlangen kann. Es ist eine gewöhnliche Sache in neuen Verbänden, welche in irgend

eine Streitigkeit gerathen, daß nachgefragt wird, wann sie ihre Unterstützung erhalten und wie lange es dauern wird, bis das Geld kommt. Sie verstehen die Thatsache nicht, daß nur so viel aus dem Verbands gezogen werden kann, als die Mitglieder einbezahlt haben, ausgenommen natürlich in Fällen, wo freiwillige Beisteuern von anderen Verbänden dazu kommen. Sollten indessen die Geldmittel nicht sofort einkommen, so werden viele den Verband verlassen und erklären, er sei „nicht gut“.

Es ist ein Trost, zu wissen, daß unter den Gewerkschaften unseres Landes der Gedanke Raum gewinnt, daß es nötig ist, in Friedenszeiten den Krieg vorzubereiten, und daß die Vorbereitungen in diesen Friedenszeiten die Beschaffung einer gefüllten Kasse, die größte Macht sind, um eine gerechte und rücksichtsvolle Behandlung zu erlangen und nicht einmal den Krieg nötig zu haben.

Die Zeit kommt gewiß, wo unsere Mitarbeiter sich in Verbänden ihrer betreffenden Gewerbe zusammenfinden und von denjenigen lernen werden, welche in den Kämpfen der Arbeiter zu der Ueberzeugung gelangt sind, daß es notwendig ist, an die Verbände ihrer Gewerbe höhere Beiträge zu zahlen, um mittelbar oder unmittelbar größere Vorteile durch die Verbände zu erlangen. Wenn dieses allgemeiner von den Gewerkschaften Amerikas angenommen ist, werden wir wenige unruhigstellende Elemente in und außerhalb unserer Reihen haben. Es wird eine gesunde öffentliche Meinung geschaffen. Es werden viele sich zu unserer Sache wenden.

Für alle wird der Tag heller werden in der allgemeinen Anerkennung, daß die Arbeiter sich entschlossen haben, aus dem Sumpfe der Abhängigkeit und Verzweiflung zu kommen, daß sie nach einer besseren und anständigeren Lage streben, daß sie entschlossen sind, dem Unrecht, welches ihnen angethan wird, abzuhelfen, und daß ihr wahres Recht anerkannt und ihnen zugestanden wird.

Aber bis dieser Tag kommt, ist seitens unserer Mitarbeiter notwendig, daß eine bessere und gründlichere Verbindung unter den Gewerbeverbänden zu Stande kommt und es von ihrer Seite allgemein anerkannt wird, daß sie ihre Pflicht unter sich und einander gegenüber thun müssen und eine der ersten Pflichten der Verbände die Zahlung höherer Beiträge ist, um ein besseres Finanzsystem vorzubereiten.

Wenn sich Lohnarbeiter infolge des Wunschens ihre Lage sofort zu verbessern, verbinden und sie machen den bösen Fehler, sich auf ihre Begeisterung anstatt auf Kriegsvorrath (Geldmittel) im Kampfe zu verlassen, so ist es eine fast unabänderliche Regel, daß sie geschlagen werden, und was noch schlimmer ist, es ist der Arbeitsunternehmer aus seiner geträumten Sicherheit aufgeweckt, in welche jahrelang anerkannte Herrschaft ihn eingeschläfert hat. Von der Zeit an ist er wach und bereit, bei irgend einem Versuch sich zu verbinden, dazwischen zu kommen und fortwährend gelingt es ihm, die Knöpfe zu greifen und die Hoffnung der Arbeiter auf Verbesserung ihrer Lage, auf Vorteile und Gerechtigkeit auf Jahre hin zu vernichten.

Es kann in Wahrheit gesagt werden, daß es in der Regel besser ist, die Arbeiter verbinden sich nicht, als daß sie infolge von Begeisterung und tönenden Redensarten einen Verband bilden. In der Gewerkschaftsbewegung müssen wir uns Mühe geben, den richtigen Weg zu gehen, wenn wir hoffen sollen, daß unsere Verbände dasjenige für uns sind, was sie sein sollen — unser Schutz und unsere Verteidigung in allen Zufällen, welche über uns Arbeiter kommen können.

Wenige von uns sind in der Lage, von ihrem Verdienste eine genügende Summe zu ersparen, um sich als Einzelpersonen gegen die vielen Uebel zu schützen, welche dem Arbeiter zustoßen. In der That sind wir nicht gewiß, ob es vorteilhaft oder wünschenswert wäre, dies zu thun, selbst wenn wir hierzu im Stande wären.

In Wahrheit sollten die Gewerkschaften unsere Sparkasten und unsere Versicherungsgesellschaften sein, um uns gegen alle Unfälle, welche über uns als Arbeiter, als Bürger

und als Menschen kommen mögen, zu schützen und zu verteidigen.

Es ist nicht allein unsere Pflicht, uns in unseren Verbänden mit Schutzmitteln zu versehen, wenn wir im Kampfe durch Auspersungen und Strikes begriffen sind, sondern wir müssen auch auf die Unfälle achten, für welche es bis jetzt auf der ganzen Erde, außer in den Gewerkschaften, welche für die Zukunft sorgen, keine Abhilfe giebt.

Wer kümmert sich um den Arbeiter, wenn er beschäftigungslos ist? Wohlthätige Vereine? Solche Wohlthäter, welche dem unglücklichen Wirtsther Arbeit anbieten zu einem Lohne, welcher dazu führt, die wirtschaftliche, sittliche und gesellschaftliche Lage aller in Arbeit Befindlichen herunterzusetzen? Nein, es ist die Gewerkschaft, deren Mitglieder rechtzeitig für die Zukunft gesorgt haben, dadurch, daß sie hohe Beiträge, in Voraus-sicht arbeitsloser Zeiten, zahlten.

Eine Eigenthümlichkeit, welche alle Teilnehmer an der Arbeiterbewegung bemerken, ist die Thatsache, daß Verbände, welche es verfehlten, zur rechten Zeit für zukünftigen Schutz und für die Verteidigung zu sorgen, diese Fehler durch krankhaften Earm und gewaltige Forderungen wieder gut machen wollen, während auf der anderen Seite die Verbände, welche sich bei Zeiten vorgesehen haben und ihre Vernunft darin bezeugen, daß sie an den Verband angemessene Beiträge entrichteten, die maßigsten in ihrem Auftreten und dennoch am erfolgreichsten im Einsetzen für die Rechte ihrer Mitglieder und in der Verteidigung ihrer Löhne und Arbeitsstunden sind und nach und nach sich Zugeständnisse und bessere Bedingungen sichern.

Kürzlich gab ein Arbeiter auf eine ihm gestellte Frage die Antwort, daß die aus Arbeiterverbindungen entspringenden Vorteile zweifelhaft seien, „weil es im Falle eines Strikes einen ungleichen Kampf gibt.“ Natürlich wissen wir, daß es eine Anzahl Arbeiter giebt, welcher dieser Meinung sind, aber der „ungleiche Kampf“ ist einfach die Folge ungenügender Verbindung und der Mangel an Mitteln infolge geringer Leistungen der Mitglieder der Verbände.

Alle Redensarten bei Seite gelassen, es giebt mehr wahren, festen Verstand als Gefühl und Schwärmerei, und mehr durchdringender Erfolg ist mit den Arbeitern, welche mit den Dingen so rechnen wie sie sind und sich heute für den Kampf für ihre Rechte vorbereiten.

Es ist auch nicht so, wie sich manche einbilden, daß diese Frage in ihrem ganzen Umfange nur die geschickteren Gewerbe betrifft; denn Thatsache ist, daß die Arbeiter in höherem Grade anfangen, jeden Tag einen Theil ihrer Fähigkeit darauf zu verwenden, die Einzelheiten ihrer Verbindung zum Zwecke des Angriffs und der Verteidigung zu vervollkommen.

Einer der größten Schäden, welche Verbände mit kleinen Beiträgen verursachen, ist, daß bei dem ersten Sturme, hervorgerufen durch gewerbliche Störung oder Schwankung, von der Oberfläche verschwinden und der Gnade unserer modernen Arbeitgeber als Beute überliefert werden. Bei der Wiederbelebung der gewerblichen Thätigkeit wird viel wertvolle Zeit durch die Bemühung, eine neue Verbindung zu gründen, verloren. Auf der anderen Seite wird der Arbeiterverband, welcher mittels hoher Beiträge für die Zukunft sorgte und eine Reihe finanzieller und vorsorglicher Maßregeln ergrieff, zusammengehalten und durch sein Zusammenhalten in hohem Grade befähigt, Angriffe der Unternehmer abzuweisen. Und wenn eine Belebung der gewerblichen Arbeit eintritt, ist die Zeit der „Wiederverbindung“ erspart, die Arbeiter sind verbunden und bereit, die erste Gelegenheit zu benutzen, um irgendwelchen verlorenen Grund wieder zu gewinnen oder neue Bewilligungen in der Form höherer Löhne oder weniger Arbeitsstunden zu erhalten.

Wir mögen es betrachten, von welchem Standpunkte aus wir wollen, es zeigt die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung nicht deutlicher als die Thatsache, daß es die Pflicht der Arbeiter ist, die verschiedenen Verbände

ihrer Gewerbes mit einander zu verbinden und an ihre Verbände höhere Beiträge zu zahlen; dann machen sie ihren Verband zu einer erfolgreichen und dauernden Einrichtung, welche ihre Rechte sicherstellen und dem Unrecht abhelfen wird, und die gegenwärtige Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter und der endliche Sieg der Arbeiter wird durch deren Thätigkeit auf verständiger Grundlage vorbereitet.

### Sind Strikes erfolglos?

Ueber dieses Thema wollen sich die durch den Jahresbericht des Bundes-Arbeits-Commissars ausgerüttelten Gemüther unserer „guten Freunde“ von der kapitalistischen Presse immer noch nicht beruhigen. Auch ist es zweifellos, daß der eine oder andere Arbeiter sich von den Salbadereien dieser Sorte Lohnschreiber beeinflussen läßt und schließlich mit einstimmt in die Klagelieder von den fruchtlosen Opfern in diesen vielen Kämpfen und der Weisheit derer, die sich gebulbig fügen in ein unvermeidliches Geschick. Es ist deshalb geboten, daß das Thema von unserer Seite stets aufs Neue und mit möglicher Klarheit erörtert wird. Was ist ein Strike in Wirklichkeit? Warum werden solche unternommen und was soll durch dieselben bezweckt werden? Man muß die Arbeiterbewegung näher als vom Hörensagen kennen, um diese Fragen beantworten zu können.

Auf das Anrathen sog. „Verführer“ und Heher werden die Arbeiter schwerlich riskieren, daß sie nebst ihren Familien der Noth ausgesetzt werden; zum Vergnügen thun sie es auch nicht. Es muß demnach in allen Fällen ein ganz triftiger Grund dafür vorhanden sein, den „unseren Freunde“ entweder nicht kennen, oder den sie uns nicht sagen. Und da liegt gerade der Hase im Pfeffer. Würden jene guten Leute, unsere lieben Zeitungsknechte, die wahren Gründe angeben, dann würde das Kapital seine wohlthätige Hand von ihnen abziehen und es wäre um ihre Existenz geschehen.

Der Grund aller Strikes liegt in der maßlosen Gabsucht der besitzenden Klasse, derselben Klasse, deren Mundstücke, wie leicht erklärlich, sich gegen die Strikes aussprechen.

Strikes entstehen aus bestimmten Ursachen, die in der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise begründet sind und es ist geradezu lächerlich, wenn man die Arbeiter für dieselben verantwortlich machen will. Entsteht ein Strike in Folge von zu geringen Löhnen, von zu langer Arbeitszeit oder auch um einen mit allen Vorzügen eines modernen Slaven-treibers ausgestatteten Vorman zu beseitigen, oder aus einem anderen Grunde, liegt die Schuld am Arbeitgeber, nie oder doch nur in den seltensten Fällen an den Arbeitern. Doch selbst bei verlorenen Strikes ist nicht Alles verloren. Striken Bäder oder Fleischer, dann ist es allerdings der Fall, daß das Quantum Arbeit, welche für sie während eines Ausstandes verloren geht, verloren bleibt.

Das ist aber bei den Industrien, die auf Lager arbeiten, nicht der Fall. Wenn Schuhmacher, Tischler oder Cigarrenmacher striken, werden deshalb nicht weniger Schuhe, Möbel oder Cigarren verbraucht. Das, was während des Strikes verbraucht wird, wurde einfach vom aufgearbeiteten Vorrath genommen und nach dem Strike wieder ergänzt. Kommt noch hierzu, was häufig der Fall ist, daß selbst wenn der Strike für die Arbeiter resultatlos verlief, der Fabrikant sich in Zukunft zweimal bedenken würde, ehe er es auf einen anderen Strike ankommen ließe, und ferner, was dadurch gewonnen wird, daß der Fabrikant überzeugt wird, daß er es mit Männern und nicht mit willenlosen Slaven zu thun hat, die seine Anmaßungen nicht gebulbig hinnehmen, so ist selbst ein verllorener Strike ein Gewinn für die Arbeiter. Strikes sind so wenig zu verhalten wie Gewitter. Beide haben ihre natürlichen Ursachen und diese müssen gekannt sein, um die Wirkung zu begreifen.



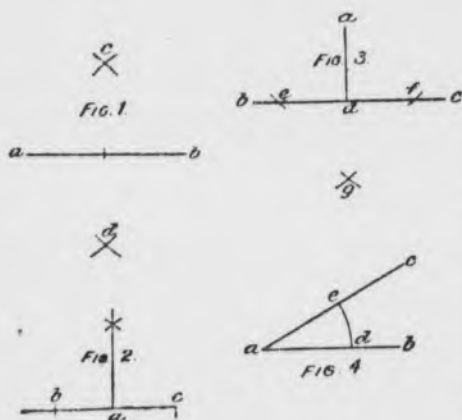
Doch während wir bestimmt glauben, daß es immer Gewitter geben wird, weil der Mensch deren Ursachen nicht beseitigen kann, so sind wir ebenso sicher, daß die Strife aufhören werden, sobald ein Wirtschaftssystem eingeführt ist, bei welchem der Arbeiter den Vollertrag seiner Arbeit erhält, ein System, welches die Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen nicht kennt und bei welchem selbst den heutigen Nichtsthuern und Tageelben Gelegenheit geboten wird, mit ehrlicher Arbeit ihr Dasein zu fristen.

Wir betrachten den Strife einerseits als nothwendige Uebel, als Mittel im Kampfe zwischen dem Erzeuger der Werthe und dem Ausbeuter seiner Arbeitskraft. Wir betrachten denselben aber auch als ein vorzügliches Mittel zum Erkennen der sozial-wissenschaftlichen Mißstände, als Agitations-Faktor; und wir dürfen mit ziemlicher Gewißheit behaupten, daß zum Mindesten drei Vierteltheile der in der fortschrittlichen Arbeiterbewegung stehenden Männern durch Strife auf die Bahn der Erkenntniß ihrer Rechte getrieben wurden, die jetzt über Strife ebenso wie wir denken und der Ansicht huldigen, daß nur durch die Beseitigung des Lohnsystems das Strifen selbst ein Ende nehmen kann.

(Wechselblatt.)

### Practical Geometry.

To bisect a line.—Let  $a, b$ , Fig. 1, be the given line. Upon the ends of the line, as centres, with a distance greater than half the length of the line, describe arcs cutting each other in  $c$ , and  $d$ . A rule laid to  $c$ , and  $d$ , will cut the line  $A, B$ , in the middle, or bisect it.



To erect a perpendicular from a point in a straight line.—From the given point, as  $A$ , Fig. 2, set off equal distances each way, as  $b, c$ , and proceed as in Fig. 1.

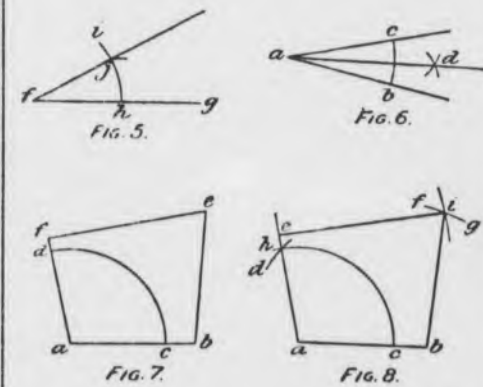
To let fall a perpendicular to a straight line, from a given point above such line.—Upon  $A$ , Fig. 3, with a distance greater than  $a, d$ , describe an arc cutting  $a, c$ , at  $e$ , and  $i$ . Upon  $e$ , and  $i$ , with any distance greater than  $e, d$ , describe arcs intersecting at  $g$ . Lay the rule at  $a$ , and  $g$ , and draw  $a, d$ , which will be a perpendicular—or at right angles to  $b, c$ .

To make an angle equal to a given angle.—Let the lines  $a, b, c$ , Fig. 4, represent the given angle. On  $a$ , as a centre, with any distance less than  $a, b$ , or  $a, c$ , describe an arc, as  $d, e$ , and with the same radius, on the line  $f, g$ , Fig. 5, on  $f$ , as a centre, describe the arc  $h, i$ . Set off the distance  $d, e$ , Fig. 4, from  $h$ , to  $j$ , and draw through  $f$ , and  $j$ . It is evident that the angles will be equal.

To bisect an angle.—From the point  $a$ , Fig. 6, set off equal distances to  $b$ , and  $c$ . On  $b$ , and  $c$ , as centres, describe arcs cutting each other at  $d$ . A line drawn through  $a$ , and  $d$ , will bisect the angle.

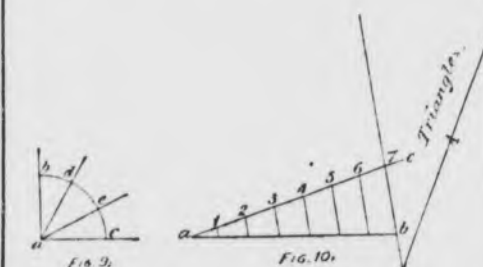
A figure similar to a given figure composed of four straight lines, the angles being right or otherwise, may be drawn by application of rule for Fig. 6. Let Fig. 7, be the given figure, of which a duplicate is desired. Draw line  $A, B$ , Fig. 8, corresponding to  $A, B$ , Fig. 7. In

Fig. 7, describe arc  $c, d$ , on  $A$ , as a centre, and a corresponding arc on  $A$  Fig. 8. Set compass from  $c$ , to  $d$ , Fig. 7, and set off the same on arc in Fig. 8. Through the intersection, at  $d$ , draw line  $A, e$ , indefinitely. On  $B$ , as a centre, with distance  $B, e$ , Fig. 7, describe arc  $f, g$ , indefinitely. Transfer length of line  $A, f$ , Fig. 7, to



line  $A, e$ , Fig. 8, and from the intersection, at  $h$ , set off the distance  $f, e$ , cutting the arc  $f, g$ , at  $i$ , connect  $h, i$ , and  $B, i$ , and the figure is completed.

To trisect a right angle.—On  $a$ , Fig. 9 as a centre, describe the quadrant  $b, c$ . On  $b$ , and  $c$ , as centres, with the same radius, describe arcs cutting  $b, c$ , in  $d$ , and  $e$ . Draw through  $a, d$ , and  $a, e$ .



To divide a given line into any number of equal parts.—Let  $a, b$ , Fig. 10, be the given line, and seven, the number of parts. Draw  $a, c$ , at any angle to  $a, b$ . On  $A, c$ , set off from  $a$ , 7 equal spaces, as 1, 2, 3, and  $c$ , connect  $b$ , and 7, and from the points 6, 5, etc., draw lines parallel to  $b, 7$ .

The most convenient way to draw the parallel lines is as follows. Lay the triangle to the lone 7,  $b$ , as per cut, lay the rule up to the edge of triangle that is along the line  $A$ , then, holding the rule fast, and sliding the triangle along the rule, until it meets the points 6, 5, etc., draw across to meet the other line.

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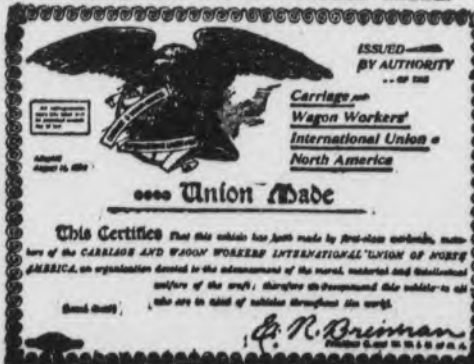


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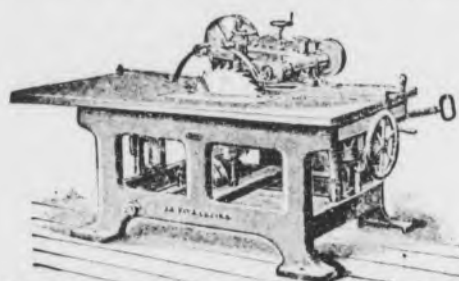


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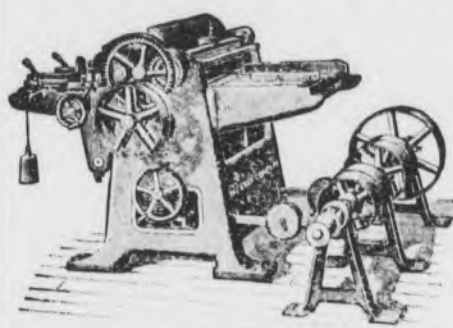
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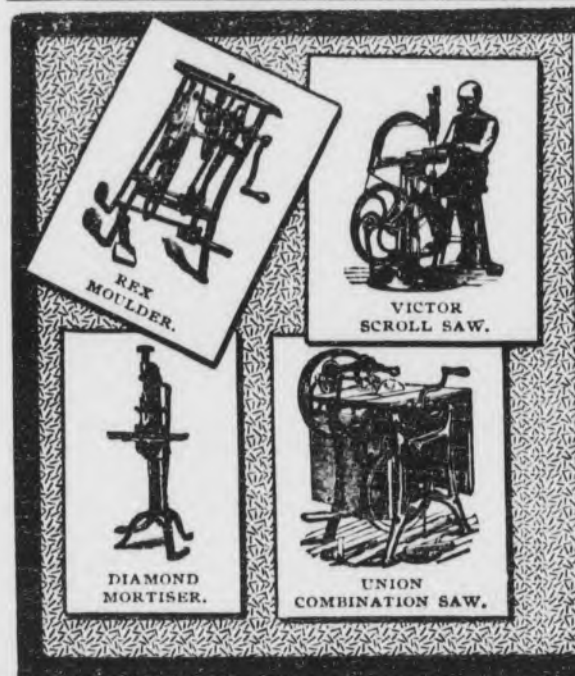


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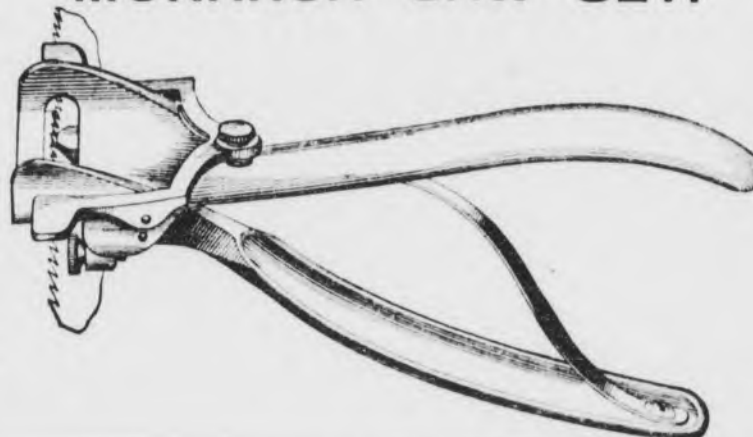
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